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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Rails at the League
G. O. P. Sniffs a Mandate
U. S. Does Consider a Change
Can Republicans Meet Terms?
Czechoslovakia Gets Good Man
Christmas Goes Over the Top

PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI of Italy, aggressively belligerent, defies Europe to stop his campaign in Ethiopia. In a speech delivered at Pontinia he replies to the French and British officials with assertions that Italy "will fight to the end" and "Europe was guilty of egoism and hypocrisy." The Italian delegates absent themselves from the Geneva Council while Il Duce decides, perhaps upon counsel with the Fascist Grand Council, what his own course with reference to the League is to be. France and Britain are trying to sidestep at the bar of the League their sidestepping of sanctions. There is a gathering thunder of the smaller nations. The great question is whether the attempt by the French and English to avoid the results of their own acts can succeed. Possibly Geneva may swing away in silence from the most ideal thing the League ever attempted—But some leaders hope there will be no swinging away until there has been a punitive explosion such as will leave its marks on the current years.

¶ Millions of Americans swing sharply toward the conclusion that an upset in the national 1936 election enters the realm of definite possibility. Democratic Chairman James A. Farley laughs off the Literary Digest returns which show President Roosevelt to have slipped outside the safety zone, but the people themselves are convinced of the deadly certainty of the Digest polls. The detailed and effective denunciation of New Deal policies by former President Herbert Hoover starts a backfire which strengthens his party and which strengthens himself. There can be no doubt that all this is effective campaigning—But what America must remember is that the Republican campaigning must be an actually transforming influence if it is to win an election.

¶ The sad feature of the situation is that Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the National Republican Committee, and his organization are regarding the situation merely as clear bounty come to them. Yet such is a mistaken view and the very one most likely to defeat the purpose which is forming. The condition of public sentiment is no commendation for all the negative old policies of the Republican Party. Rather it is a challenge by an aroused people to the Republican Party to prove itself worthy of a new investiture of power. The country, in a mood to consider a possible change of leadership, would like to see the Republicans, instead of snatching for that leadership, willing to qualify for it—But over-confident Republicanism may get nowhere at all unless it can distinguish between a gift and the trust that is being offered.

¶ Shrewd leaders of the Republican Party recognize its shortcomings in the new American scheme as well as they recognize its virtues. They know that in these times of social security legislation the whole attitude of employer toward employee must soften. Are they softening? They know that in the American industrial future there must be more fairness, not as the result of fighting, but as a voluntary grant. Are the Republicans doing any such granting? One party might succeed another party in the United States if the pattern of human justice began suddenly to take on something of the divine—But is a great political party really willing to pay so manful a price for something it wants so much to possess?

¶ Czechoslovakia elects Eduard Beneš, Foreign Secretary, as its President, succeeding Thomas Masaryk, who resigned Saturday. In a joint session in historic Vaclav Hall of Prague Castle, Parliament gives Beneš 340 out of 442 votes, being more than the necessary three fifths demanded by the Constitution. Beneš, Masaryk's right-hand man for many years and one of Europe's leading statesmen, will have behind him an almost unified country on foreign and domestic issues and a constituency who see eye to eye with him on main political questions. President Wilson contributed the political influence that gave Czechoslovakia its great opportunity—Czechoslovakia has been called a pale ghost of the United States in Northern Europe.

¶ The National Retail Dry Goods Association finds through a survey that holiday merchandising shows a 20 per cent improvement over 1933. This would mean a total Christmas expenditure of $4,500,000,000 in retail dry goods stores. Store sales have already surpassed any year since 1930. According to the report, every American region shares the increase. The New England gain is 7 per cent, Middle Atlantic 8 per cent, Middle West 10 per cent, the South 9 per cent and the far West 7 per cent. Large buying crowds, large selling staffs and rapid turnover put fresh heart into the people everywhere—At the holiday season the American heart loves to give, and the average American is happy when the giving impulse feels no unhappy strain.

Czechoslovakia Elects

Foto Centropress — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

President and Mrs. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia

Benes Succeeds Masaryk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Dec. 18—Dr. Eduard Beneš, stout Leftist democrat and ardent sponsor of the League of Nations, was today elected President of Czechoslovakia. He was the protege and chosen successor of President Masaryk, and his continuous service as the Czech Foreign Minister since 1918 has made his policies abundantly clear.

Dr. Beneš will devote all his redoubtable skill to keeping the many racial and nationalist elements of his country tolerant of each other, and to preserve this island of democracy in the midst of stormy dictatorship seas. At Geneva, he stands with France and Russia for the collective system, and is expected to work to modify its abuses.

Dr. Beneš obtained 340 out of 442 votes, more than the necessary three fifths of the Parliament. His conservative opponent, Professor Němec of the Agrarian Party, withdrew previously but still received 24 votes. German groups presumably cast the 76 blank ballots.

Opposition to Benes fades away: Page 2.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 18

PWA—Congress Asked to Select Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— President Roosevelt will turn back to Congress the decision on specific public works projects—the object being a more stable and continuing program for the Public Works Administration. He announced that he would ask approximately $500,000,000 for specific appropriations, mostly for works already under way.

This handing of the detailed appropriations back to Congress marks the start of an effort to place such public works on a permanent basis, as recommended by the National Resources Board. It also exposes the appropriations to the pork-barrel strategy which lurks in congressional largess.

PWA to settle down; Congress to settle up: Page 2.

Philippines—Quezon Plans Developing Industry

Manila, P. I. (AP)— President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, proposed the reorganization of a "government development company" to expand present industries and develop new ones. In a message personally delivered to the Commonwealth Assembly, he asserted, however, that he was opposed to government participation in business "unless necessary."

He also urged formation of an economic council to advise the Government on questions of finance, crop diversification, tariffs and taxes.

North China—Students Ask Anti-Japanese Action

Peiping— The new semi-autonomous council for Chahar and Hopei secretly crept into operation at an early morning hour, to avoid more of the student outbreaks which have been in crescendo for the last few days. The students here promptly tried to parade, but were smothered by police and largely kept outside the city gates. A student committee at Tientsin managed to get to the Mayor and demand an end to the new Council. They are trying to organize a nationwide protest strike among merchants and workers against Japanese "aggression."

General Sung, head of the new Council, poured gasoline instead of water on the flames when he announced that Communists were instigating the revolt, and told the students to go back to their classes. Several Chinese Government officials were enraged by this remark and denounced it with anything but oriental diffusiveness.

Meanwhile General Sung said the new Council would be dedicated to promoting friendly relations with "neighboring countries" (Manchoukuo and Japan).

Semi-autonomous regime started secretly: Page 2.

Townsend Plan—Supporter Elected to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Battle Creek, Mich.— A Republican sponsor of the Townsend plan captured the special Congressional election here by what appears to be more than a 2-to-1 majority. Verner W. Main, the successful candidate, was backed by well-organized Townsend clubs and by both Senator Vandenberg and Governor Fitzgerald, though these two emphasized their opposition to the Townsend plan.

Washington— The Townsend success in Michigan brought a flurry of conflicting speculation here as to how far this movement can go in the next election. Senator Vandenberg said the victory was more due to new-deal opposition than to the Townsend organization. Observers noted that the policy of boring from within was used in Michigan, rather than forming a third ticket, which Dr. Townsend recently declared a likely strategy. The Townsend forces are being reckoned with in both camps, here.

Washington tries to catch its breath: Page 5.

Peace Formula—League Adjourns to Get Replies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva— Anthony Eden informed the League Council that Britain would not continue to recommend or support the Hoare-Laval peace plan, if it is not satisfactory to the League and both belligerents.

The Ethiopian representative thereupon clearly indicated—without making an official reply, however—that the settlement plan was unacceptable to his country. The formal Ethiopian reply will come later.

The Council adjourned indefinitely after noncommital remarks from Premier Laval. No vote was taken, and the Council will await definite word from the two belligerents.

Rome— Premier Mussolini is expected to demand larger concessions than the Paris plan offered, in the event that he accepts the plan as a basis for negotiations.

He declared: "We will fight to the end" and will "resist the wrongs of crooked Europe." This was the ambiguous substance of a speech made when dedicating Pontinia, the third community to be erected on the reclaimed Pontine marshes, previous to consulting with the Fascist Grand Council on Italy's reply to the Hoare-Laval plan.

He spoke of not being "bluffed or mystified," of "egotism and hypocrisy" arrayed against Italy, of it not being "time, but victory that counts." Meanwhile, the women of Italy turned their wedding

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Eden Lukewarm To Peace Plan Before Council

Government Will Not Push Proposals Unless All Accept Scheme

Session Adjourns

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GENEVA, Dec. 18—A packed Council Chamber heard the British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, declare that the British Government would not stay with the "Anglo-French Peace Plan" unless Ethiopia, Italy and the League all found it acceptable.

Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam made it clear that the Franco-British peace proposals are not acceptable for his nation. Italy was not represented officially.

Premier Laval of France stated that the proposals were drawn up as a basis for negotiations at the request of the League.

The Council then adjourned indefinitely to await the official replies from Ethiopia and from Italy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 18 — Originally called to approve the constitution of a board of trustees to facilitate the establishment of the Assyrians of Iraq in Syria, the League Council, under the presidency of Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, found itself today faced with the Anglo-French proposals for an Italo-Ethiopian peace.

One of the principal spokesmen here expressed the opinion that the most decisive hour in the history of the League had struck. The Council is obliged to take note of the Laval-Hoare plan, but various ways of evading a direct vote were being studied in private conversations of the delegates.

Don't Want to Change

It is recognized that there is the strongest opposition by the public in many countries to a sudden change of policy. Fifty nations committed themselves to imposition of sanctions, often at gravest inconvenience to themselves, against a country with which they wish to enjoy friendly relations, only to be asked to turn around and offer terms which purport to be far better than anything contemplated by the League. This course is roundly condemned.

The brunt of resentment falls on Britain, for French support has throughout been lukewarm and Premier Pierre Laval has from the beginning shown a disinclination to apply sanctions. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, on the other hand, has never ceased to whip-up reluctant countries and his position today is unenviable. He has tackled it by somewhat ambiguously informing his interlocutors that while the British Government considers the plan a perfectly proper solution it has no intention of pressing the League to accept it as it now stands.

Delay Expected

Meanwhile it is pointed out that the Council is not obliged to pronounce immediately for or against. It never pronounced officially even for the proposals of the Committee of Five, to which frequent reference is made. Plans of the Committee of Five and of Britain and France both exist, but neither has been adopted by the Council.

The states represented here cannot take it upon themselves in any case to censure publicly two such nations as France and Britain by rejecting their suggestions even if so inclined. But the sentiment prevails that it would be expedient to convert them into the League's recommendation.

Laval Has Solution

Premier Laval has put forward a solution examination by the Council—or rather by the Committee of Thirteen, which is the Council minus Italy—of the "Paris plan" in order

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Railroads Try Installment Plan for Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two mainline railways in England have announced the sale of railroad tickets in installments.

"Save-to-Travel" stamps are to be sold for a shilling, a card of ten such stamps being exchanged for a 10-shilling voucher, bearing interest so that it will be worth 10s 3d in six months.

It will be possible to use vouchers and stamped cards at any time for the purchase of all kinds of single or return tickets except season tickets.

President's Parody Hinges on an 'S'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP) — President Roosevelt parodied "The Night Before Christmas" in telling newspapermen yesterday that there was no news.

As they crowded around his desk, the President said:

"It was the week before Christmas and all through the stress not a creature was stirring not even the press."

The President laughed heartily as one of the reporters asked whether there should be one "s" or two in press. If only one "s" was used the common abbreviation for "President" would appear.

Auto Industry Urged to Help Safer Driving

Asked Why Cars Must Be Made Faster, and Why Lights so Glary

Liquor Plays Part

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—A major share of the responsibility for the mounting toll on the highways was placed squarely on the automobile industry today by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, speaking before an accident prevention conference called at the request of President Roosevelt.

Addressing representatives of 25 state governors, a score of national organizations and accident prevention groups, the Secretary called on automobile manufacturers to assume leadership in an aggressive drive for greater safety. "It is the humanitarian thing to do and it is good business," he declared.

Questions gleaned out of hundreds of letters received since the conference was called were put up to the manufacturers and dealers by the Secretary with the demand that they be answered. The public, according to Mr. Roper, is asking:

Pertinent Questions Asked

"Why do cars need to be made capable of speeds of 80 to 100 miles an hour?

"What steps are being taken by dealers to prevent the sale of cars to undesirable and incompetent drivers?

"Have manufacturers of light cars made economies at the expense of safety?

"With all the skill available, why has not more progress been made in taking the dangerous glare out of headlights?

"What steps are being taken by manufacturers to take old and unsafe cars from the highways?"

Backed by President

Shortly before the conference convened, committee chiefs called on President Roosevelt and received his promise to back to the limit the decisions they reach. The President said he doubted whether anyone knows the solution to the accident problem, but observed that it was becoming increasingly grave.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, at the opening conference, pointed out that deaths from accidents in the last 15 years have exceeded deaths in the six major wars in which the United States has participated by 50 per cent. The solution of the problem, he declared, lies in finding "a means to educate and discipline ourselves and the mass of our fellow citizens."

Liquor Plays Grim Part

Secretary Roper, in offering the services of the National Government toward solution of the problem pointed out that it is, primarily a matter for individual, industrial and local government responsibility. Among the contributing causes to the growing volume of automobile

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

They Honor Flying Enthusiast

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Jesse H. Jones — Capt. Frank M. Hawks

Speed-Flier Captain Hawks Greets Head of RFC at Washington During 25,000-Mile Air Tour to Aid Will Rogers Memorial Fund

Debt Delayed By Roumania To Buy Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—More than £14,000,000 is to be spent on Roumania's armed forces, the Monitor is reliably informed here.

As a result of a recent arrangement with the French Government on the subject of the payment of arrears of outstanding debts, the Roumanian Government is left with 500,000,000 French francs, or about £6,600,000, the whole of which is to be spent on the national armaments.

By an agreement reached with Czechoslovakia the Government has obtained another 600,000,000 French francs, approximately £8,000,000, and this, too, is to be devoted to military equipment. Finally, Sweden has agreed to buy large quantities of Roumanian cereals, two thirds of which are to be paid for in arms and ammunition.

Roumania's foreign policy has lately been criticized in some quarters, which hold that Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, the Foreign Minister, has made the country the vassal of France and Soviet Russia.

A rumor that Russian troops would be allowed to cross into Roumanian territory in the event of war against Poland has been officially denied in a communiqué issued by the Foreign Office here.

This denial points out that there is no pact of mutual assistance between Roumania and Soviet Russia.

Relations with Poland, the communiqué adds, remain very cordial.

Aviation Pays High Honor To Will Rogers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Organized activities of the Will Rogers Memorial Commission to raise funds nationally for a tribute that would perpetuate the name of the humorist-publicist have ended, but the Will Rogers Memorial Fund will remain an open endowment, it was announced here by Owen D. Young, chairman of the operations committee today.

At the offices of the commission it was said that another month would be required to hear from all the localities in which collection machinery was set up and complete the auditing for the drive, which had the official sanction of the governors of 47 states and of which the chief beneficiaries are to be the handicapped children of the nation.

Aviation Paid Expense

The whole expense of the campaign was borne by the aviation industry and Will Rogers' intense interest in flying was reflected in many of the features of the nation-wide fund-raising.

Capt. Frank M. Hawks, veteran speed flyer and close friend of Will Rogers, undertook a major assignment for the drive when he made a 25,000-mile "barnstorming" flight around the country to dramatize the objectives of the campaign. His flight took him to 135 cities in 45 states and he spoke over 86 radio stations.

With $300 expense money in his pocket when he set out he was able to return $11.09 of it to Jesse Jones, treasurer of the commission, when he got back to Washington. This made the approximate cost of his tour one and one-tenth cents a mile.

Flew Over Drought Area

The Hawks trip strikingly recalled the crisis of the Arkansas drought when Captain Hawks flew Will Rogers over the stricken areas as a volunteer in the campaign to relieve conditions of the people affected.

With Mr. Young's announcement, the officers of the commission made public today the receipt of a £20 contribution from Lady Astor, of England, to the fund. Lady Astor was one of the original sponsors of the move to co-ordinate the various kinds of memorial tributes that had been launched in this country after the fatal crash of Wiley Post's arctic sky cruiser near Point Barrow last August. In a tribute from Plymouth, England, she said she could think "of no pioneer who contributed more to helping mankind over difficult places than Will Rogers."

Minute Women of '36 Organize, Urged by High Cost of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18—A nationwide movement to organize the women of the country to uphold the Constitution and at the same time campaign against excessive taxation has been launched here under the name of the Minute Women of '36, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The group was organized by Mrs. Margaret S. Sayre, of West Orange, a descendant of Roger Williams.

According to the articles of incorporation, the group is nonpartisan and designed even to go beyond the Constitution to the extent of preserving the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It is pledged to work for "the return to Congress of all powers surrendered to the President" and to "advocate that laws be made only by direct representation of the people in Congress."

For Sound Credit

It stands for "economy in government, with an immediate reduction of governmental expenditures, and a balanced budget annually" in order that "sound national credit" may be maintained. Further, it would "preserve American institutions which safeguard American citizens in all walks of life."

The organization is in favor of adequate relief to those in need "until, through economic recovery, they may once more be gainfully employed." It demands that the relief "shall be so administered that the maximum may actually reach those for whom it was designed."

Meeting in Chicago

Mrs. Sayre, discussing the organization of this body of women, declared they had "no political axes to grind."

"We plan to call a congress of American women in Chicago next spring to be attended by state chapters of our organization, which we intend to extend on a national basis," she continued. "Hundreds of letters are reaching us from all parts of the country on the rising costs of meats and other foodstuffs, and housewives are beginning to realize they have a big stake in the visible and invisible taxes being assessed against the family purse."

Besides Mrs. Sayre, incorporators of the body are: Mrs. Madeline Edison Sloan, daughter of the late Thomas A. Edison; Mrs. Jean A. Kempson, of Middlesex County; Mrs. Laura A. O'Donnell and Mrs. Eleanor Scovel Miller, of Atlantic County; Mrs. Edith S. Heineken, of Essex County; Mrs. Katherine H. Stratton, of Bergen County; Mrs. Constance W. Hand, Mrs. J. A. Masucci, Mrs. Mignonette Starkweather, Mrs. Amelia Berndt Moorfield, Mrs. Harriet J. Laffey, Mrs. Margaret B. Laird and Mrs. Eloise F. Gehin, all of Essex County.

Like Deacon's One-Hoss Shay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 18—It was not the high cost of living that started an amusing exchange of a Christmas card between Ralph M. Ingalls of Portland, former Cumberland County attorney, and Raymond Fellows of Bangor, former Attorney General of Maine. It was the card itself, a bit of pleasantry, and then the development of something akin to tradition.

In 1926, Mr. Ingalls first sent the Christmas card to Mr. Fellows. The next year, he got it back again with an added verse saying that the recipient had liked the card so much that he had kept it a whole year and could think of nobody who would so much appreciate it as the original sender. In 1928, Mr. Ingalls again sent it back to Mr. Fellows, and Mr. Fellows promptly returned it; and since that time the card has done double duty each Christmas.

This year, however, must be its last. It has already made half of its annual round trip, and will shortly be returned. There may be room for a tiny message somewhere on the four pages now completely filled with sentiments and verses, but only a tiny one. Besides, the wear and tear of an active life have taken their toll of the pasteboard. Until it is about to fall to pieces like "The Deacon's one-hoss shay."

Both the correspondents dislike to put a new card into service; the thought of going back to the conventional interchange is distasteful, though better than not exchanging Christmas greetings at all.

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Reardon Made Commissioner Of Education

Confirmed by Council After Turning Down Name of Dr. Smith

Boston Today—*also sees*—District Attorney push teachers' job selling investigation—Cambridge housing project blocked by City Council because of tax tangle—Jobs for 725 typists assured on PWA library project—Yacht-type flying boats promised for new Boston-New York air line.

Reardon—Council Confirms Him as School Head

In a dramatic behind-the-scenes political move James G. Reardon was today appointed Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. He succeeds Dr. Payson Smith, who had served in the post since 1917.

Names of Dr. Smith, Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, and Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, were submitted to the Executive Council for reappointment by Governor Curley this afternoon.

Hint, however, that despite his redesignation by the Governor, Dr. Smith would fail of confirmation came only a few minutes before the council met.

In a cryptic statement, the Governor announced: "If the council refuses to confirm Dr. Smith, I will appoint Mr. Reardon."

Observers noted that the six councilors comprising the Democratic majority met with the Governor this morning. It was presumed that Dr. Smith's rejection was arranged at that time, for the vote this afternoon was six to three against him. No sooner was Dr. Smith rejected than Governor Curley submitted Mr. Reardon's name. He was approved six to three.

Mr. Kirk and Mr. Long were approved unanimously.

Today's high-speed developments climaxed several months of growing intensity over the school commissionership.

Dr. Smith's term expired Dec. 2. His reappointment had been urged by several educational groups.

Appointment of Mr. Reardon was made in the face of objections voiced today by organized labor. His stand in favor of the teachers' oath law was cited by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as indicating unfitness for the office.

"If Mr. Reardon is quoted correctly," Mr. Watt declared, "in saying that he is 1000 per cent for the teachers' oath, that statement alone should disqualify him."

Charging that those who believe in the teachers' oath are believers in the communistic method of teaching, Mr. Watt said that if a man who believes in this type of teaching is appointed, "the walls of Faneuil Hall will begin to tumble in."

Last night the directors of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation voted 12 to 8 in endorsing Mr. Reardon, who is superintendent of schools in Adams.

It was noted today that the Federation of Teachers was one of the most active foes of the teachers' oath bill when it was before the Legislature last session. Its action in approving a man favoring the oath was regarded as being a paradox.

Schools—Foley Strikes At Alleged Contract Sales

The school committee job-selling investigation iron was still sizzling hot today as District Attorney J. Foley struck out at a new charge of graft—the alleged selling of contracts for the purchase of school supplies.

District Attorney Foley called Alexander Sullivan school purchasing agent and a number of other witnesses to his office during the day as the investigation continued to grow with the speed of a snowball rolling down hill. Where the snowball will ultimately land, nobody could hazard today.

But it was said that the investigation on school supply contract selling concerned the same two "bagmen" who were said to have been mixed up with the attempted sale of jobs to substitute school teachers. It was disclosed that these two persons approachhed two dealers in the school supply business and told them that they controlled the necessary number of school committee votes and could get certain contracts.

Cambridge—Council Act Holds Up Housing Project

At a standstill today was the Federal Government's $2,000,000 model housing project in Cambridge. Reason: Flat refusal by the Cambridge City Council to close four streets to permit necessary construction work.

Although only a temporary closure of the streets was sought, the council's 9-to-4 refusal last night was attributed to objections to withdrawing the land from city taxation.

Months ago the Government planned to take over the four-block area from the city and announced that such property would be tax free. Almost immediately real estate men, property owners and others

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

President Cuts WPA Demand to $500,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—President Roosevelt has announced his intention of asking Congress to appropriate approximately $500,000,000 for specific public works projects at the coming session. The money will go chiefly to major projects already under way.

The decision to ask the legislative body for direct appropriations for certain projects rather than for a lump sum grant to be distributed by the public works administrator marks a sharp change in Roosevelt policy.

The move gives Congress more of an opportunity to say how the taxpayers' money shall be spent, but it also passes along to that body a number of local controversies centering around certain PWA projects and increases the danger of "pork-barrel" tactics.

Seems to Follow Advice

The $500,000,000 the President is asking for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936, is not large compared with past public works appropriations of the Roosevelt Administration. It is in keeping with a recommendation made by the National Resources Board that there be a permanent public works appropriation to take up the slack in employment.

The PWA, started out with a $3,300,000,000 appropriation under the National Industrial Recovery Act, later received $400,000,000 from the Federal Relief Act of 1934 and another $435,000,000 from the 1935 works fund. In addition, it has realized approximately $230,000,000 from the sale of municipal securities taken as collateral on loans. Practically all of this $4,365,000,000 is now obligated.

First Budget Hint

The President's informal statement on public works was the first hint he has given as to what will be included in the 1937 budget. It was made in reply to a question as to whether an additional $3,000,000 would be allocated for continuation of work on the Florida ship canal.

The President replied that he thought Congress should be given opportunity to pass on further grants to major projects such as this. He explained that recommendations for further money for all of the large projects would be included in a separate PWA bill to be sent to Congress.

The great majority of public works projects will be completed with funds already on hand, but there are a number of important projects which will scarcely be begun with the money made available for them.

Will Shift Responsibility

Some of these, such as the Florida canal, the "Quoddy" power project in Maine and the Grand Coulee Dam in the Northwest have become the center of considerable local controversy. With the President's decision to ask Congress to pass on additional funds for these projects, responsibility for deciding these troublesome quarrels will shift somewhat.

In the case of "Quoddy" for instance, President Roosevelt has for some time been attempting to get Governor Brann of Maine to call a special session of the Legislature to get action on a bill providing for the distribution of the power to be generated. The Governor has refused to do so in spite of a warning that no more funds will be forthcoming until the Legislature acts.

Will Be Up to Congress

When the President asks Congress to vote on further funds for "Quoddy," as he has intimated he intends to do, it will be up to that body to judge the wisdom of completing the tide-harnessing project in view of the lack of provision for a market for the power.

Congress will likewise have to decide between the northern and southern sections of Florida before going ahead with the ocean-to-gulf canal. The State is split wide open on the project.

Those who approved of President Roosevelt's original plan of asking Congress for a lump sum appropriation to be allotted by impartial PWA administrator, are alarmed over the possibilities of "pork-barrel" trading of votes they say the new type of bill is likely to encourage in Congress. On the other hand, the Roosevelt method was attacked by those who thought Congress voted away too much of its power, as "dictatorship."

The new public works plan is definitely in line with the President's plan to return more power to the states and to cut federal expenditures now that the "emergency" is past.

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Eden Lukewarm To Peace Plan Before Council

(Continued from Page 1)

to complete or modify it and with a view to adding eventually to its recommendations under the date of Oct. 7.

It is objected that if such a procedure were agreed to we should be back on the basis of Article XV and it woud be doubtful how far Article XVI, which envisages sanctions, would be applicable.

Indeed, were unanimity not then attained, it is at least arguable that any member of the League could under the Covenant itself hold the war justified and therefore withdraw from participation in sanctions.

These subtleties and pitfalls of legal procedure are strenuously opposed, for the situation in reality is perfectly clear. The Council has recommended that the violation of the Covenant should cease and until that condition is satisfied it is virtually impossible to propose further recommendations.

The Council cannot, without stultifying itself, take a backward step and by returning to Article XV demolish the whole work of co-ordinating sanctions.

Assembly Dodges Decision

Objections to reference to the Assembly at his time are also heard in circles urgently pro-League. The mere fact of the silence of the Council in taking such a course might seem to signify its tacit approval and the Council cannot shirk its functions.

In these circumstances it is taken as almost certain at present that the Committe of Five or the larger Committee of Thirteen will be asked to explore the possibilities of conciliation while leaving sanctions unchanged.

Might Take Months

But this may be a long task and even if the parties to the conflict are willing to consider settlement, some months, it is believed, must now elapse before peace is possible.

In contradiction with earlier assurances, it now appears that Italy's delegate, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, will not be present at the Council session. But Italy is nevertheless represented in the question of Assyrian refugees. Moreover, Rivas Vicuna, Chilean ambassador at Rome, is delegated to Geneva and is stated in well-informed circles to be intimately acquainted with the thought of Premier Mussolini.

Duce Demands Full Rule Over Colonization Area Offered in Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 18—Premier Benito Mussolini unmistakably indicated today that the area in Ethiopia which the Paris peace plan proposed should be set aside for Italian colonization under League control must be definitely under Italian sovereignty.

While letting it be known that he is ready to negotiate Signor Mussolini intimated he would insist on terms much more favorable to Italy than those outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and Pierre Laval, French Premier.

New Town Inaugurated

The occasion was when Il Duce inaugurated—a month after the beginning of the economic boycott—a new town called Pontinia, the third built in five years on the dried-up surface of Campagna.

Standing before thousands of peasants and Black Shirts from the whole reclaimed region, Premier Mussolini spoke to them of the war in East Africa. Describing it as a "war of disinherited proletarians against the force of conservatism, egoism and hypocrisy," Il Duce said: "I want to tell you that we shall not send the flower of our race into a far-away barbarous land if we are not certain they will be protected by the Tricolor Flag."

Ready for Long Siege

The Italian people, he declared, can stand a long siege. With the unanimous and profound consent of the Italian people the regime goes forward on its path, he added.

Evidence of this unanimity was given today when, led by Queen Elena, Italian women gave to their country their gold wedding rings. All over the country in towns and villages, litlte altars to the fatherland were erected, supporting steel helmets into which the people reposited their gifts.

Queen Sets Example

Queen Elena was the first to bring her wedding ring to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Rome. Her gesture and the broadcast she gave calling for victory showed that the Royal Family of Savoy is at the present moment with Premier Mussolini, ready to defend Italy in the conflict.

If there have been differences of opinion between Il Duce and the King as reported abroad, foreign threats to the country seem to have brought them together.

While the Queen was showing to the Romans an example of sacrifice and patriotism, Premier Mussolini received personally golden gifts from the hands of poor pioneers who have settled on the reclaimed grounds of the Pontine marshes.

WPA Approves Airport Project for Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Comptroller General John R. McCarl approved Charlotte's application for Works Progress Administration funds for a municipal airport, Maj. A. L. Bulwinkle, Congressman, announced at his home in Gastonia.

The Comptroller General approved the fund subject to the provision that the city show title to the land at Juneau Station, which has been selected as the site of the airport. The final obstacle to Charlotte's getting sufficient funds to construct a first-class municipal airport is now removed. The sum to be given as a grant is expected to be in excess of $300,000.

Women Sit on Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—To Mrs. C. S. Royster and Mrs. C. D. Roddings of Rutherford County goes the distinction of being the first women to serve on a jury in North Carolina. They sat with 10 men to hear a divorce case. The divorce was granted.

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Benes' Vote at Prague Overwhelming

Main Support Came From Leftists, Nazi Group Voting Blank

Able Foreign Minister

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Dec. 18—Election of Dr. Eduard Beneš as President of the Czechoslovak Republic, in succession to Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, took place in the historic Vladislav Hall of Prague Castle. It is in this hall that the kings of Bohemia were formerly crowned. The interior of the hall had been refurnished and redecorated for the occasion, with seats installed for the electing deputies and others for the diplomatic corps and distinguished guests.

Masaryk Nominated Beneš

President Masaryk virtually requested the selection of his Foreign Minister as his successor in his own letter of resignation last Saturday, when he mentioned Dr. Beneš as the person whom he considered best fitted to succeed him. This practically assured his election.

President Masaryk's opinion, however, did not give complete satisfaction, particularly among Czech Agrarians, the largest and most influential Czech party in the present Government coalition. They demanded a man less mixed in politics than Dr. Beneš and one whose foreign policy was less pro-Soviet. But they failed to find a suitable alternative candidate and were themselves divided on the issue. One of their leading members, the new Premier, Dr. Milan Hodza, was for Dr. Benes.

Support From Left

The new President's main support came from parties of the Left, particularly his own party, the Czechoslovak National Socialists, (whose policy has nothing in common with the party of the same name in Germany). Even the Communists were also for him.

Dr. Beneš secured 340 votes from a possible 442 valid votes—that is more than the necessary three-fifths demanded by the constitution.

Seventy-six blank voting papers were handed in, probably from the Sudetic German Party—the pro-Nazi party headed by Konrad Henlein. Twenty-four votes were cast for Dr. Bohumil Nemec, chairman of the Czechoslovak National Council, but he had already withdrawn his candidature last night when his condition that he should be supported by a majority of the Czechoslovak political parties was not fulfilled.

The Slovak Popular Party (Roman Catholic) which has long been wavering, voted for Dr. Beneš—according to certain reports that its president, Rev. Andrew Hlinka had received a hint from the Vatican.

Immediately after Jan Malypetr, chairman of the joint meeting, had announced the result, airplanes flew over the Castle and guns boomed out, conveying the news to the people.

His Voice Heard in Europe

Among the postwar statesmen in Europe Dr. Beneš, the first and down to his election as President, the only Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, occupied a position which placed him far above the routine standard of similar posts. Although he spoke in the name of less than 15,000,000 inhabitants of his own country, his voice more than once decided the balance on each side of which figured destinies of peoples, far greater in numbers and in material potentialities.

In Czech Capital

Central Staromestske Square and the Tyn Church at Prague in Czechoslovakia

When in September, 1915, a thin and rather pale man of unobtrusive stature, and at the age of 31 years, provided with a falsified passport, was fleeing from Austria-Hungary, not far away from the ancient Bohemian town of Asch, few if any Europeans of that time had any idea that this unknown little man would grow into one of the principal actors called upon by history to make an end to a drama of destruction of one of the oldest world monarchies. And who knows whether this young man, who earned his living by writing in a badly heated room on the third floor of a modest house, in the Rue Leopold Robert in Paris, was himself fully aware of the fact that it was he who was to help revive and continue the independence of his once-glorious but most severely tried people.

First of all he had to help familiarize the allied statesmen and nations with the very idea of existence of the Czechoslovaks.

Masaryk's Right-Hand Man

Working as Professor Masaryk's right-hand man, he was exposed throughout the war and post-war years to superhuman strains, which he met by innate endurance and tenacity, good humor and comparative ease. As a boy he loved football, a game which he was instrumental in introducing to his land. His aptitude for quick judgment is partly derived from his enthusiasm in sports. Even now the tennis racket and ball are, next to the pen, his most popular means of occupation.

There must be, of course, some more suitable traits in the character of a Foreign Minister, a Prime Minister, member of the Council of the League of Nations, rapporteur of the Disarmament Conference, professor of sociology at the ancient University of Prague, author of many books on politics, philosophy and allied subjects, and now second President of his country. Those who have met him have been invariably impressed by the unusual synthesis of his academic outlook and his practical common sense. If they thought he was a little dry, they may have been misled by this superficial impression. For behind his impersonal intellect, functioning too eagerly and self-absorbingly to lose time in formalities and mere personal worries, there beats the heart of a man whom experience taught to know men and to judge them according to their merits.

The way he talks suggests that while thinking always about the welfare of his own nation, which is uppermost in his mind, he nevertheless does not consider it to be all. His own country, yes, but not alone. The welfare of others must be added to it as well, and then back again to the problems of his motherland: to bring its policies in harmony with the democratic policies of the rest of Europe, and if you wish, of the entire world. For democratically governed states will not oppress others and will not try to expand at the expense of their neighbors. Only democracy, and democracy alone, Dr. Beneš is convinced, will make the world safe for peace.

Has Beaten Opposition

In pursuit of this ideal he has encountered opposition at home from narrow nationalists, and abroad from the extremes of reactionaries and radicals. Yet he has gone ahead, forging a structure of peace in Central Europe. Always he has started from Geneva as a center, but has met practical regional needs by regional accords when broader action was blocked.

Around his name centered the effort to strengthen the League through the Geneva Protocol of 1924. When it failed, he turned to regional pacts, being largely instrumental in passing the Locarno Treaties. He has consistently promoted close relations with France, was a prime mover in forming the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—and was among the first to reach a new basis of relations with Soviet Russia. He talked in Russian and without an interpreter to Joseph Stalin when most western European powers were shunning the new Russian regime.

The fact that Dr. Beneš was president of the League Assembly at the moment of his election as President of Czechoslovakia illustrates his position as a bulwark of democracy and peace in Europe.

Masaryk's Choice for Presidency Wins With 340 Votes

Nemec Withdrew

Brother in Milwaukee Expected His Election

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18 (AP)—John Beneš, brother of the man who became Czechoslovakia's President today, paused in the task of making toys for two nieces to remark that he had "always known Edouard would be president some day."

"He has done as much for his country as Thomas G. Masaryk and is as beloved," said the 66-year-old retired cabinetmaker.

Mr. Beneš visited his brothers and sisters in Czechoslovakia in 1933. Until making his first visit, in 1925, he had not seen his family since he came to America in 1889.

Calles Requested To Leave Mexico By Chamber Vote

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Federal Chamber of Deputies voted last night to appeal to former President Plutarco Elias Calles to leave the country "because his presence is a motive for unrest and disorders."

(A government censorship apparently prevented the sending out of this information last night).

Several deputies charged that General Calles was planning a revolution and was plotting to implant a Fascist regime in Mexico.

Expulsion Demanded

The deputies demanded the expulsion from Mexico of several prominent adherents of General Calles. These Callistas resigned yesterday from the national revolutionary party which is headed by President Lazaro Cardenas, to join a new constitutional revolutionary party.

The new group was being organized by friends of General Calles, with Luis Leon, a former cabinet minister, at the head.

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies voted confidence in President Cardenas and the steps he has taken to meet the political situation, upset by the return of General Calles to Mexico from the United States.

Domestic Censorship

No attempt was made this morning to censor telegrams to the United States, but telegraph and telephone service to the interior was strictly supervised.

The lack of news caused by the interior censorship created some apprehension, but officials stated that the entire country was quiet, without any disorders.

One message which reached a newspaper through the censorship reported that the state congress of Tlaxcala had acted to oust Governor Adolfo Bonillas and all the Callista deputies.

The municipal council of Monterrey, removed earlier in the week because of alleged sympathies with General Calles, was restored to office by the Federal Government. A group of men who had been holding the municipal palace retired without disorder.

Calles' Reply

General Calles yesterday charged that four state governors and five senators were removed from office illegally "for the sole crime of being considered friends of mine."

"This action," said General Calles in a statement, "neither constitutes a crime nor a subversive act. It is necessary for the nation to know that General Calles is not a conspirator and has not returned to provoke agitators of any kind."

Change in Rule Results In Virtual Martial Law

NOGALES, Sonora, Dec. 18 (AP)—Agua Prieta, historic border town, was under virtual martial law today after a shift which placed a new semimilitary government in control of the State of Sonora.

All other important cities of the State, known as the "hot bed of Mexican revolutions," were under partial military control. Their police chiefs were removed by Gov. Jesus Guiterrez, young military leader, who succeeded Gov. Ramon Ramos.

The new government claimed the state had accepted the change quietly and removed the threat of a copper mine strike at Cananea.

Col. Palermo Lopez of the Federal Army gave no explanation for placing Agua Prieta under control of one of his aides.

His action in ousting the civilian commandante and establishing virtual martial law recalled battles fought in Agua Prieta which led Plutarco Elias Calles to the presidency.

Traffic Open Over Irtysh

Traffic has been opened on the new railway bridge over the river Irtysh, near Omsk (western Siberia).

Charlotte Cheers Start On New $250,000 Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—City, county, federal and WPA officials gathered at Janeau station here to see George W. Coan Jr., state director of the Works Progress Administration, turn the first shovel of dirt for Charlotte's new $250,000 municipal airport.

Several hundred people gathered to hear speakers laud the project as Charlotte's most progressive step in transportation. District Director John Grice presided. Director Coan indicated that the WPA would add to the $205,000 already contributed if necessary. The Bureau of Air Commerce originally approved an expenditure of $335,000.

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Autonomous Rule In Northern China Launched Secretly

PEIPING, China, Dec. 18 (AP)—A semi-autonomous political council for the North China Provinces of Hopei and Chahar went into operation today, over the opposition of demonstrating anti-Japanese students.

Inauguration of the council, set up amid agitation for North China's separation from the Central Chinese Government, was held at an early morning hour and with utmost secrecy, apparently as a precaution against fresh protests.

As news of the council's inauguration spread, however, hundreds of students gathered at the city gates, where police armed with bayonets prevented them from entering.

Students Shout Protests

Student crowds also paraded in the other major North China city of Tientsin, shouting slogans and demonstrating against the autonomy movement.

A committee of students presented demands to the Tientsin mayoralty for suppression of the Peiping council. Their declaration, broadcast to crowds in the streets, asserted public patience was exhausted by Japanese "aggression' and urged merchants and workers to co-operate with the students in a nation-wide general strike.

Sung's Announcement

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the council which was accorded partial political independence from the Nanking Government, announced the principles of the new North China regime called for promotion of friendly relations with neighboring countries (Manchoukuo and Japan).

He asserted also that official appointments would follow the will of the North China people, and that officials themselves would share the "hardships" of the people.

Chinese reports to Shanghai, at the very time of the inauguration of the Hopei-Chahar Council, said Japanese planes bombed Kuyuan, Eastern Chahar, while Manchoukuoan troops besieged the city.

The planes were reported to have dropped letters urging the Kuyuan populace to yield. The Japanese were said to have cut off Kuyuan from Kalgan, on the Great Wall, where the presence of Japanese troops was believed to preclude any possibility of Chinese armed aid.

Troops of the new northern government were stationed in Tientsin, replacing the garrison of the anti-autonomist, Gen Shang Chen, while the forces of the autonomous East Hopei state held the seaport of Tangku.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

rings over to the Government in solemn "Faith Day" ceremonies, to swell Italy's thin gold stocks.

London — The British Cabinet met for two hours preparing the defense which Sir Samuel Hoare will offer in Parliament tomorrow. The Labor Opposition decided to move a vote of censure. This gesture of outright condemnation, plus the active efforts of the government whips to rally their men, seemed likely to give the Prime Minister a comfortable majority in a vote of confidence. But even with that vote the end is not yet.

Powers assemble at Geneva: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Italy Claims Largest Victory Yet

Rome (AP) — The Italian Government announced its North Ethiopia army had defeated the Ethiopians in a three-day battle along the Takkaze River, killing 500 warriors and losing 272 of its own officers and men.

Asmara, Eritrea — For many hours, the outcome of the engagement—which officers regarded as highly important—was in doubt. Details were scanty, but the Italians were confident that reinforcements would decide the battle in their favor. The Ethiopian attack had as its objective the holy city of Aksum.

China—Chang Takes Foreign Minister's Post

Nanking — Gen. Chang Chun became China's Foreign Minister, replacing former Premier Wang, reports the Associated Press.

Foreign Minister Chang thereupon treated the world to this bit of cryptic orientalism: Treaties affecting China, he said, are obsolete and a hindrance. Nevertheless "as long as they are the law, we shall carry them out."

Reciprocity—Anglo-American Pact Talked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — President Runciman of the Board of Trade confirmed before the House of Commons that "exploratory and informal exchanges of views" with the United States had taken place, looking toward a reciprocal tariff agreement.

Housing—New York Projects Approved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York — Work on Harlem and Williamsburg housing projects, calling for an expenditure of more than $20,000,000, will begin soon after the New Year. Mayor LaGuardia received word from Federal Housing Director Clas that contracts for these developments had been awarded and the entire New York City housing program approved by the federal authorities. At the same time, Mr. Clas voiced appreciation of Mayor LaGuardia's efforts for slum eradication and modern housing here.

These two projects are to be built with federal funds and were planned by the Municipal Housing Authority, of which Langdon W. Post, Tenement Housing Commissioner, is chairman.

Nye—Committee Plans Questioning War Bankers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Nye Senate Munitions Committee will examine a group of New York bankers including J. P. Morgan, when its sessions reopen Jan. 7. The past summer, committee investigators scoured State Department secret files on financial transactions during the World War. As a result, the committee will seek to show the connection between loans and credits to the Allies and the collapse of American neutrality at that time.

The Nye committee tunes up: Page 4.

Spain Remodels Armed Forces To Insure Added Efficiency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Spain's army has been undergoing reforms in its composition, training and equipment.

The system of recruiting and training officers has already been altered. The conclusion was reached that two years of obligatory service in military centers was insufficient. In an intensive course the cadets, it was felt, had too little rest and too wide a field of study with the result that at the end their knowledge was superficial and of little practical value.

Now, the first part of their training is accomplished while at school, from where they go to the Military Academy for another two years. Those who pass successfully out of the academy are sent to military camps. They are moved from camp to camp, since the varied nature of Spain's geography makes necessary an experience of the different types of tactics called for in each region.

Two new sections of engineers have been added to the army. One is in charge of "Arms and Munitions" and the other "Explosives and Gases."

For Bombing Defense

Another innovation is the National Commission of Defense. This is to be chiefly concerned with protection against bombing attacks. Certain officers are to be detailed to prepare the civil population to face attacks from the air, enlisting the services of provincial and municipal authorities in the organization.

It was recently announced that Spain is to spend $30,000,000 in the next five years on the strengthening of her air-force. This sum will be spent on military landing-grounds, new planes, guns and ammunition.

An important bill, known as the "Mobilization Bill," is now under discussion. The necessity of being able to mobilize in a short time is said to have been realized in Spain, and if the new bill is passed the army will be able, in time of emergency, to take over all railways and the efficient and well-equipped forces of Civil Guards and Shock Police, which are at present under control of the Home Office.

More Training Grounds

Next year's estimates provide for more training grounds for the conscriptive army, the institution of 45 mobilization centers, reorganization and improvement of the mobile divisions, measures of defence against espionage and the improvement, in general, of communications. The topography of the Iberian Peninsula makes communication difficult—as Napoleon's generals found to their cost. Wellington was able to use these natural obstacles to his own advantage, and a really mobile Spanish army should find itself in the same position, it is held.

The minister responsible for these reforms has been José Maria Gil Robles, War Minister in the Chapapriela Cabinet, and behind him in every project have stood not only his own party, the "Accion Española," but also the J. A. P., or Youth Movement. The campaign he has been running strove to arouse in the nation a sense of patriotism which it has probably never felt before except in times of national stress.

That the Spanish soldier is the finest in the world is rightly or wrongly the firm belief of Señor Gil Robles, no doubt encouraged by the opinions of such writers as Reclus, and indeed, to go further back, of the British General Napier who once referred to "the incomparable Spanish infantry." It is true that few soldiers in Europe will stand the hardships to which Spanish troops, ill-fed and ill-shod, will submit with apparent indifference.

Señor Gil Robles recently acclaimed the rising power of the Spanish army as an arm of defense after Manuel Azaña had played ducks and drakes with it. A powerful army, he pointed out, would make Spain respected in the world, and he would do all he could, he said, to see that the nation had the army it needed.

He stoutly denied the reports, broadcast by the Leftists, that he intended to use the army for the purpose of a "coup d'état." Such a move would be suicidal, he said, and would lead to an overwhelming wave of Communism in Spain. His words were so emphatic on this point that it is felt that the rumors may be definitely disposed of.

With the improved morale in the army, and the strengthening of the two police forces, the Civil Guards and the mobile Shock Police, the regime seems to have now entered upon a stage where it apparently has little to fear from extreme reactionary forces.

Pancho Villa Hailed As Mexican Hero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—This country's most picturesque rebel leader "Pancho" Villa, received a belated recognition recently when the Mexican Government awarded his widow and two children a pension for his "distinguished services" during the revolution.

Villa was constantly persecuted by American and Mexican militias for his many escapades which brought him the nickname "bandit" on both side of the Rio Grande. His political affiliations were always somewhat vague as like many of the characters of his epoch he seems to have entered the revolution more for adventure than for any well defined plan of political action.

In 1916, he attacked the town of Columbus, New Mexico, and General John Pershing headed the well known expedition which caused considerable diplomatic uneasiness, although it did succeed in putting an end to Villa's activities on that side of the border. He was finally assasinated on July 20, 1923 and soon became the hero of a fantastic number of legends, many of which have found their way into novels and Hollywood movies.

In the report presented by the House of Representatives it is stated that despite Villa's adventurous career he played an important part in the revolution. He aided in the overthrow of the Victoriano Huerta regime. The pension to his widow amounts to ten pesos a day.

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Pharaohs Watered Their Fields This Way

Publishers — The Sakiyeh Is Still Used in Egyptian Irrigation Projects

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times—XII

Irrigation of farms in lands of little rainfall is believed to be as old as agriculture itself. As early as 3000 B. C. Egyptian natives drew water from the Nile by a counter-balanced bucket called a shadoof.

The Sakiyeh, an endless chain of earthen jars on a geared sprocket wheel came later, camels or water buffalo furnishing the motive power. A very simple and inexpensive means of supplying water to as much as 10 acres of growing crops, it is still employed essentially the same as it was 2000 years B. C.

Scholars point out that the labor of obtaining water for fields was so much in the minds of early Biblical peoples that when the allegory of the Garden of Eden was conceived, it was perfectly natural for priestly writers building up this ideal spot to think of irrigation rather than rainfall, saying, "And a river went out of Eden to water the garden."

Egypt is held to be the origin of irrigation projects. Here the Nile overflowed its banks annually, but rainfall was absent all through the growing season. To rectify this, the peasantry baled water from the river and dumped it on the land.

Lopez Chosen Venezuela Head At Gomez' Passing

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 18 (AP)—Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, who passed on yesterday was President of Venezuela and the nation's dictator for more than a quarter of a century.

The National Cabinet immediately made Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras, Minister of War, provisional President. General Lopez will hold office until Congress assembles to elect a successor to President Gomez.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

General Gomez has held the reins of government in Venezuela, either as President or as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, for more than a quarter of a century.

While his restriction of the freedom of the press and of his political opponents has resulted in much criticism, it is generally admitted that the country has progressed under his rule to new heights of prosperity and of international good will.

Joined Castro

Born in 1859, General Gomez grew up to be a well-to-do rancher in the mountainous state of Tachira, near the Colombian border. When the Venezuelan administration was overthrown by a revolution in 1892, he joined his friend and neighbor, Cipriano Castro, in organizing a military force which attempted unsuccessfully to repel the revolutionaries.

After a period of exile in Colombia, he joined a counter-revolution led by Castro, who succeeded in gaining control of the government in 1899.

Took Reins

With difficulty Castro maintained his position for nine years. Then, when forced by circumstances to go to Europe, he intrusted General Gomez with the provisional Presidency during his absence.

On Dec. 19, 1908, General Gomez suddenly proclaimed himself supreme head of the Venezuelan Government—and has maintained his virtual dictatorship ever since.

Apart from a few unsuccessful rebellions, which he put down so mercilessly and effectively as to cause criticism abroad, General Gomez has kept his country at peace throughout the period of his control. The same ruthlessness with which he suppressed rebels has also been evident in his dealing with crime, until in its ordinary phases it has been practically eliminated.

Started Rehabilitation

Under his direction a fine system of automobile highways has been constructed, air services have been established, radio stations, agricultural and botanical experiment stations, almshouses and industrial schools have been built.

Foreign capital has been invited to develop Venezuela's natural resources, chief of which at present is oil. Among oil producing nations it now holds second place. One of President Gomez' cardinal ideas has been the cultivation of friendly relations with other nations and scrupulous attention to the adjustment of foreign claims.

When he assumed control of his country, its foreign debt amounted to $40,000,000. By 1930 this sum had been reduced to nothing, leaving Venezuela the only country with no foreign debt. Simultaneously, the internal debt was cut until it stood at less than $1,000,000.

In the meantime, the President's financial acumen was applied successfully to his private affairs. He became the largest landowner in the republic, and also held large blocks of public utility stocks. On the strength of these alone he was rated at many times a millionaire.

Added Fatalities In Cuban Kidnaping Stimulate Chase

HAVANA, Dec. 18 (AP)—A second gunfire attack on Cuban army agents and prisoners in the Nicolas Castano kidnaping case raised the total of fatalities to six today, and prompted a reinvigorated campaign against the kidnapers.

Authorities advanced a theory that members of the kidnap ring still at large were springing the attacks in an effort to silence persons who "knew too much."

Several assailants fired into an army car last night, killing Jose Jesus Gonzales, 47, an army intelligence operative, and Casimiro Menendez, 28, who was being brought to headquarters for questioning concerning the kidnaping.

This battle followed by 24 hours the first outbreak, in which three men being brought to Havana from San Antonio De Las Vegas, near where the 66-year-old Castino was liberated, were shot to death in another army car.

Hampstead Cautioned On Too Many Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At the present rate of building of apartment blocks, London will soon have too many flats, according to the Mayor of Hampstead.

In a recent speech the Mayor spoke of the growing problem of vacant flats in his own area, and declared that in the near future the London boroughs would be burdened with many thousands of empty apartments.

It is not the cheap flats that are remaining empty, the Mayor pointed out, but the "semicheap." In some districts the supply of accommodation at over £2 a week is far overreaching the demand. In Hampstead alone, the Mayor said, there are 523 flats, 277 maisonettes and 347 houses empty.

After-School Games Arranged in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recognizing the need of organized games for the young people of Rutland County, an association has been formed to provide after-school amusement and exercise for the county's youth.

Rutland's villages are to be grouped and teams are to be formed for football, cricket, hockey, net-ball and athletics. It is suggested that each year Rutland will hold a general athletics tournament, Rutland's youth competing with that of some other English county.

Social Crediters Move to Dispense Beer in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Distribution of beer as a government enterprise will on March 1 supercede Distributors Ltd., the selling agency of the five breweries in Alberta which, up to the present time, has had charge of the beer handling in this province. The new Social Credit government has, it is understood, decided to take over this distribution and plans to have all beer sold through the Government vendor-stores which now handle the sale of wines and liquors. By this new arrangement the Government hopes to realize a profit of approximately $100,000 annually which, it is stated, will be the spread between the wholesale price which the Government pays the breweries for the beer and the retail price at which the Government will sell to the consumers such as the beer parlors in hotels and the general public.

The order-in-council authorizing this move has not yet been passed but the preliminary plans have, it is believed, been approved of by the Alberta Government.

The provincial government has already placed a ban on all advertising of hard liquor, beer and wine in any of the daily or weekly papers published within Alberta. This ruling will become effective Feb. 1 and will, it is stated, deprive the Alberta publications of approximately $75,000 to $100,000 a year which they have derived from these liquor advertisers, the majority of which came from breweries outside the province.

Stage Return Planned By William Gillette

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—William Gillette, stage star who became world famous for his performance of Sherlock Holmes, will return to the stage at 80, it was announced today by John Golden, under whose management he will appear.

Mr. Gillette, since his retirement five years ago, has isolated himself in a craggy castle on a hill in Connecticut River Valley, amusing himself operating a 3-mile railway on the estate. He made infrequent visits to New York and denied himself to all but his closest friends.

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Christmas Festival History Shown in New York Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—An exhibition of illuminated manuscripts and old drawings, illustrative of "The Christmas Festival," has been opened at the Pierpont Morgan Library, where it is to continue through January. Admission cards may be obtained without charge by application to the librarian at 29 East Thirty-sixth Street. The Monday private opening was marked by an address by Dr. Kirsopp Lake, professor of ecclesiastical history, Harvard University.

Dr. Lake discussed the involved history of the Christmas festival, particularly the way an established pagan fête was taken over by the church. For it was long ago understood, he said, that it is easier to change the beliefs of people than their habits. So the 12 days of saturnalia that of old ended the year and began another were given a religious interpretation as a means of changing the character of an established celebration.

As late as the fourth century the birth of the Nazarene and his baptism were observed in some places on the same day—Jan. 6, Epiphany. That there need be no misunderstanding, no supposition that baptism should have been in order as a regenerative function on the Nazarene's birthday, the natal day was moved back to Dec. 25 officially, a date that occurs in writings set down from A. D. 350 to 377, in such widely separated places as Milan, Constantinople and Antioch.

The Jan. 6 date occurs in Armenian writings, and there are differences of designation in Jerusalem records of the sixth century and earlier.

Ancient writings contain elaborate systems aimed at harmonizing important dates in Biblical history. A similar effort is to be noticed in the Tree of Jesse subjects in the illuminated manuscripts on display, the object being to explain the differing geneological accounts given in the gospels of Matthew and Luke. The other classifications of subjects in the display range through the nativity cycle in English, French, Flemish and Spanish documents ranging from the ninth to the sixteenth century.

The Sibyl illuminations of texts and prophecies were done by Dutch, English, French, German and Italian artists. Then there are the "Hours," old Flemish and French, having to do with the birth and marriage of the Virgin. Nearly all the items are in book forms, arranged in cases and permitting the visitor observation of a characteristic open page.

On the walls are pertinent subjects—leafs from large illuminations—engravings and drawings. The whole display is of rare interest to laymen and biblical students.

"It is art in its finest form," Dr. Lake said, "because it is an expression of living, of believing." The sustained beauty of the illuminations is beyond any casual description, for they were the productions of talents that need take no account of the passing of time as affecting the perfection of what they were doing.

Georgia Mills Reopen

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Dec. 17 (AP)—With 250 workers of the Chicopee Cotton Textile Mills back at work for the first time since the plant shut down last October due to labor troubles, approximately 275 more are to return to the looms today. Superintendent Harry Purvis said the two shifts would put back to work "approximately 550 employees."

History in Glass Viewed in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nearly 500 articles of historical and artistic interest were displayed here during an exhibition of early American and European glass sponsored by the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibit, assembled from collections of many Montgomery families, was said to include practically every known type of glass.

One interesting and historical piece was a hand engraved Bohemian glass screen from the collection of Dr. F. H. McConnico. An exhibit from the collection of Dr. R. P. Burke included glass beads that were said to have been traded to the Indians in the early days of America by the Spanish and French.

Mr. Peter A. Brannon displayed a unique collection of glass hats of 1888. Mrs. H. P. Tresslar's exhibit included many interesting pieces, especially the "Westward Ho" comport of Victorian design which depicted scenes of the West. Mrs. Paul B. Fuller entered a plate of Sandwich glass depicting "The Lord's Supper."

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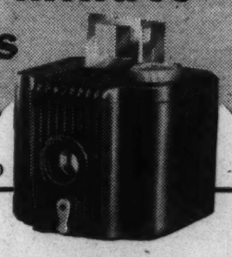
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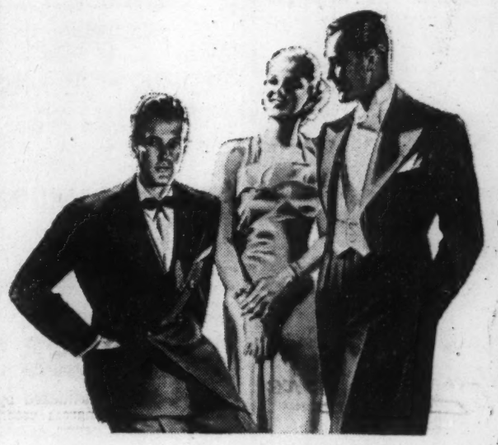
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Financial Issues of Nations Discussed at World Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Problems of world finance occupied a position of central interest among members of the Institute of World Affairs meeting at Glenwood Mission Inn here yesterday.

Will China, so long a hard-money country, be able to go on a paper money basis? Will economic sanctions, like a spanking given a naughty child, hurt the giver more than the receiver? Can currency be stabilized on a world basis? These were rhetorical questions raised at the institute's general conference.

China's Problem

Dean Arthur G. Coons of Occidental College was not able to give a conclusive answer to the first. Many Chinese, he pointed out, have transferred their silver hoardings to banks in coastal cities outside the influence of the Chinese Government in order to escape the recent silver edict.

On the other hand, he said, some support can be expected from without. Great Britain, for instance, has forbidden her nationals from using silver in violation of the Chinese decree.

Sanctions Issue

Dr. Joy L. Leonard of the University of Southern California, who acted as a co-ordinator on the national longshoremen's board which settled the coast's water front disturbance of 1934, ventured an answer to the second question. Decidedly, he felt, it may hurt "Papa" much more than little "Antonio" if strong sanctions are applied against Italy.

So, far, he pointed out, the application of sanctions has not affected the primary imports, from a financial standpoint, which pour into Italy. Even so, salesmen from other nations have not been conspicuous by their absence whenever sanctions have been talked, and Italy not only may add to her inventories by buying from other powers, but permanently shift her buying to lands which have not boycotted her.

Stabilized Currency

Dr. John Parke Young of Occidental College was not wholly prepared to say that currency can be stabilized on a world basis, but he had no hesitancy in asserting it would be fine for everybody if it could be because few goods in this modern world are consumed by their producers but instead are sold for money. The monetary system has become the heart of the economic system, he pointed out, yet no one has devised a currency that is really satisfactory.

"Prices have moved about like Mexican jumping beans the past few years," he said, "because of an unstable monetary system. Goods have piled up in warehouses, firms have gone out of business. We have destroyed production deliberately. Yet none of us can say personally that we have too much. I believe that under exchange, forced on us by an inadequate currency, is our trouble rather than overproduction. Abundance, not scarcity, is the only real basis of higher living standards."

Inflation Issue

While Government spending is forcing prices higher in the United States, the speaker said, there seems little reason to think that disastrous inflation, such as visited Germany, will come to America because the Administration will act vigorously to prevent inflation from getting out of hand.

World economy, with the exception of a few commodities such as communications, is always regional in nature, Dr. Vernon A. Mund of the University of Washington told a luncheon meeting of the institute.

If there were no artificial barriers to trade, such as tariff walls, it would spread naturally in regions of the earth with no regard for political boundaries, he declared. It would then simply be a matter of distance from manufacturing centers, with freight charges added to cost, which would limit distribution when a point is reached where the cost of similar articles from different production centers is the same.

The Constitution

At a special evening session, Dean William E. Masterson, of the University of Missouri, explained the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States in guarding the Constitution. He analyzed the various acts of new-deal legislation which would, he claimed, have nullified particular sections of the Constitution and demonstrated the benefits to the country which will flow from the court's action in invalidating the acts.

The question now arises, he pointed out, whether it is the wish of the people to amend the Constitution so that future congresses may pass such acts as the NIRA and the AAA, or whether they prefer to retain the country's present form of government.

Three Points

Amendment itself, he said, is not the issue. The Constitution has been amended many times and blessings have come from the amendments but in the present instance he pressed for consideration of these three points:

1. Shall we change our present form of government by giving Congress authority to transfer law-making power to the President?
2. Shall we allow property to be taken without compensation?
3. Shall Congress be empowered to regulate business which is carried on locally throughout the country?

Dean Masterson advised a negative answer though logical support of New Deal policies would require an answer of yes. A concentration of power in the hands of a single man, he argued, is un-American—would, in fact, bring about an Europeanizing of American life. And possibly an autocratic rule which would be the forerunner of decadence.

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Her Last Season in Opera

Wide World

Just Before the Curtain on Opening Night

Director Edward Johnson Watching Lucrezia Bori and Conductor Ettore Panizza Running Over an Aria Just Before the Opening Night at the Metropolitan Opera

Farmers of South Praised for Work Under AAA Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18—The best job of farming in the history of the county has just been completed by the South under the policies of the AAA, Cully A. Cobb, director of the cotton division of the AAA, told cotton producers from six southern states attending a convention here, Dec. 13 and 14.

"Georgia and the South has done a good job, the best job of farming this year in the history of the country. Diversification has been more general, and that means the farmer is infinitely better off than in previous years.

"In three years we have paid out more money to the cotton farmers for lands taken out of production and for other increments and advantages than the 1932 cotton crop of Georgia brought," Mr. Cobb stated.

In Atlanta to study the new four-year program introduced by the AAA, farmers from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, heard Mr. Cobb proclaim the benefits of the AAA to cotton growers and other agricultural interests.

That unrestriction in cotton production is over and only restricted cotton production is seen for the future, was the climaxing statement made by Mr. Cobb at the two-day conference.

"I believe the day of unrestricted cotton production in the United States is past," said Mr. Cobb. "I mean by this that uncontrolled cotton production would give us a very different picture from that which we are now facing, with the wholesome prosperity which now greets us in every line of business. Even if the law were abrogated in its entirety, stark necessity would force us again to some control of production. It is the only salvation for the farmers and for other allied businesses."

In speaking of prosperity, as a result of the AAA, Mr. Cobb stated that: "The 1935 crop in Georgia is estimated at $90,000,000, and that means prosperity for the farmer.

"It is our desire to reduce the 1936 production to 11,500,000 bales or less. We propose to pay about $9 an acre for land taken out of production, limiting the land taken out of cotton production to from 30 to 45 per cent of the land any producer can take out."

Chaco War Captives Still Retained in Prison

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 18 (AP)—Some 30,000 Bolivian and Paraguayan prisoners of war probably will spend another Christmas in prison camps, even though the Chaco war between the two nations has been over for a long time.

Due to obstacles arising recently, the exchange and repatriation of the prisoners, one of the objectives of the Chaco peace conference here, has been delayed. For some of the men it will be the fourth prison Christmas. Paraguay holds about 28,000 prisoners and Bolivia several thousand more.

Carnival Progress Depicted

The "Treasure Chamber of Prince Carnival" at Munich, Germany, this winter, which will illustrate the development of carnivals, will contain contributions from Milan, Venice, Barcelona, Rome, Nice, Paris, Seville, Cadiz and Madrid, besides those from nearly all German cities which celebrate such festivities.

J. P. Morgan to Face Senate Munitions Inquiry in January

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—J. Pierpont Morgan and other New York bankers will be called before the Senate Munitions Committee on Jan. 7, Stephen Raushenbusch, committee expert, declared today. The hearing will be part of the continuing investigation of World War financing which has been going on all summer.

The announcement today followed a communication from the committee's chairman, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who has just returned from Manila and the Orient, and who will be in Washington Dec. 24. At this time he will confer with other committee members to push the munitions investigation to the front in the opening days of Congress.

The activities of the Nye committee will coincide with the debate in Congress over an extension and tightening of the present neutrality law. Legislation to take place of the existing neutrality resolution already is being drafted by committee experts, and will provide restrictions to the use of American loans and credit to belligerents.

During the summer the Nye committee investigators have gone through secret files of the State Department on war financing. The part played by the Morgan firm as American agent of Great Britain has undergone close scrutiny. In questioning Mr. Morgan and his partners, the committee will seek to show a relationship between loans and credits made the allies, and the breakdown of American neutrality in 1917. They will then attempt to draw a parallel between the World War years, and the present Ethiopian crisis.

Oaks to Provide Shelter

Two miles of acorns were planted at Pratt, Kan., to provide seedlings for government shelterbelt projects.

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Lucrezia Bori Plans to Retire, But Pledges Support to Opera

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Lucrezia Bori, who established precedent as the first member of the Metropolitan Opera directorate to sing a role, yesterday announced her retirement from opera at the end of the current season.

Her announcement took the form of a profession of faith in the future of the Metropolitan and of opera in America as she explained the circumstances of her retirement to keep a postponed promise to herself—to retire at the age of 45.

Action Long Considered

"When I started my career," she said, "I say always I will sing until I am 45. On December 24 I will be 48. It is the first time I have failed in my word, but circumstances obliged me to stay on the stage.

"The tale that opera was dying made me stay and devote myself to the cause. Now, three years later, I keep my word. Now the new era is here. I noticed the enthusiasm at the opening performance of this season. Opera is not dying any more and I think it is the moment to keep my word.

Good Time to Stop

"I want to give my best performances this season. When I stop I want people to say. 'Your voice is better than ever.' Then is the good time to stop."

And after retirement?

"I will sell subscriptions to the opera. I will do all I can to keep the opera growing. Already I have my seats for next season—in row A. I hope I can never get better ones because all the others will be engaged."

May Give Concerts

Miss Bori said that she might give concerts and would only gradually give up singing but her operatic career definitely would end after this season.

Edward Ziegler, assistant general manager, speaking for Edward Johnson, manager of the Metropolitan, who was in Philadelphia today, expressed the regret of the management at Miss Bori's decision.

A native of Valencia, Spain, Miss Bori made her operatic debut in Rome in 1908 and in New York in 1912. She said today she had learned 43 operatic roles during her career and has sung nearly all of them at the Metropolitan. She has appeared most frequently in "La Boheme."

Given Ovation

At the opening of the current season, Dec. 16, she was given an ovation when she appeared a Violetta in "La Traviata."

In addition to her work at the Metropolitan, she has sung in opera in Europe and South America, made frequent concert appearances in the United States and, in 1925, with John McCormack was the first artist of international fame to sing over the radio.

Penrose Medal Won By Daly of Harvard For Geologic Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The Penrose Medal, highest honor of the Geological Society of America, has been awarded to Dr. Reginald Aldworth Daly, Sturgis-Hooper professor in the department of geology at Harvard University. It will be presented to Dr. Daly at the annual dinner of the society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, here, on Dec. 27.

The Penrose gold medal, one of the world's highest honors in the field of geology, was endowed by the late Dr. R. A. F. Penrose of Philadelphia, in 1927, and is awarded by the council of the Geological Society of America only at such times as it may decide proper "in recognition of eminent research in geology and of outstanding original contributions or achievements which mark a decided advance in the science of geology."

Professor Daly is the eighth Penrose medalist. His studies have been on three continents, having carried him across three oceans and to many deep-sea islands. He has been honored for his work in geology by the Universities of Harvard, Heidelberg, Paris and Toronto, and by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Rescue Plane Reported Safe

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 18 (AP)—R. B. Merrill, veteran American pilot who is flying a plane south to aid in the search for Lincoln Ellsworth, was reported safe on an island off the coast of Ecuador, where he was forced down. His plane was not damaged in the landing, however, and he took off for Guayaquil, Ecuador.

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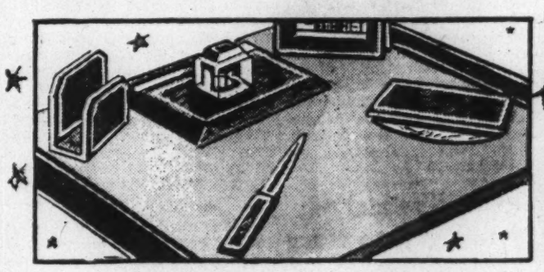

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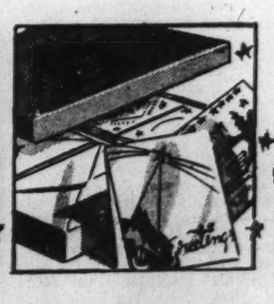

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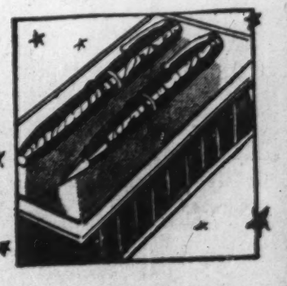

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Vote for Townsend Supporter Upsets Party Men at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—A better than 2-to-1 victory by a Townsend advocate in a special congressional election in Michigan yesterday, has left Washington trying to catch its breath.

It has brought a special disclaimer from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, himself a possible presidential nominee, who attributes the victory more to hostility to the New Deal than to support of Dr. Townsend's $200-a-month pension plan.

It has brought re-examination of the whole political situation from leaders of both old parties, who are wondering just how far the new economic panacea will run in the forthcoming election.

Third Party Question

It has confirmed the belief here also that Townsendites are not likely to branch off into a new third-party movement of their own, as declared likely by Dr. F. E. Townsend, here recently, but that they will continue their successful program of "boring from within," which has brought them a number of recent successes, and even a mild flirtation with Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

The Townsend victory in question was that of Verner W. Main, Republican, who defeated Howard W. Cavanagh, Demochat, overwhelmingly, according to votes compiled today. Mr. Main accepted the Townsend Plan and had the active and widely organized support of Townsend Clubs throughout his district; Mr. Cavanagh just as strongly attacked the old-age compulsory retirement pension plan and was opposed by the group.

Disillusionment Predicted

The Washington interest in the affair is illustrated by a statement from Mr. Vandenburg, urging that too much importance should not be attributed to the Townsend factor in the result of the election, and specifically disclaiming support of the plan himself, on the ground that it would prove "a tragic disillusionment."

On the other hand, Rep. Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota, another Republican, forecast this morning that results of the Michigan election would be repeated elsewhere "whenever the Townsend issue is raised."

Other comments were frequent. Rep. William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas said he would "hate to think that Mr. Main was elected solely because he favored the Townsend plan."

Sales Tax Implication

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska announced unqualified opposition to the Townsend plan today, but declined to make any direct comment on the Main victory. Senator Norris said he had investigated the plan, adding, "I found it impractical. I am also opposed to the sales tax principle which it embraces."

Astonished G. O. P.

For the most part, however, political Washington received the news in silence, mingled with uneasiness, and studied the voting statistics carefully. Mr. Vandenberg had prepared his own explanation well in advance. The third congressional district in Michigan is a Republican stronghold. It went Republican 4 to 1 in the Hoover landslide; 2½ to 1 in 1930, when the Democrats obtained a majority of the House of Representatives. It stayed Republican even in 1932, in the Roosevelt landslide by a narrow margin, and by an increased majority in 1934. The vote at that time was Repulican, 41,587; Democrat, 32,928.

In the Primary

Mr. Main's victory over his Democratic rival therefore was a foregone conclusion. Where the Townsend element proved its real efficacy was in giving him the nomination in the Republican primaries, over three other candidates. From the political viewpoint, this was the critical point in the race, and there seems little doubt that this big pressure group played a major, if not decisive, part.

What Washington is more and more coming to realize, is the extent and ramifications of the Townsend movement, representing a big social urge for secure old-age and better distribution of the good things of life among a larger number of people. Expressed in these terms, returning politicians tell confidentially of the growth of the movement in their own districts, and the vigor and enthusiasm which they found behind it in many parts of the country through which they traveled en route to Washington.

Example of Alberta

The victory of social credit in Alberta a few weeks ago was credited in many circles with being part of the same trend—a victory for those wanting pensions for everybody, instead of merely for the aged.

Mr. Main, it is pointed out, is the first candidate of either party to run on an outright Townsend platform outside of California. A number of other congressmen have expressed feigned or real interest in the scheme, Republicans being in the majority.

Democratic leaders are less fearful over the injection of the Townsend issue than are the Republicans, because they have advocated old age pensions from the start. Republican leaders, on the other hand, intend to make the 1936 presidential issue one of "sound money" and orthodox economies.

Inflation Prospect

In discussing the Townsend plan, Mr. Vandenberg said, in part:

"I believe the Townsend plan would precipitate an uncontrolled price inflation which would turn all of its promises to ashes. I believe it would require the most gigantic and intolerable policing bureaucracy in the history of government. Even then it could not produce $200 per month for its favorites, because it is mathematically impossible, except on the 1929 boom basis, and that is doubtful. Indeed, the final Townsend bill in Congress significantly abandons any pretense of guaranteeing this sum."

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 18 (AP)—Verner W. Main, Battle Creek attorney and advocate of the Townsend old-age pension plan, became Michigan's Third District Representative in Congress yesterday, winning a special election as decisively as he carried off the nomination in a Republican primary.

Despite Mr. Main's assertion of Republican Party regularity, leaders of Dr. F. E. Townsend's organization hail his election as "the people's expression" in a test of the pension plan as a political issue. Mr. Main defeated his Democratic opponent, Howard W. Cavanagh by a two-to-one majority. E. G. Kiefer, a Farmer-Laborite, polled only 397 votes. Main's vote was 24,686 and Cavanagh's 11,342.

Regular's Defeated

Cavanagh, forcing the issue of Main's Townsend plan advocacy, sought to swing "regular" Republican vote. Republican leaders, however, swung to the support of Main as the candidate who would uphold the party's national policy. Main, in a pre-election statement, declared he was "the Republican Candidate."

"My election to Congress will doubtless be interpreted in various ways," he said last night. "I attribute it to the rank and file voters throughout the district. The Townsend clubs indorsed my candidacy after it was under way, but I entered the race at the urging of distinterested friends, as the candidate of no group or factions."

Manager's View

Floyd R. Moody, district manager of the Townsend organization, and active in the campaign, said: "I believe it is the people's expression on the Townsend plan in no uncertain terms."

Dr. Townsend, at Rochester, Minn., said the result was "exactly what I expected:" The founder of the pension plan assisted Main in his primary campaign, speaking throughout the district to urge his election as a Townsend plan advocate.

Republican Nevertheless

Mr. Main is a native of Ohio. He obtained his law degree at the University of Michigan, and has been a practicing attorney here 21 years. Recognized as a Prohibition advocate, he has taken an interest in civic affairs, but his first campaign for office came with announcement of his candidacy for Congress.

Army Plane Award Awakens Criticism Of War Preparation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—A War Department contract for 100 swift troop-strafing planes and a senatorial condemnation of a "mad orgy of war preparations" zoomed almost simultaneously yesterday into public attention.

The $2,065,074 contract for 100 planes and spare parts equivalent to 15 more ships was awarded to the Northrop Corporation of Inglewood, Calif. The planes, to augment the strength of the general headquarters air force, will have a top speed of 250 miles an hour, carry a two-man crew, four fixed and one flexible machine gun, racks for four large or 20 small bombs and chemical distributing equipment.

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R), North Dakota, in a radio address, scoffed at all defense preparations as inadequate in the presence of "modern scientific war methods." War preparations, he said, are pointing the country toward bankruptcy. He demanded a halt to billion dollar appropriations for the Army-Navy defense system.

Asserting that appropriations of $1,003,872,143 were made available to the Army and Navy for 1936—the largest in the peacetime history of any nation—Senator Frazier deplored "reports that the Administration is going to ask the coming Congress for a further increase for war purposes."

City Plans Beautification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Montgomery has embarked upon a beautification program which will include a crepe myrtle trail which City Commissioner W. A. Gayle says will "make Alabama's capital one of the scenic spots of the southland." Route of the crepe myrtle trail proper already has been mapped out and work is under way, Mr. Gayle said. Hundreds of other native trees and shrubs will be planted throughout the city.

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Demands for Temperance Spread

Rockefeller Aids Nationwide Campaign by Council for Moderation

Dry Sentiment Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Temperance drives along one nationwide and two statewide fronts are on here with indication that they will merge finally into one united campaign that will extend from end to end of the Union. They are, in their order, the Council for Moderation, organized under the sponsorship of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and headed by Everitt Colby, internationally known lawyer; departments of the state government in Albany and the New State Liquor Authority, of which Edward P. Mulrooney is chairman.

The work of the council will not be in the form of exhortation or compulsion, nor will there be any attempt to bring about political action or legislation, it was officially announced. It will be free from criticism of those who believe in total abstinence, who, it was admitted, "have a right to their opinion." Rather will the council "blaze an entirely new trail toward the solution of the liquor problem" through reaching the thought of the people and changing their mental attitude toward the use of it as a beverage.

Aims of Campaign

"We believe this can be accomplished by an intensive 10-year campaign for moderation and temperate living, during which every modern method of instruction would be employed to quicken and mold public opinion," a statement by the Council says. "It will be developed and extended as our membership and the public interest increases. In other words, nothing is going to be imposed on anybody by anybody. Whatever is done will be done because there is an obvious demand for it to be done. The keystone of the whole enterprise will be public membership."

As the Council proceeds thus cautiously with its program, departments of the state government in Albany—notably that to which the Bureau of Motor Vehicles belongs—and the State Liquor Authority have gotten off to "a running start" with the issuance of leaflets, booklets and posters which stress the dangers which inevitably attend immoderate use of alcohol. At the same time, Mr. Mulrooney and Mrs. John S. Sheppard, a member of the Authority, are urging temperance education in practically every address they make.

Control Threatened

Simultaneously the Authority is strengthening its control of the lisuor traffic to eradicate the bootlegger and to enforce restrictions placed upon the sale of alcohol, meanwhile warning distillers and brewers that abuses present in the liquor traffic must be eliminated or else they must expect constantly increasing sentiment for the return of prohibition.

This sentiment already is growing and the dry forces are girding themselves for an intensive campaign to rewrite the equivalent of the Eighteenth Amendment into the federal Constitution. As in the original movement that made the nation dry, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and church organizations are today assuming the leadership in the fight, and all of them are enthusiastic and confident of ultimate victory. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league, was quoted in an Associated Press dispacth from St. Louis on Nov. 30 as envisaging the return of prohibition by 1945.

Bone Dry Sections

This trend was referred to by Mr. Mulrooney in a statement on the second anniversary of repeal, when, speaking of the situation in New York State, he said the "bone dry" counties which were dry during the period of the Eighteenth Amendment were still opposed to any form of licensing or the selling of liquors. These counties are all up-state and poll a strong vote.

Mr. Mulrooney quoted excerpts from Liquor Authority representatives in Livington, Chautauqua, Chemung, Cayuga, Cortland, St. Lawrence, Otsego, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming Counties in which they stressed the need of moderation education and declared that the educational side of temperance must be taught.

Swing to Dry Sentiment

"In these counties particularly was shown the swing back to dry sentiment. Expectation that repeal would cure all the ills of prohibition has been dashed and has brought its reaction," he said. "The public in these areas, several boards reported, has based its criticism on the fact that there were too many licenses given out and that roadside stands outside of villages also obtained licenses. Reckless driving also has had its effect on public sentiment.

On the other hand, Mr. Mulrooney declared that the majority of the counties found public reaction to the new type of liquor control favorable. Standardization of liquor control methods also has tended to make the administration operate more efficiently, he said.

"Many of the counties, however, emphasized the need of developing temperance education," he continued. "'We believe that the statewide educational program of temperance by the state board, assisted by county boards, would have a beneficial effect,' wrote the Jefferson County Alcoholic Control Board."

Mr. Mulrooney recalled that New York State had had two years in which to organize and carry out its system of liquor control and declared that "in the main, the results have been beneficial to the State and to its citizens."

"There is one discouraging stumbling block in the path of sensible control of liquor in this State, and that is a group of saloon keepers who operated establishments prior to prohibition and are now in the retailing business," he added. "These men are possessed of an amazing greed. They disregard the public good and are constantly suggesting and seeking changes in the law, regardless of the good of the people of the State, so as to have greater advantages in their own hands. The public must be alert to these men if the right kind of liquor law is to be retained."

Temperance Urged

Mrs. Sheppard also appealed strongly for temperance education, declaring that "the word 'temperance' must be brought back to its true meaning."

"People who are not aroused by the plight of the individual drunkard, which, after all, affects a comparatively small number of people in any community, are aroused when their own welfare, economic security and personal safety are threatened," she said. "We are already seeing the beginning of this type of appeal in the motor safety campaign against drunken drivers, and it should be carefully noted also that it is not just the drunken driver who is considered a menace on the highways, but the moderate drinker also.

Drink and Taxes

"Attention also is beginning to be called to the fact that when any appreciable number of people become incapacitated or inefficient through excessive use of alcohol, the burden of the whole community is increased through taxes for poor relief, enlarged hospitals and jails. The public will not indefinitely be indifferent to any situation which brings about such bad economic conditions. Already protests are heard against flaunting advertisements of liquor designed to build up a demand out of all proportions to the temperate use of alcoholic beverages.

"We may be sure that if there is an increase in the abuses which come from the increased use of alcohol, the public will be again aroused and large areas of the country will, through local option, become dry. . . .

"We cannot avoid the conclusion that in the matter of liquor control, the welfare not only of the individual and the community, but also of the liquor industry itself, depends upon the proper development of temperance education," she said. "The liquor industry is faced with the choice between a precarious business which may make excessive profits for a short period or a stable business which will not be regarded as a menace to the community. The goal of a permanently stable industry can be obtained only through education for temperance."

The Authority's educational efforts in this direction start with the wide distribution of a 27-page booklet on "The Effects of Alcohol on the Individual and the Community." It is a brief summary of recent research and study and contains a foreword by Mr. Mulrooney and a preface by Mrs. Sheppard. Excerpts from reports by investigating committees and comment by physicians and other experts on what alcohol does to the human system make up its contents.

The habit-forming influence of alcohol is emphasized and the effect of liquor on the functions of the brain and on the general health are shown. Nearly 50 per cent of the crime committed is charged to intemperance and in 31 per cent of the cases, alcohol is referred to as "a first cause." It quotes the report of the economic subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty that 25 per cent of poverty in the United States may be traced directly or indirectly to liquor.

Along with this booklet the authority has gotten out a series of posters intended to promote moderation in liquor drinking. One of them shows the body of a giant pinned down by lilliputian bottles and carries the slogan, "Intemperance Affects Every Part of the Body." Another poster shows the effect of drinking on athletic skill and another depicts little personified bottles coming out of a Trojan horse to let the enemy come in. Still another drawing shows the effect of overindulgence on judgment and efficiency, and alcohol is depicted as the back-seat driver moving the motorist's arm to bring about disaster.

Besides Mr. Mulrooney and Mrs. Sheppard, members of the State Authority are Joseph M. Ryan, Edward Schoeneck and John Sullivan.

Photo, Chidnoff

Mrs. John S. Sheppard

Member of the New York State Liquor Authority, Who Is Taking an Active Part in Temperance Work

Safety Poster

The State of Delaware Is Displaying These Posters Prominently Where Drinkers and Drivers May See

Auto Industry Asked To Aid Safe Driving

(Continued from Page 1)

accidents he listed: high speed, liquor, defective machinery, careless driving, improper law enforcement, poor lights and bad highways.

Accomplishments of Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis., and Evanston, Ill., in reducing accidents were commended to the conference by the secretary. Achievements of the railroads in reducing fatalities from 10,000 in 1913 to 530 in 1933 by means of an organized campaign were also praised.

On Sea and in Air

Since automobile accidents are most in the public eye, Mr. Roper dwelt at length on that phase of the accident problem, but he also called attention to the need of diminishing the even great toll in the home, on farms, at sea and in the air. He urged support for more stringent ship inspection and asked the conference to anticipate the setting up of safeguards necessary when the small airplane comes within the reach of the average citizen.

The Secretary complained that most safety drives were characterized by "too much evangelism and too little practicality."

At the close of the general meeting, the delegates divided themselves into 12 committees for closer study of the following subjects: causes and remedies; rural and home accidents; urban street safety; co-operation with common carriers; co-operation with the automotive industry; uniform traffic regulations, driver training and law enforcement; education; co-operation with safety groups; safety in the air, and safety at sea.

'Al' Capone's Nemesis Made Safety Director By Cleveland Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland's new "crime busting" Mayor, Harold H. Burton, has followed up his campaign promises and initial reform activities by appointing as the city's safety director a man with a marked lack of political affiliation, Eliot H. Ness, famed for his work in bringing "Al" Capone to justice in Chicago.

Mr. Ness, who has been in the federal service for the past nine years, has been serving as chief of the alcohol tax unit for northern Ohio and has been active in suppressing illicit whisky making in this territory.

Mayor Burton violated all political precedent in making the appointment. Mr. Ness only came to Cleveland in July, 1934, and has absolutely no local political affiliations.

Observers see in the appointment a determination by the Mayor to carry out his pre-election pledge of checking crime and stopping gambling, racketeering and vandalism.

Mr. Ness admits he has been in Cleveland just along enough to have a "pretty good idea" as to the workings of the criminal element here. He has averaged the destruction of a still a day since he took over enforcement of the federal revenue laws in this district.

Forty-one States Join The Road Safety Campaign

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Forty-one states and the District of Columbia are now recruits in an unprecedented drive to reduce the nation's 98-fatalities-a-day traffic toll, the National Safety Council announced last night.

Sixty-six cities and several hundred industrial concerns have also pledged co-operation in the Council's five-year campaign aimed at bringing about a 35 per cent reduction in the number of lives lost in motor vehicle accidents.

Auto mishaps cost 36,000 lives in 1934. Council statisticians figured that all-time high would be equaled this year.

To curtail this slaughter the organization has devised a program of education, engineering and enforcement in which these states, cities and private firms will participate. It is scheduled to start Jan. 1.

Efforts embrace the education of drivers, elimination of hazards and obstructions along streets and highways, enforcement of traffic regulations, attempts to secure uniform drivers' license legislation, and standardization of signs, signals and motoring practices throughout the country.

The council disclosed definite promises of co-operation had been received from officials of all states but Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, and Montana.

Among cities joining the movement are: New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Antonio, Baltimore, Des Moines, Dallas, Syracuse, Tacoma, Fort Wayne, Dayton, Ohio, Providence, R. I., and Cincinnati.

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Hauptmann Stands As Guilty, Declares Governor Hoffman

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman said today he was satisfied the Lindbergh baby kidnap-murder case had not been fully solved, but that he had never expressed "any element of doubt as to Bruno Hauptmann's guilt."

"Hauptmann stands guilty," he said, "as convicted by the courts."

Governor Hoffman said today the "doubts" about the Lindbergh baby kidnap-murder case he mentioned at Allentown, Penna., were held by many persons in the nation but were not necessarily his own.

Ransom Money

The Governor, in his Allentown interview last night, recalled that some of the Lindbergh ransom money was turned in at a Federal Reserve bank by a person who was recorded on a deposit slip as "J. J. Faulkner." He also cited the "controversy" over "rail 16" of the kidnap ladder, and the fact that no fingerprints of Hauptmann's were found on the ladder.

"These questions have been raised repeatedly," the Governor said. "When I mentioned them last night, I didn't necessarily mean I held those doubts. I haven't said how I stand."

Attorney General David T. Wilentz, reached at Perth Amboy, declined to comment on the "doubts" mentioned by the Governor. Associates said, however, the State had "covered all points" in the trial.

Referred to Record

When the defense hinted last week that it might attack "rail 16"—that part of the ladder the State says came from Hauptmann's attic—Mr. Wilentz referred inquirers "to the record." He said the testimony showed that Dr. Erasmus Hudson, defense fingerprint expert, admitted existence of "rail 16" in March, 1932, and that the existence of the four nail holes, which matched holes in Hauptmann's attic, was proved by a Federal Government witness, who also examined the ladder in 1932.

Hauptmann's defense staff, meanwhile, was busy with the questionnaire Hauptmann must answer in applying to the Court of Pardons, of which Governor Hoffman is a member, for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

Negro, Watermelon Champ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Frank Walker, Negro tenant farmer of Rock Hill, S. C., with a family of 10, has received a $100 award from a seed company for growing the largest watermelon last season. It weighed 92½ pounds.

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Co-operatives Expand Out of Own Earnings

Consumer Co-operation
Second of Six Wednesday Articles

By **Bertram Fowler**
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As co-operative organizations in the United States expand, certain definite departures from orthodox methods of financing begin to appear. As the movement as a whole spreads out upon the foundation of the individual organizations, and as it continues to play a larger part in industry, these departures forecast certain changes in the national economic setup so far as financing is concerned.

Instead of financing by hiring money and paying interest or by the issuing of bonds and mortgages, the plan of the co-operatives is to sell a limited issue of certificates which represent membership in the organization, and then to expand out of earnings. Instead of putting profits into further capital investment, they are paid to consumers for further commodity purchases, and into the consumers' organization for service.

Small Capital, by Profits

The co-operative oil station at Alberta Lea, Minnesota is a typical example of how one of these co-operative units is built up. Here, a group of men in 1925 started a filling station with a capital of $500.

In the 10 years of its existence it has paid back to its consumer members $250,000 profits in patronage dividends. At the same time, a business worth about $30,000 has been built up. The basic capital put into the business by the consumer-members has been built up slowly, and is still but a fraction of the total value of the business. Here the business is not looked upon as an investment for capital. The emphasis is on the unit of service and the consumer gets the profits.

Building Up Buying Power

The basic aim of the co-operative movement is to increase purchasing power. Co-operative methods of financing are based on the promise that orthodox methods of financing constitute a direct drain on purchasing power. Co-operatives claim that the pyramided indebtedness in the form of bonds, mortgages, bank loans and profit-taking shares of stock divert money from buying channels into the intricate maze of financing.

The co-operators at Albert Lea point to their series of filling stations—which lead as distributors of oil and gas in the county—as community investment in service. The $250,000 which they returned to consumers represents to them money kept in the channels of purchasing power.

Story Is Repeated

Throughout the West the story is repeated. In one town a co-operative "gas" station was opened in 1932 on a capital of $1700. In the three years since then consumers have received $26,000 in patronage profits. Six months ago this community decided to open its own co-operative store. There was enough money in cash reserves to acquire the necessary property and to set up the business.

The $100,000 plant of the Central Co-operative Wholesale at Superior, Wisconsin, started in 1917 on $15.50. Instead of borrowing more money, the wholesale started with desk space in the corner of an office. One of the group acted as an agent to pool and fill the orders of the retails. Naturally, a margin of profit was allowed. The retails, instead of taking this profit in the form of a patronage dividend allowed it to remain in the wholesale to build up capital.

What $15.50 Did

Thus expansion was taken care of out of earnings. At no time was the growing wholesale, or the member societies, burdened with a top-heavy debt structure. It was by this method that the wholesale grew from its $15 start to its $100,000 home, where it is doing a business of over $2,000,000 a year.

The army of farmers in the Middle West who are setting up their co-operatives are building in this manner because they have worked out their own theory as to how they got into the present mess.

Agriculture, say these men, has sunk lower and lower during past decades because the farmer sold everything at wholesale and bought all manufactured commodities at retail. Too large a part of the profits between the farmer and his markets flowed directly into investment channels.

Nothing to Take Up Slack

As long as the industrial machine needed more and more money to build more and more plants this was all right, but with production machinery overbuilt the emphasis shifted to the need for greater purchasing power. The farmer believes he has found the way to this greater purchasing power through co-operation.

The Eastern States Farmers Exchange with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., is an outstanding example of co-operative ownership. The group of men who organized it borrowed $30,000 on their personal notes to get their initial capital. So far, quite orthodox.

But from that point on, unorthodox. The $30,000 was paid back out of profits. The men who had signed the notes were released from their obligation but retained no ownership of the business. All expansion was taken care of by the same method.

Did $12,000,000 Business in Year

Today, the Exchange stands as an example of what may be expected in a co-operative order. With 56,000 members, this organization did a $12,000,000 business last year. It has assets of nearly $2,000,000. Yet no one holds any paper to show ownership of any part of the assets.

Ownership is invested in the consumers. This organization has gone further than most co-operatives and wiped out stock along with bonds and mortgages. Owning its own feed mills in Buffalo, the Exchange exists as a unit of service. The consumer members at the end of each year get cash which represents the profits saved on their purchases. The Exchange has returned millions of dollars to member purchasers.

If this organization were to be liquidated tomorrow the assets would have to be returned to the purchasers of the last two years in ratio to their purchases.

Profit Where Others Fail

Throughout the co-operative field the millions of dollars invested follow, for the most part, this debt-free scheme. Because they have built in this manner there are innumerable instances of co-operatives who profited when debt laden private organizations collapsed under the impact of the depression.

An oil company in North Kansas City, Mo., in 1929 built a $250,000 plant. Later it became involved in a holding company amalgamation. Just a few years of the depression wiped this company out. Its structure of debt crushed it as soon as business fell off.

In 1935 a co-operative oil wholesale bought this plant at a bankruptcy sale for $53,000—cash. The co-operative moves in with no debt hovering over the building. It plans still further advances but those advances will be made on the same basis.

Bought at a Bargain

In one Indiana town a local lumber yard crushed by debt went into bankruptcy. In this case business had fallen off somewhat but it was a debt structure that really brought failure. Here again the local co-operative came forward, bought the business for cash, and in a few months was running the business in such a manner that customer members have ever since collected yearly patronage dividends.

In another Indiana town the local co-operative was looking for a headquarters for its co-operative and credit union. It now has its headquarters in one of the best buildings on Main Street which it bought when the bank that occupied it closed its doors.

Borrow But Pay Out of Profits

In a Wisconsin city a co-operative filling station was opened. The society was made up of 400 members. It had been running less than a year with membership mounting month by month when the opportunity came for needed expansion. In the same city one oil company had two filling stations and a bulk plant representing an investment of $45,000. The business of the oil company could not stand such a load. It sold out to the co-operative group for $25,000.

Naturally, the newly formed co-operative had not that much cash on hand. But it took over and is paying for the stations out of profits. Any charges or interest must be paid, of course. But the interesting thing is that the co-operatives never once thought of making that $25,000 a permanent load for the business to carry. As soon as possible it must be wiped off to leave the oil company free as a unit of service.

Top-Heavy Debt Structure

The load of top-heavy indebtedness on American industry has been calculated as $150,000,000,000 a year. The co-operatives would attack the problem at its base, replacing that $150,000,000,000 by that amount of purchasing power.

The co-operative movement is today challenging American idustry with a new philosophy regarding ownership. The movement would invest ownership in the people rather than in financial groups.

Because of this, many co-operative organizations have attained most of their strength during the depression period. They are as free of outside banker or financial pressure as they are of dictatorial control from the top. They represent ownership by the consumers. It is because of this they have such drastic changes in financing.

Their slogan is: "Whoever finances a business owns it."

So they have gone in for unhampered ownership by themselves.

Pennsylvania Traces History for Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pittsburgh, Dec. 17

WESTERN Pennsylvania is off on a systematic search and compilation of the unrecorded folklore of its pioneers, in order that their legends and songs may be fittingly represented at next year's Pennsylvania Folklore Festival. At the suggestion of Dr. George Korson of Bucknell University, a committee has been appointed to conduct the cultural research under the chairmanship of Louis C. Schroeder, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Recreation.

This section is believed to be rich in tales and tunes of the people who built it, the hardy raftsmen who brought logs down the Allegheny River, the canal boatmen, the drovers and oil men, steel workers and coal miners and the drivers of the Conestoga wagons.

Never have these records of life in the western section of Pennsylvania been collected on a large scale, but present plans of the new committee contemplate a Western Pennsylvania Folklore Festival next summer, at which the pageant of the past will be marshalled in preparation for the annual eastern festival later in the year.

Palestine Held Able To Settle 8,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—Palestine has room for many more Jews than it was originally estimated, declared Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, in an address in the Adath Jeshurun Synagogue.

Mr. Rothenberg, who has just returned from the Zionist congress in Switzerland and a journey to Palestine, said that the increase in Jewish population is made possible through the tapping of new water supplies and the development of desert lands.

"Palestine has a capacity for 8,000,000 Jews," he stated. "The highest previous estimate was about 3,000,000. Immigration now runs about 45,000 a year, the legal limit. It should be stepped up well above that figure within a few years."

Gov. Bridges Denounces Policy of Federal Relief

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, a Republican, last night told the Committee of 100 here the "whole policy of the (federal) relief system is wrong."

"In order for a man to get a federal relief job," the Governor said, "he must be on relief rolls. In this way, many who are on the borderline, who do not want to accept direct relief, are being forced to take it. We must have a right-about-face on relief. We must cut extravagant spending to the bone. Relief as a direct dole to those in desperate need probably could be continued. But government funds should be used to stimulate private industry.

Flogging Case Results In Police Suspensions

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Suspension of seven police officers and a fireman, the charge of "whitewash" from David Lasser, president of the Workers Alliance, and a renewed grand jury inquiry were added yesterday to the record in the Joseph Shoemaker flogging case.

Mayor R. E. L. Chancey suspended the city employees who, it was charged, without a warrant raided a house and arrested Shoemaker, brawny leader of a workers' organization known as the "Modern Democrats," and two companions Nov. 30. After being questioned by police and released the three said they were seized by a masked mob whipped, tarred and feathered. Shoemaker's injuries were fatal.

Danish Farmers Win Prosperity By Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Denmark has all but abolished poverty and the breadline by the extension of the co-operative movement which practically dominates the economic life of the country, according to a report just submitted by Dr. Frederic C. Howe, special adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, following his return from studies in Europe.

"The Danes claim there is very little, almost no, poverty in Denmark and that there is no need for economic fear," he said.

"There is a relatively high standard of living enjoyed by all classes. This is in the face of the fact that a large percentage of the farms are very small, not more than 13 acres. Moreover, the soil is not rich and the climate is inclement.

Small Farm Tenancy

"Since the middle of the last century farm tenancy in Denmark has fallen from 42 per cent to less than 5 per cent of the total number of farmers.

"The average Danish farmer is a member of at least one co-operative association, and often belongs to a dozen. These co-operative associations protect his economic interests, for he is his own processor, middleman, and distributor.

"Through his co-operative agency he can trace an egg or a piece of bacon from a hotel kitchen in London to the local community from which it came. And if there is any complaint as to the product it is easily located and the defect corrected.

"The Danish farmer buys co-operatively. As a co-operator he owns and manages the local store. Through the store he manages a wholesale from which the store buys. Above these agencies are central agencies in Copenhagen.

About Everything Co-operative

"The same is true as to credit. The farmer has his local credit union. He has a co-operative mortgage bank.

"Co-operative abattoirs, co-operative bacon factories, co-operative study societies, all of these are taken for granted in Denmark. The average Danish farmer today employs the best in modern technology.

"It has taken the Danish farmer 50 years to develop his power," Dr. Howe continues. "It began with the co-operative movement. Today the farmer is his own processor, middleman and distributor. He follows his product through to the ultimate market. There is no wide spread between what he receives and what the buyer pays.

"The co-operative movement has developed without aid from the State. As a matter of fact, it maintains itself separate and apart from the State."

New Orleans Crowds Hit Long Policies In Great Demonstration

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18 (AP)—Hundreds of citizens turned out last night for the greatest demonstration against the policies of the late Senator Huey P. Long since his passing in September.

Members of the Square Deal Association, organization of which preceded an armed uprising of Baton Rouge citizens against Senator Long last January, paraded for blocks on wide Canal Street.

Later they crowded into the mammoth assembly room of the Municipal Auditorium to hear addresses by anti-Administration candidates seeking office in the Jan. 21 primary.

Representative Cleveland Dear, candidate for Governor, Representative John N. Sandlin, candidate for the United States Senate, and Frank J. Looney, candidate for Senator Long's unexpired term, were roundly cheered.

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, who was booed for 10 minutes when he spoke at the dedication of the Huey P. Long Mississippi River Bridge yesterday, drew roaring applause when he made a brief address last night. John X. Wegmann, chairman of the meeting, termed the booing "contemptible."

Democrats Gain More Than Pennsylvania G.O.P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 18—There are nearly 1,000,000 more Republicans than there are Democrats in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, although the latter party made notable gains this year, according to complete figures on the 1935 registration and enrollment of voters just compiled by the bureau of elections. It shows that there are 4,490,579 persons qualified to vote in the April primaries and that 2,471,218 of these are men and 2,019,361 women.

The compilation shows there are 2,631,491 enrolled Republicans, 1,424,565 being men and 1,206,926 women, and 1,691,173 Democrats, of whom 969,436 are men and 721,737 are women.

Enrolled members of other parties number only 31,197.

Both old parties made gains in enrollment this year over 1934, the Republicans gaining 7105 and the Democrats 290,168. This brings the Democratic registration to a new high in Pennsylvania.

Relief List Falls Below 1,000,000 in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 — The number of persons on direct relief in Pennsylvania fell below the 1,000,000 mark for the first time since November, 1932, during the week ended Dec. 7, according to an announcement by Robert L. Johnson, state relief administrator. Transfer of cases to the WPA accounted for a large part of the week's decrease, it was explained.

More than a quarter of the total number remaining on direct relief are in Philadelphia, he stated, setting the city figure at 244,525. During the week 5367 cases were closed and 1459 opened. Receipt of WPA wages accounted for 4258 of those closed and private employment for 648 more.

Streamlined Trains Not New; First Tested 30 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 — It takes from 4000 to 15,000 pounds of rolling equipment to accommodate each passenger carried on a standard train, said Col. E. J. W. Ragsdale, chief engineer of the stainless steel division of the Budd Manufacturing Company, which built the Zephyr trains here, in an address on Dec. 13 before the Engineering Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

"How would you like to ride a seven-ton bicycle?" he asked. "It practically amounts to that proportion of weight."

The ideas of streamlining, light weight and high speed in railroading are not new, Colonel Ragsdale declared in tracing the connection of Philadelphia with the progress made by the nation's railways.

The Baltimore & Ohio tested a streamlined train 30 years ago, he said, and in 1905 the Pennsylvania operated the Pennsylvania Limited between New York and Chicago, using a train weighing about one-third of standard equipment and making the trip in an hour or so less time, with fares about 30 per cent less. Although this train was fast, the Colonel remarked, there was a much more speedy express in Germany at the same time, which made the run from Marienfelde to Zossen at more than 100 miles an hour.

The hesitancy in adopting such innovations was traced by Col. Ragsdale to the railroad man's ideas as to safety. With older materials it was impossible to maintain standards of strength when weight was reduced, but with the coming of stainless steel and of aluminum alloys this problem has been solved.

Expense Reduced

The new metals, by making lighter weight and streamlined construction safely possible, have brought higher speeds and quicker acceleration and deceleration within easy reach, and have also very greatly reduced expense of operation.

By thus making faster schedules and lower fares possible, they have begun to win back increasing patronage to the railroads. This returning tide has been further accelerated in its flow by the appeal of new designs, according to Colonel Ragsdale.

"You cannot sell a 1910 model automobile," he declared, "no matter how you modernize the engine or improve its springing." New models of trains, he added, arouse just as much interest and just as much desire to ride in them, as do the latest models of automobiles.

Roads and Rails

"Sixty per cent of the people traveling to or from Los Angeles and San Francisco," the Colonel continued, "travel the distance of 450 miles in their own cars and, furthermore, complete the trip in less time than it would take to travel by rail. That these people can be weaned away from the highways has already been indicated by the new trains in operation.

"The original Zephyr which has been in service a little over a year," he stated, "has more than doubled the passenger miles served by the two steam trains which this Zephyr replaced. A questionnaire discloses that many of these passengers would otherwise have used the highways or the air."

Auctioneer Secures $340 for Single Page Of Gutenberg Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—While a hard-working auctioneer only succeeded yesterday in the Freeman Galleries in raising bids of 75 cents or $1 for first editions by different authors of varying fame, a single page from the Gutenberg Bible was sold for $340.

It was the library of Horace DeYoung Lentz of Mauch Chunk which was being sold. The Bible page was bought, after spirited bidding, by the collector's sister-in-law, Mrs. William Otis Lentz of Jenkintown. It had been sold to Mr. Lentz, she said, by a New York collector, who, having secured a copy of the Bible, sold it page by page.

Willa Cather stood highest among modern novelists, judging by the value of the first editions offered. Her "Alexander's Bridge" brought $23, and her "One of Ours," which was one of 35 signed by the author, brought $40. A first edition of "Cords of Vanity" by James Branch Cabell was sold for 75 cents, after the auctioneer had put forth his best efforts, while G. K. Chesterton's "The Wild Knight and Other Poems" brought $1.25. By better fortune, "The Game of Logic," by Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," was sold for $37.50.

Giant Rocket Blows Up After 100-Foot Flight

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 18 (AP)—Charles Bushnell's big experimental rocket exploded the other night after a 100-foot flight and rained back in pieces on a field near here.

The short-lived ascension of the 11-foot rocket, supposedly able to carry a human passenger, climaxed Mr. Bushnell's three-hour attempt to ignite the first of the projectile's 130-powder charges, designed to fire successively. He had planned it for a 1000-foot flight.

He was crestfallen at the sorry end of his $100 worth of powder and long months of work. He was undecided whether to build a new rocket.

Members of the Washington Experiment Association, which constructed the device, had said one of them might go aloft in it if preliminary tests proved successful.

Island Air Stations Seek Latest Home Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Transoceanic air travel brings new departures in old lines of commerce as well as advancement in air transportation.

Lonely islands in the Pacific, where refueling stations have been established for the new air service between California and the Orient, are breaking into the news. Men who are stationed there want facilities enjoyed in America.

One result is that coal, mined in Pennsylvania and shipped from New York on the Panama Pacific Line passenger steamer Pennsylvania, is en route to Guam, Wake and Midway, via San Francisco.

Eighteen tons of anthracite, packed in 360 bags, will be taken to San Francisco on the Pennsylvania, transferred to a supply ship and taken to the Pacific islands, that the isolated settlements may enjoy fuel for cooking their meals and heating water as in the United States.

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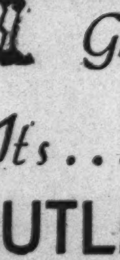
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Rhode Island's Debt Soars $900,000 in Five Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18—A rapidly mounting State debt is revealed in figures released by Antonio Prince, General Treasurer of Rhode Island. On Dec. 1, Mr. Prince says, the net debt of the State stood at $21,975,217, which is an increase of almost $900,000 over the net debt as of last July 1.

This sudden jump in five months is due, State officials explain, to the State funds necessary for unemployment relief and for PWA borrowings.

Highest in History

With the net debt at the highest figure in the State's history, taxpayers have the prospect that the debt will rise to even greater heights in months to come. Last week bonds of $1,772,000 were offered, which are not included in the figures released by the General Treasurer, and the State soon will issue bonds to cover the cost of voting machines, expected to cost $600,000.

State officials have indicated that the time may have arrived when the State can stop borrowing to meet costs of unemployment relief and carry these expenses out of the general revenue. If WPA succeeds in lifting the major burden until most of the jobless are absorbed in private industry, further state borrowing will not be necessary, officials say.

Intelligent Spending

With the debt mounting and officials studying new sources of revenue which might be tapped, the state branch of the National Economy League released a statement this week in which it declared that the state's problem is not how to raise more money but how to spend the available funds more intelligently.

The league's statement, first in a series of 10 which will treat various aspects of state and municipal finances, points out that a careful study of spending should come before any study of new revenue and it poses the question: "Would not a competent survey of the present state and municipal expenditures show where economies might be effected that would largely, if not entirely, obviate the necessity for additional income?"

Woonsocket Plan

The statement cited the recent survey and disclosures of the State Ways and Means Commission which, at the request of the Governor, submitted recommendations of fields that might be tapped to increase the State's revenue. Such a procedure, the league believes, is putting the cart before the horse.

Admitting that many municipalities in the State are having difficulty in finding revenue to meet their expenditures, the league holds that "in almost every case" the real problem can be traced to overspending and overborrowing. The experience in Woonsocket is held out as an example of a municipality which found relief by "courageous and intelligent handling of spending and borrowing."

In a later statement the league has promised to show a comparison of expenditures in Rhode Island with those in other states.

* * *

Earlier Session

Instead of convening the usual session of the Legislature Jan. 7, Governor Green indicated last week that he probably would call the assembly into special session a few days after Christmas. The change may be necessary, he believes, so that social security legislation can be acted upon before the beginning of the New Year.

In addition to the problems of new legislation and of financial affairs, the coming legislative session is expected to reveal serious factional differences in the Democratic Party.

Democratic Rift

A hint of one internal Democratic wrangle that may be expected has been revealed by Albert J. Lamarre, Commissioner of Public Works in Pawtucket. He wrote to all Democratic leaders in the State last week insisting that Governor Green should be deposed and charging that the Governor had refused to treat fairly Democrats of French or Italian descent. The Governor's reply charged that Mr. Lamarre had not been loyal to the Democratic Party and was not speaking for the Pawtucket Democratic Party. Other Democrats in the State have ignored the charges for the most part.

Mr. Lamarre's letter touched on a problem that has caused increasing concern for State leaders in recent years. Estimates have been made showing that one-sixth of Rhode Island's population is of French descent. These persons are centered largely in Woonsocket and the Blackstone Valley. Still another large bloc of the population is made up of persons of Italian descent. These groups are so large that they have not been absorbed very thoroughly by older elements in the State's population and they constitute racial groups that are closely-knit and important factors in Rhode Island elections. Persons of Polish and Portuguese descent also have become factors in political life recently.

Proportional Plan

It is Mr. Lamarre's contention that discrimination has been shown by the present Administration against these elements in the population and he implies that recognition should be granted on some sort of a proportional representation plan.

Idealists point out that the American system should consider the entire population as a group of Americans and pay no attention to racial extraction. Practical politicians, however, know that the racial groups that make up a considerable bloc in the population must be taken into consideration to avoid charges of discrimination.

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Forty-Hour Week Called Impractical For Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18—State Director of Labor L. Metcalf Walling, in a letter received by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, here Tuesday, declared that to seek the adoption of a 40-hour week in Rhode Island when no other state has one "would be asking the State to put its head on the chopping block."

The letter was in answer to one sent last Thursday in which the United Textile Workers of America leader protested against the Director of Labor openly advocating the adoption of the 48-hour work week at the next session of the General Assembly when the majority of the manufacturers were operating on a 40-hour basis.

Explains Stand

Mr. Wallings' letter in part said: "I think that you are under a misapprehension of the purpose and effect of a 48-hour week for women and minors.

"I am sure that you will realize that the State of Rhode Island cannot act alone in imposing a 40-hour week on industry because of the highly competitive factor. You might be interested to know that the State of Rhode Island, with some 20 other states, is exploring the possibility of establishing a 40-hour week for men, as well as women and children, by interstate compact or agreement, in order that no state will be prejudiced by shortening its work week to 40 hours from its present restrictions.

48-Hour Plan

"To my knowledge, there is no other state that has a shorter week than 48 hours and in no state does the law apply to men workers. I therefore do not follow your argument when you say that Rhode Island is taking a backward step and that I am not keeping up with the times when I advocate this standard. On the contrary, it seems to me that it will be a considerable step forward from the present 54-hour limitation, to reduce that to 48. We must be practical about these matters and recognize that progress has to be made slowly in order that a reasonable adjustment can be made by all concerned.

"It is unfortunate that many of your members, and I do mean yourself, are spending more of their time criticizing what the Department of Labor is trying to do to promote better working conditions for all workers, than assisting with advice and support.

"I cannot impress upon you too strongly that the Department of Labor is looking out for the interests of all Rhode Islanders, manufacturers as well as workers, and that when we use the word workers we mean not only organized labor, but also the vast body of unorganized labor which is particularly subject to exploitation by unscrupulous employers."

One Farm in Eight Boasts Electricity, Kansas Check Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan. — One Kansas farm homestead in eight is supplied with electrical power, it was disclosed by a statewide rural electrification survey. The survey was conducted by the engineering department of the KERC and was the first of its kind ever attempted in the State. It shows a total of 212,061 rural electric units, including homesteads, schools, churches, filling stations, industries, stores, etc., outside of incorporated cities, of which 170,111 are farm homesteads. Sixteen per cent of the units are connected with existing transmission lines and 4 per cent have private plants.

George M. March, chief engineer for the KERC, said that on the basis of the survey, projects have been proposed in 55 counties for a possible rural electrification construction program. These proposals include 438 projects comprising 4062 miles of extensions with the possibility of serving 15,483 customers.

In conducting the survey employment was given to 4103 men, who were taken from relief rolls.

Realizing that electric power can do as much for agriculture as it has done for industry in the cities, the Rural Electrification Administration at Washington is undertaking to encourage the extension of rural lines to give electric service to farmers at reasonable costs.

Rural electrification in this section of Kansas is held back more on account of lack of funds to buy equipment than cost of power, it is said. Power companies estimate the cost of equipment on a farm at from $100 to $3000 depeding on the number of farm machinery units to which power is applied.

Manitoba Mayor Wins Seventeenth Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRANDON, Man.—Mayor Harry Cater has just been re-elected as mayor of the city for the seventeenth term. He has already served the city for more than 20 years, four of which he was an alderman.

The new city council for 1936 will include a woman for the first time in its history, Mrs. Rhoda E. Tennant having been elected as an alderman.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Mostly overcast tonight and Thursday, probably snow flurries Thursday; temperature in the middle 20's tonight, slightly colder Thursday night; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy, not quite so cold tonight; Thursday snow flurries, followed by colder at night.

Maine and New Hampshire—Partly cloudy snow flurries in mountains tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by light snow, not much change in temperature.

Vermont—Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by light snow and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly becoming strong northwesterly late Thursday; cloudy tonight, Thursday snow flurries.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	Minneapolis	14	12
Chicago	28	26	New Orleans	44	42
Denver	28	28	New York	30	26
Helena	28	16	Norfolk	32	32
Jacksonville	38	38	Philadelphia	30	30
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	46	46	Washington	38	36

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Dec. 18.
B—Minimum Dec. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:22 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Thursday, 5:51 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—Disney program: Six Silly Symphonies; four Mickey Mouse cartoons. "Skiing in Austria" is held over. 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:45, 9:30.

BOSTON—"His Family Tree." 10:07 a. m., 12:43, 3:20, 6:10, 8:51. Edmund Lowe in "The Great Impersonation." 11:33 a. m., 2:14, 4:58, 7:38, 10:17. Tomorrow: Charles Bickford in "East of Java." Also screen adaptation from Gene Stratton Porter's novel "Freckles."

MEMORIAL—"Mister Hobo," featuring George Arliss. 10 a. m., 12:11, 2:22, 4:33, 6:45, 7:33. Preview: "Crime and Punishment," with Edward Arnold. 10 p. m.

TREMONT—Francis Lederer and Frances Dee in "Gay Deception." 9, 11:52 a. m., 2:44, 5:36, 8:27. "Enchanted April," with Ann Harding and Frank Morgan. 10:32, 1:24, 4:16, 7:08, 10.

EXETER—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Bad Boy," with James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson. 4:15, 7:30. Tomorrow: May Robson and Frankie Darrow in "3 Kids and a Queen." "Harmony Lane" with D. Montgomery and Evelyn Venable.

SOUTH STATION—"Voice of Experience," "Italian Caprice," "Pathe Topics," "Rocked Lightning," and a travel picture, "Los Angeles."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—William Powell in "Rendezvous." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. State: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. "She Couldn't Take It," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. Orpheum: 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. State: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." Also "The Perfect Gentleman," with Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge.

UPTOWN — "The Crusades." 2:27, 5:50, 9:31. "Bad Boy," 1:17, 4:49, 8:21.

MODERN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. Gary Cooper in "Peter Ibbetson." 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:46, 6:55, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN — Pat O'Brien, Jane Froman in "Stars Over Broadway." 11:10 a. m., 2:06, 4:48, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: "One Hour With You." Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Coronado," with Johnny Downes, Jack Haley, and others. Fenway: 2:07, 4:48, 7:29, 10:10. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:14, 2:58, 5:42, 8:26. "Charlie Chan's Secret," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 12:50, 3:31, 6:12, 8:53. Paramount: 10:51 a. m., 1:35, 4:19, 7:03, 9:47. Tomorrow: Wendy Barrie and John Howard in "Millions in the Air." Also "Scrooge," with Sir Seymour Hicks and Donald Calthorpe. Based on Charles Dickens's "A Christmas Carol."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Barbary Coast." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bad Boy," 2, 5, 8.

UNIVERSITY—"Private Life of Henry VIII." 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Richest Girl in the World." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Christmas program by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

UNITARIAN CLUB—Talk by Professor Kittredge of Harvard University on "Thoughts on Hamlet." 7:45.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING—Council meeting of the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants. Address by Donald S. Tucker, of M. I. T. on "An Economist's Preview of 1936." 80 Federal Street. 7:30.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Illustrated lecture, "Exploring Yukon's Glacial Stronghold," by Mr. Bradford Washburn. Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"A New Syrian Identity—America," by Faris S. Malouf. Tyler Street Municipal Building. 8.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Annual dinner of the New England Confectioners' Club. 6:30.

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—Program of plays by the children's department. Public invited. 251 Commonwealth Avenue. 8.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY — Lecture on "Christian Theology and Modern Thought" by the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, Memorial Church, Harvard Yard. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CONCERT—WPA Symphony Orchestra. S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Boston College Auditorium. 2.

Other Events

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—Second annual bazaar and Open House, sponsored by the Student Government Board of the College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street. Afternoon and evening.

WOMEN'S CHARITY CLUB—Regular meeting, Hotel Touraine. 10:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Meetings of the Kendall Mills group, 9. Luncheon, 12:30.

Honeymoon Fliers Went From England To Far Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—N. Berry Littlejohn, a Sydney man who has been serving in the Royal Air Force in England, arrived here, with his youthful bride, on the first honeymoon flight from England to Australia. They stepped out of their red Klemm monoplane at Mascot Airport here as unconcernedly as if it were a taxicab.

They found to their evident surprise that a large crowd was waiting to welcome them, that there was a prospect of speeches, and that a news-reel camera was standing close by. They accepted the situation, but made no secret of their wonder at the interest which their trip had aroused.

"Naturally, we are gratified at the warm welcome we have received everywhere in Australia," said Mr. Littlejohn, later. "Everyone has been most kind. Still, we do find this interest a little strange. It seems to me that the airplane has won the right to be regarded as an ordinary means of transport.

"My airplane is three years old. The overhaul it received in England before the flight was no more serious than the one it receives annually. We came by easy stages, and we stopped whenever there was a sound reason or if we felt we would like a rest. Consequently we do not think we have done anything remarkable."

Mrs. LittleJohn acted as navigator for her husband. "I would not have missed the trip for anything," said the flying bride. "It might not suit everyone, but it is an exciting way of seeing the world."

The Littlejohns' flight from England to Sydney took 34 days. The only untoward incident of their trip occurred soon after leaving Rangoon (Burma) when torrential rain obscured their vision and they were forced to fly very low over the water.

Road Speeds Condemned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Speed is responsible for the majority of accidents on Virginia highways, and the solution to the problem of speed may require installation of "governors" on pleasure cars like those now in operation on trucks, Robert K. Carter, president of Carter Brothers, Inc., transportattion company, said. Virginia's automobile fatality toll stood at 53 for November and 602 for the year.

Labor Act Called Generally Sound Despite Defects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The National Labor Relations Act isn't as bad as employers seem to think, and not as good as labor contends, according to Dean W. H. Spencer of the University of Chicago school of business, but "on the whole is a sound piece of legislation."

In a study just published by the University of Chicago Press, Dean Spencer, drawing conclusions from a penetrating analysis of the act, admits that it contains "some ill-advised provisions" and is subject to criticism because of "certain serious omissions."

Purpose of Art

"It is intended," he says, "to protect the worker in his right of association against the interference of employers of labor and their agents. It is unfortunate that it does not give the Labor Board power to protect the worker in his right of association against the interference of his fellow-workers and their agents."

He notes that the act also is intended to induce or force employers into collective agreements with the representatives of a majority of their workers within appropriate bargaining units. This statute will undoubtedly be interpreted and applied, he holds, so that the Government will throw its weight to some extent behind the workers in their efforts to secure concessions from employers as bases of collective agreements. This, he believes, would be most unfortunate.

Impartial Stand

The Government should take steps to protect employees in their right to organize for collective bargaining, but, he insists, it does not seem to be the function of government to take sides with either of the two collective groups. Further, he says, the act fails to provide for disciplinary action against a group of employees whose demands seem unreasonable, or who do not graciously accept an unfavorable decision.

Dean Spencer agrees in part with the Liberty League lawyers who recently said they believed the act unconstitutional in that as a whole it is "vulnerable to constitutional attack." The Supreme Court, he says, may declare that one or more of the provisions on unfair labor practices are unconstitutional on the ground that they are unjustifiable interferences with freedom of contract, guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. The court also may decide, he adds, that certain other sections offend against the due process of law clause because they do not provide for adequate judicial review of the board's decision and activities in connection with the selection and designation of representatives for purposes of collective bargaining.

Possible Decisions

He deems it "unlikely that the court will declare the whole law unconstitutional on the ground that it invades the sphere of state control over local affairs," but holds it possible that the court may go so far to limit the application of the law as to practically nullify it.

He warns, though, that "assuming that the statute escapes judicial proscription on constitutional grounds, both employers and employees must make working adjustments to it."

It will be unfortunate, he says, should labor rigidly insist upon the full measure of its legal rights, and equally unfortunate if employers oppose application of the statute by legalistic and "devious tactics."

"It is somewhat premature," he concludes, "to assume that we have come to the end of a competitive regime, that we are permanently committed to a regime of economic planning through theoretically large, well-balanced pressure groups, that, since employers are typically well organized, labor groups must be encouraged to organize, and that a return to competition is unthinkable. Inconsistency is scented, if not demonstrated, when the President at the same time advocates higher taxes as a means of decentralizing large industrial units and signs the Labor Act which will undoubtedly tend to the solidification of workers into large economic pressure groups."

Amy Lowell's Biographer Once Greeted by Her Dogs

Indicating increasing popularity in Boston, the fourth series of literary mornings, conducted by Miss Emma Mills of New York, began on Monday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Robert P. Tristram Coffin, poet and novelist; S. Foster Damon, author of the recently published "Amy Lowell: A Biography," and Georges Duplaix, writer of children's books, were among the guest speakers.

Tackling the ancient question, "What is a poem?" Mr. Coffin gave his definition that it is "something in the nature of a light on the road to Damascus—some sudden burst of loveliness," which he developed by reading a number of his poems.

Crystallizing September Light

Taking "Crystal Moment" as an example, he stated the title was exact and scientific because he had taken the light of a September day and made it into a thing which was hard and enduring like a crystal.

His poem, "The Spider," he described as an illustration of the poet's métier in saying the best that could be said, beautifully, about a creature he actually despised.

As friend and biographer of the famous Boston poet, Amy Lowell, Mr. Damon, whose new book has been warmly welcomed in New England because of its correction of certain legendary reports concerning its subject, described his introduction to her. After calling attention to the fact that her heroic struggle against misunderstanding, calumny and ignorant prejudice had been rewarded by the position in classic literature which her poetry now holds, he said:

Poor Little Rich Girl

"Her story is that of the poor-little-rich girl who was spared nothing but poverty. She was 28 when she wrote her first poem, and 38 when she published her first book which was a failure. It was not until she was 40 that her career really began, and in the brief period of 11 years which followed, until her passing at 51, she made herself the storm center of the most important poetry movement in English poetry since the pre-Raphaelites. It was the triumph of a great spirit over the flesh.

"My friendship with her started with an essay I wrote at Harvard, on Imagism. It did not win the prize. It was passed in under a pseudonym, but she read it and determined to find out who wrote it.

The Dogs Were Indeed In

"I gathered afterward that she was feeling encouraged that the undergraduate was beginning to write essays on the subject. She invited me to 7 o'clock dinner and said, 'There will be a man at the gate to escort you in case the dogs are out.' Arriving at a quarter of seven, I found the dogs were not out, and walked through the park to the house, where I was shown into a reception room.

"I discovered then that if the dogs were not out they were definitely in. Several large sheepdogs immediately made a circle around me, barking vigorously. Miss Lowell did not appear at seven, nor at seven-thirty, nor at eight. But she did come in at eight-thirty, and the dogs kept on barking until then, my only protection being the pages of the Transcript, which I held before my face but did not read.

"After dinner I read her some of my poems, and she said she did not care very much for them. I had picked out my most fantastical experiments, and told her I thought those were the ones she would like best, a remark which she used to find amusing to quote afterwards. The next selection I submitted she said was much better. That straightforward quality in her was what people so greatly admired."

Georges Duplaix delighted autograph seekers by humorous little sketches which he appended to his signature on the copies of "Gaston and Josephine," his delightful story about the two little French pigs who traveled to America, and "Pee-Gloo," the inimitable penguin.

In commenting on her summer in England, Miss Mills said:

"England gave its people a jubilee. Mussolini gave his a war. Now, don't misunderstand me. I mean they have the same psychological background."

Discussing the world of letters with many literary people and publishers, she has discovered, she said, that many English publishers were coming to America in search of "new blood," that they were finding something vigorous and heartening in American writing which seemed to have largely diminished in the Old World.

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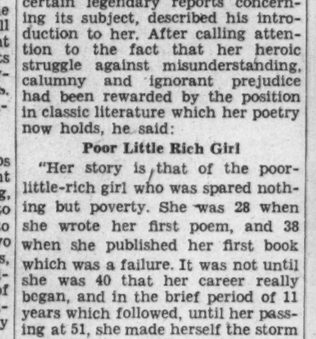

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Luxurious pure silk pajamas, finely made; obtainable in plain colors, stripes and figures. $6.00 to $18.50 per suit

Broadcloth, madras, cheviot, sateen pajamas. $2.50 to $6.50 per suit

Imported flannels $12.50. Other flannels $3 and $4.

***Gifts for women*—a new department for the convenience of our customers.**

Select for Men at a Select Store for Men

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC.
24 PROVINCE STREET NEAR CITY HALL
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Shirtmakers since 1845 Workrooms on the premises
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

What is the advantage of buying fire protection from a local QUINCY MUTUAL agent?

ANSWER: You will be dealing with a responsible member of your community—a man who is able to give his personal attention to your needs. He will make a careful study of your insurance affairs to determine the kind and amount of protection that will most economically guarantee your financial security. If fire occurs, his close relationship with you will produce a quick settlement of your claim.

This is one of a series of informative questions and answers about Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our local agent will be glad to tell you how this strong company can save money for you. Write us for his address.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and Loan Association of Boston
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AN INVESTMENT AS STRONG AS THE BANK OF ENGLAND
1. Savings fully insured up to $5000.
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Chartered and Supervised by the U. S. Government

Boston Day... Watt, Teachers, Housing, Jobs...

(Continued from Page 1)

formed a solid bloc of opposition to the project protesting the proposed loss of taxes.

The pressure of this group is held responsible for the council's action.

Federal officials in charge of the project declared today that despite the vote the work will go on. About 400 families have moved from the area where the project is planned and demolition contracts have been accepted. No work will begin for several days at least.

Jobs—New WPA Projects Are Announced

Fifty Boston fire stations are going to get baths, and 725 typists are going to get jobs. These unrelated items came from the local WPA headquarters today as a sort of pre-Christmas announcement of forthcoming jobs here.

Typists are to be used in making new card catalogue records. At present some 400,000 of these are written in longhand and it is believed that they will be more efficient when typed. The job is expected to employ 725 persons for two months.

Exteriors of the fire stations are to be cleaned and outside woodwork painted. Interiors will be painted and repaired. An allotment of $168,000 has been made for this work which will employ 558 workers for seven months.

WPA officials also announced today approval of a new gymnasium for the New Bedford Vocational School. It will employ 85 men and cost $118,230.

Air Line—Plans for Amphibion Service Announced

Aviation circles today had fuller details on the new amphibion service between Boston and New York which it is said will bring traveling time by air betwen these two cities down to 75 minutes from busines center to business center.

Announcement was made today by James H. Easton, former Ludington and Pan American air lines official, general traffic manager of the Marine Airlines, Inc., operators of the new flying boat service. At the same time active stock promotion for the line began in New York City.

The new company will use three Sikorsky amphibions, land or water craft, of the same type developed for the Inter-Island Airways of Hawaii. These craft, said to be the highest speed boats of their type will in the Boston-New York service carry 23 passengers and a crew of three. Their cruising speed is 170 miles an hour.

A marine base has already been established in the East River in New York at Thirty-First Street under the direction of F. William Zelcer, formerly in charge of aviation in New York's Dock Department and now vice-president of the new company. Arrangements have also been made for a marine base near the Fish Pier in South Boston. These water landings, close to the two cities, are expected to eliminate surface travel time. Operation will begin in June or July, when the three flying boats are delivered. The fare will be the same as the existing Boston-New York air tariff, with the usual reduction allowed for a round trip.

By the time that Marine Airlines gets into operation it will, however, have a full-grown rival for early in the spring. American Airlines, now operating the overland service, expects to have its flying boat service well under way. Equipment will probably be the same as Marine Airlines, if a comparable service is to be offered, it is agreed by most aviation followers.

Prisons—Releases for Many Inmates Proposed

Christmas presents for 240 inmates in certain Massachusetts detention houses in the form of pardons and communications were the order of the day, as release recommendations were issued on a mass production basis from Beacon Hill today.

Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, set the day's high by authorizing the release of 200 inmates from the state farm at Bridgewater, most of whom were sent there on charges of drunkenness. The release of 20 women from the women's prison at Sherburne was also recommended.

Meanwhile the State Board of Parole contributed its share of good-cheer messages to prisoners by advising the release of 15 first offenders from the Concord Reformatory. The board will make 14 more such recommendations between Dec. 30 and Jan. 31, it was learned.

Not to be outdone by his subordinates, Governor Curley asked the Executive Council to extend clemency to five other prisoners, two of whom are lifers. In lieu of direct pardons, the Governor asked for "commutation of sentences." In each case, commutation would make it possible to release the prisoners in question next year.

'Meow!'—Kitty Protests Housing Project

Post-office officials today denied reports of a riot in the new Boston Post Office, but admitted there had been one in a Southbridge mail box.

The first riot was this morning and was said to involve some 15 substitute letter carriers who were denied work, and who it was reported, started an altercation. Peter F. Tague, postmaster, promptly disclaimed that any trouble had arisen.

The second riot was reported in a mail box. Passers-by heard strange noises emanating from a combination package and letter box. They called postal headquarters. A truck was dispatched with a key to open the box and investigate. When the box was opened a cat nonchalantly stepped out, arched its back and strolled away.

Officials presumed it had been "mailed" by a small boy.

Nickel Fare—El's Holiday Gift to Youngsters

A dime may represent a fairly substantial largesse in the life of a youngster between the ages of five and 14. And because officials of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Elevated Railway are not too old to realize this, they have cut a dime from the general "El" round-trip fare for these young passengers during the days when department stores have expanded their toy departments into wonderlands of delight. A five-cent rate on all "El" lines is effective up to and including Christmas day, except during rush hours (7 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m.).

"Thousands of children are taking advantage of this opportunity who might otherwise miss the Christmas sights," said Daniel Bloomfield today, manager of the retail board, which represents about 90 per cent of Boston's stores.

Fogg Museum—Adds To Its X-Ray Art Group

With its collection of 3000 shadowgraph or X-ray pictures of famous paintings already recognized as the largest and finest in the world, the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University will expand its collection this year through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. So stated Dr. Edward W. Forbes, director of the museum, in his annual report made public today.

The present collection includes 150 works of Rembrandt, representative works of other great European artists, and also about 350 famous American paintings. It is supervised by Alan Burroughs, the museum's X-ray expert.

Chief feature of the X-ray method of photographing paintings is that the natural scientist can examine the earliest stages of development of a picture and thus uncover many significant facts often concealed by the top layers of paint. Besides their educational value, the shadowgraphs have often been used to solve mysteries and art frauds.

When the authenticity of the New York Metropolitan Museum's Rembrandt "Self Portrait" was questioned a few years ago, Mr. Burroughs examined it through the X-ray method and proved it genuine.

Gas Rates—Counsel Explains Advance Proposal

Appearing before the Public Utilities Commission today on rate increases proposed by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Robert H. Holt, counsel for the company, pointed out that the improved rates would enable the company to pay 5 instead of 3 per cent on its stock and add $650,000 to the annual income.

The usual return on this stock in normal times, he said, was 7½ per cent. He revealed that the company's stock earnings dropped from 8 per cent in 1930 to 3 per cent in 1935. The assessed value of the company's property was set at $30,280,000, of which 60 per cent is in Boston.

The proposed rate increases are aimed at the small users who cost the company the most to serve.

Everett—WPA Workers, Out Pending City Action

Not because of federal red tape, not because of holdups at the Washington end of the federal funds pipe line but because their own city failed to provide necessary tools and equipment, 573 WPA workers in Everett were out of work today.

While awaiting the special meeting of the Everett Board of Aldermen called for tomorrow night by Mayor James A. Roche, the workers heard from City Auditor Richard Darby that "there is plenty of federal money to pay wages of the workers, but nothing to buy the supplies, and the city has to provide the money for the supplies."

Mayor Roche blamed the aldermen for not having provided for the situation. Meanwhile the workers planned to march on tomorrow night's meeting for the purpose of pleading their cause.

Wool—Enough for 500,000 Suits Arrives

Enough wool to provide suits for 500,000 men, were it put into cloth and made into clothing, floated into Boston Harbor, this past week, figures issued by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, revealed today.

Wool men say the average suit of clothes takes three and a half pounds of wool. Last week there were 21,148,664 pounds of wool brought to Boston from New Zealand, Australia, South America, England and other countries. But it was not all clothing wool. Some is coarse carpet wools and some is going for other purposes. Comparative figures show wool is above 800 per cent up since July 1, (start of the federal fiscal year). Receipts of foreign wool at Boston in this period total 32,681,932 pounds.

The great volume of merchandise entered at this port from foreign countries and put in bonded warehouses for future withdrawal, evidences the storing up of stocks by importers, and gives further proof that the persistent gains of imports in the past two to three months is not a flurry but a definite upward trend, Maynard declared. Last week $713,067 worth of imports came in for warehouse, nearly $500,000 worth more than came a year ago at this time, he said.

Even more encouraging is the finding of markets abroad for New England products. Exports from the Customs District of Massachusetts for October were valued at $4,740,709, a gain of more than $3,000,000 over October last year.

For Boston-New York Service

Type of Sikorsky Flying Boat Planned for Route

Rise of Biltmore Head Reads Like Alger Hero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Horatio Alger lives again in the person of Edward S. Bernard, 31, who this week was made manager of the Biltmore Hotel here, one of the largest in the United States.

Under the wing of Baron Long, prominent sportsman and host, president of the hotel company, the youthful executive shot up from the ranks of bell-hops at the Barbara Hotel, Santa Barbara.

Born in New York City, Mr. Bernard became a "native" Californian at the age of 6. At 14 he was hopping bells, meeting trains, plugging telephone calls, and polishing brass knobs at the Barbara Hotel.

Two years later, he went to San Diego and became page at the U. S. Grant Hotel where he first came under the eye of Mr. Long, well-known in border resort circles.

Young Bernard managed to graduate from the San Diego High School, worked his way through the University of Southern California here while an employee in the service department of the Alexander Hotel, and then returned to San Diego where he became the special protege of Mr. Long.

Connecticut Delays Pier Repair Contract

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Connecticut Rivers, Harbors and Bridges Commission met today without awarding the contract for repairing the State's "million dollar" pier at New London, bids for which were opened last week.

It was indicated the low bid of $87,000, submitted by the Bay State Dredging and Contract Company of Boston, may be considered too high. The commission will decide how much of the State's money is to be spent on the repair job before awarding the contract. Additional funds have been provided by a PWA grant.

Federal Board Approves N. H. Job Insurance Plan

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18 (AP)—New Hampshire's unemployment insurance law has been given official approval by the Federal Social Security Board and becomes eligible for federal grants to pay all costs of administration, it was announced today.

Notice of approval was given Gov. H. Styles Bridges in a letter from the federal board. A census of employers has been partially completed by the state board and it was expected that rules and regulations for keeping employment records would soon be issued.

Tannery Agreement Ratified by Union

PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—A new agreement affecting more than 5000 tannery employees was ratified today by the Peabody local of the National Leather Workers' Association.

The pact, covering labor conditions and wages, affects tannery employees of Peabody, Salem, Danvers and Lynn. Submitted by the Leather Manufacturers' Association, the agreement is practically the same as the present one, which expires this year.

When and if ratified by the separate unions it will apply, also, in Woburn, Norwood and Wilmington and affect more than 10,000 employees.

Stricter Auto Laws Promised in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBROOK, Me., Dec. 18—Caution, courtesy and consideration for others will be forced upon automobile drivers by stringent legislation within a year, Maine's Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows told the Rotary Club here yesterday. Automobile fatalities in Maine so far this year have totaled 213, he said—an increase of 12 over the total of last year. The deplorable accident record of the United States he ascribed principally to the unwillingness of drivers to take personal responsibility for safe operation, and he termed obedience to traffic laws but common decency.

Mr. Barrows as Secretary of State has control over the licensing of automobiles and drivers in Maine. He did not hint at the nature of the proposed laws to compel drivers to courtesy, caution and consideration of others. The Legislature of this State does not assemble again in regular session until January, 1937.

Broader Education Urged For Maine High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 18—Since the majority of high school pupils in Maine today depend on their high school education to fit them for their life's work, the people of Maine must provide a type of education which includes industrial and commercial training as well as the Latin and Greek of 35 years ago, Commissioner Bertram E. Packard says.

He points out that in 1900 the high school enrollment in Maine was only 9000 with the majority fitting for college training, while this year the enrollment is 45,000 with the majority not planning to supplement their education in colleges.

Shipping Increase Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18—An increase of 80 in the vessel movement in and out of the Port of Philadelphia, and a gain of 237,828 in gross registered tonnage for November this year, compared with the same month in 1934, is announced by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation. The 80 vessels represented 65 in coastwise and intercoastal trade and 15 in foreign trade.

Maine Arboretum Plans Are Well On Way to Fulfillment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, Maine, Dec. 18—An idea, cherished in the mind of Norman W. Lermond since 1903 for the establishment in Maine of an arboretum for specimen plants, shrubs and trees, with a natural science building thereon for the housing of other specimens, a library, study hall, and a laboratory for summer students advanced in entomology, geology, and mineralogy, is rapidly becoming a reality. The building will be completed for dedication exercises next summer.

Private collections throughout the State may now be willed to the State of Maine with the assurance that such collections will be adequately housed in a fireproof building and properly labeled and displayed for the instruction of visitors and students of nature.

The Knox Arboretum was a public park in 1903. It was then a part of the farm formerly owned by Omar W. Lermond, father of Norman W. Lermond. Norman Lermond began planting trees upon the grounds during that year and the idea of an arboretum then came to him.

The corner stone of the present building was laid in 1920. Then came the depression and work was stopped. Precious books stored in the first story of the building, which had no roof other than the floor of the second story, were ruined by water from melting snow despite the efforts of Mr. Lermond. The need for finishing the building became imperative, and so construction was resumed.

Just this week a gift of money from Mrs. Elizabeth G. Messer of Auburn, a member of the Knox Academy governing council, completed the sum of $1700 needed to pay off the mortgage on the property giving the State a clear title. Mrs. Messer is a summer resident of Ingraham Hill, Rockland.

Kei Islands Trade

Copra, timber, trepang and tortoise shell constitute the trade of the Kei Islands, a group of the Moluccas, Dutch East Indies.

GOLF GIFTS

Bobby Jones Woods
Robert T. Jones, Jr., Custom-Built Registered Clubs. Steel-shafted, Jones "Form Grip," perfectly matched. Set of 3, $36. Set of 4, $48. Other Spalding woods, $3.50 up.

Bobby Jones Irons
Bobby Jones Custom-Built Registered Irons with Jones "Form Grip." Designed by Jones himself, in conjunction with Spalding experts. Set of 6, $50; 9, $75. Other Jones models, set of 6, $30, $40; 9, $45, $60. Other irons, $2.80 up.

Golf Balls
If of championship calibre, give Tournaments or Top-Flites; if of average skill, Kro-Flites. Dozen, $9. Half-dozen, $4.50. Other Spalding golf balls, $3 to $6 dozen. Wright & Ditson golf balls, $3, $6, $9 dozen.

Golf Bags, Golf Shoes
Clubs and balls may be purchased at your club through your professional.

Wright & Ditson
Tel. LIBerty 2733
344 Washington St., Boston
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Christmas shoppers avoid traffic troubles

★ The 'El' is the quick, safe, convenient way from home to stores and back. Avoid the parking problem. Keep out of traffic jams. Use the 'El' and save time, strength and energy for Christmas shopping.

USE THE 'EL' IT'S QUICKER

Boston Elevated Railway

CALL IT A TUXEDO—OR

A Dinner Jacket

It makes little difference . . . To explain: After a hard day's work six o'clock comes none too soon. Then the thought of a fresh shave and a shower at home works wonders—providing:

You will put away your business care with your business suit and stretch your limping back into your Tuxedo for dinner or a date at the club. The transformation is actually intimidating. You can hardly recognize yourself.

Tuxedo or Dress Clothes by Scott & Company are for men who give thought to the virtues of feeling and looking their best. . . . . The Festive Season will greet the increasingly popular midnight blue—that shades a richer black in artificial light.

Men's Jacket and Trousers for $65
Young men's are priced $45 and $50
Men's Dress Coat and Trousers for $75
Young men's are priced at $55

Scott & Company LIMITED Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

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MAGIC BRAIN

MAGIC EYE
World Wide Reception
METAL TUBES
Models for A. C. or D. C. Current

USE OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN
A Small Down Payment Will Deliver a Victor in Your Home
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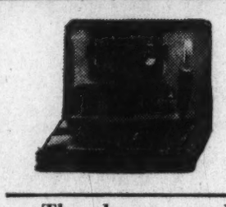

Black or brown cowhide dressing case with mirror and eight fittings. Very special @ 5.00

The larger cowhide dressing case in black or brown 7.50

Exclusive Pigskin dressing case with 9 pieces selling much below today's market @ 10.00

Many others 2.95 to 75.00
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372 Boylston Street
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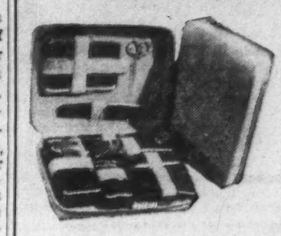
WINSHIP LUGGAGE GIFTS



$10.00
Specially Priced
Exclusive Winship
DRESSING CASE
Others $2.75 to $75.00
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Exclusive Winship
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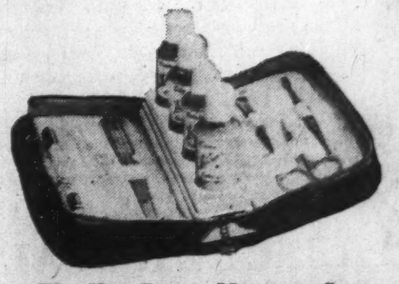
Something fine in Alligator Leather Hand Bag @ 6.00



The New Zipper Manicure Set in Leather Case @ 5.50

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Entertaining?

Let us help you through the busy holiday season by skillfully laundering your fine linens and laces

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE Call BEACON 1790

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Open evenings 'til Christmas

the finest damask and moire coverings feature these

BOUDOIR CHAIRS

specially priced for this event

$8.95

A special purchase of regular $14.50 chairs arrived just in time for Christmas shoppers. 4 designs and 22 colors. Every chair in the lot is built for long wear.

Peck & Hills Furniture Company
573 Boylston Street
COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON

Harvard to See Eclipse Through Amateurs' 'Eye'

Amateur telescope makers of Boston present mirror to astronomers for use on Siberian expedition —Glass disk polished, curved and ground by hand — Experts call product "highly commendable."

When Harvard's eclipse expedition leaves for Siberia next April to study Old Sol as Dame Luna again crowds him out of the limelight, it will carry a shiny new 12½-inch mirror made by the Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston.

This will be the "eye" for the largest telescope carried, says Dr. Donald Menzel, leader of the expedition. The group expects to establish headquarters in the Ak-Bulak region of the Ural Mountains.

Highly Commendable

Presented to Harvard University last week by the telescope makers who have been using the Harvard Observatory library for their clubhouse, the mirror was pronounced by officials "a highly commendable achievement in grinding and polishing."

The blank disk was purchased several months ago by the club from the Corning Glass Works, makers of the giant 200-inch disk for Palomar Observatory. Telescopticians worked on the glass four or five nights each week for nearly five months before the final polishing was accomplished. It was made by hand from start to finish.

Difficult Task

A difficult part of the work was the slow grinding of a flat surface into one which was parabolic, or curved inward slightly like a great saucer. The curve had to be worked out, however, with mathematical precision. Grinding a fraction of a hair's thickness too much in any one part of the mirror would make it about as useless to an astronomer as a rusty razor to a man with a tough beard. But when finished, it was pronounced capable of "seeing" stars several magnitudes beyond naked-eye visibility, "magnifying" them as a man's concave shaving mirror magnifies his whiskers.

The mirror grinder lays a flat disk, equal in diameter to the mirror desired, on a level surface and distributes coarse grinding paste over it in a crisscross pattern. The prospective mirror is laid on this paste and the grinder begins his task. He slowly moves the glass back and forth in a push-and-pull movement, center over center, and at the same time gently turns it in a circular motion as he walks around the workbench. All three of these motions are necessary in order to give the mirror its proper curvature.

These amateurs have an ingenious method of testing the curve to see that it is correct. They place an electric lamp inside a small tin can and in its base prick a tiny pinhole. This allows a ray of light to escape which is focused on the mirror turned up on edge about 10 feet away.

If the curvature is right, the observer sees the pin-point of light distributed evenly over the whole surface of the mirror. If dark regions appear anywhere, the need for more grinding or polishing is indicated.

The Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston organized their club about four years ago under the leadership of Wagn Hargbol, president. They meet on Observatory Hill the second Thursday of each month, and during the summer hold gatherings on suburban Boston hilltops, each member bringing his own instrument. More than half of the 100 members have built their own telescopes, ranging in size from 4 to 12½ inches.

Dr. Menzel said today that the new mirror would probably be used in a rough wooden mounting which can be made "on location." The expedition hopes to travel as light as possible and a heavy metallic telescope would be unnecessarily cumbersome. While in Russia the visiting astronomers will be guests of Dr. B. P. Grasamovic, director of Poulkova Observatory, one of the world's largest. Technical problems of the chromosphere and corona will be studied during the eclipse.

By a Staff Photographer

The Making of a Telescope Mirror

Upper Left—The Mirror, Made by the Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston, Is Shown Partly Ground. Some of Its Imperfections Are Still Apparent. Upper Right—A Picture of the Same Mirror Some Weeks Later; Now It Is Nearly Perfect. Lower Left—Wagn Hargbol, President of the Telescope Makers, and the Mirror. Lower Right—Mr. Hargbol and A. G. Hall at Work on the Mirror

OLD HOMESTEAD VARIETIES
WBZ 8:15 A.M.

Like to Hear a Lecture on Ancient Art? This Woman Can Talk on 120 Topics

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP)—Miss Elizabeth Chase, 29-year-old docent at the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts can put you right on ancient art and architecture, whether it be in America or abroad.

But it's a trick. The seeming ease with which Miss Chase rattles off her facts on "Life and Art in Ancient Crete," or "Medieval Towns and Houses," for instance, required plenty of research and preparation.

For her 120 lectures now ready for delivery, this graduate of Radcliffe had access to 33,000 photographs, thousands of slides and the material findings of Yale's research workers in foreign fields.

And there are hundreds who want to listen, too. An average of 250 persons attend her lectures given several times a week before audiences in all walks of life from the third grade grammar school pupil to the educator himself.

"The best part of my job," she explained, "is the response I have had from children, the way they come back for further knowledge."

Miss Chase is constantly in demand for lectures to school pupils.

She said the depression has seen a lowering of the museum attendance but that university authorities feel it is due more to the general acceptance of the institution as a part of New Haven's cultural life rather than as a novelty such as was the case at its inception in 1929.

One of the busiest persons in the museum, Miss Chase conducts an extension course for teachers besides giving the public lecture series, and is head of the photographic department, to say nothing of her supervising a small corps of student aides.

Bank Robbed of $10,000

ARDSLEY, N. Y., Dec. 18 (AP) — Five armed bandits held up the First National Bank here at 11 a. m. yesterday, snatched up $10,000 in cash, got away without a shot being fired, and 15 minutes later apparently had escaped into New York City.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Boston University	Gang; variety	"Flash Gordon"	Hits and Encores;
5:15	Choral Society	Al Pearce and his	Accordionist	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Clara, Lu and Em	Dick Tracy sketch	Og, Son of Fire
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Mr.-Mrs. Magoogie"	News; speaker	Sport comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Talk; orchestra	State House talk	Report; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Trio; sketch	Quartet; duo	Voices"; sketch
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"	Hawaiian music	Fisher's Or.; solos
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	Kate Smith; orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Musical Moments	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Rendezvous"; solo-	"One Man's Fam-	Cavalcade of	Master of Mystery;
8:15	ists; vocal trio; orch.	ily"; dramatic sk.	America; drama	dramatic sketch
8:30	"House of Glass";	"N. E. Parade"	Burns and Allen;	Boy from Ireland,
8:45	sketch; orchestra	Three Merry Men	Ted Husing; orch.	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	John Charles Thomas;	Town Hall To-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Stevens's Orch
9:15	Frank Tours' Orch.	night: Fred Allen	chorus; orchestra	"Horse Sense"
9:30	"20,000 Years in Sing	and company; so-	Ray Noble's Orch.;	"Sinfonietta"; or.
9:45	Sing"; sketch	loists; orchestra	C. Boswell; trio	News Service
10:00	NBC Cinema Theater:	Frank Crumit; so-	Over the Heather.	Special program
10:15	sketches; orchestra	loists; players; or.	Gluskin's Orch	from Boston Arena
10:30	Hollywood Gossip	Cleveland String	Dramatized nws	reported by Ger-
10:45	"Band Goes to Town"	Quartet recital	Spotlight Revue	ry Harrison
11:00	Reports; news; Joe	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Rines's Orchestra	Sports; music	Stevens's Orch	his orchestra
11:30	Al Donahue and his	Joe Reichman and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	Jan Garber's Or	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Part 2B.
5:15 WEEI (WEAF), "From an Irish Fireside"; Padraic Colum, Irish poet.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Rudy Vallee Hour: Maj. Edward Bowes; Sigmund Romberg; Joe Cook; Una Merkel; Walter King; soloists.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ), NBC String Symphony concert, Frank Black, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), Little Symphony Orchestra concert; glee club.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), "Meridian 7-1212," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Casa Loma Orchestra, Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "America's Town Meeting": "Should We Plan for Social Security?" Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and others.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), "To Arms for Peace": address; Jose Iturbi, pianist; sketch; Deems Taylor; concert orchestra

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Helen Jepson; Ramona; King's Men; soloists.
10:15 WMEX (WMCA), New York Rangers-Detroit Red Wings hockey game, Madison Square Garden.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists; piano duo.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

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New Hampshire Survey Points To Fallacies in Townsend Plan

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18—Denouncing the Townsend Old Age Pension plan as impractical and presenting figures purporting to show that in ten typical New Hampshire towns the compulsory annual spendings under the plan would amount to twice the retail purchases of all residents; more than the accumulated saving deposits of all residents, and 57 per cent of the total taxable property assessed locally, John Pearson, director of the New Hampshire Foundation, yesterday urged New Hampshire residents to carefully examine the plan with a "liberal amount of New Hampshire 'horse sense.'"

Pearson declared that "the appeal of the promoters of this unworkable Townsend Plan is misleading. They are soliciting members in support of the plan on an uneconomic basis, when the leaders know full well that the plan can only be put into effect in part, among some such basis as is now provided in the Social Security Act."

Careful Study Made

The New Hampshire Foundation selected such towns as Alton, Farmington, Londonderry, Northfield, Canaan, Northwood, Hopkinton, Gilmanton and Warner as those in which to "apply" the plan under present conditions. A survey which the foundation completed points out that the proportion of elderly people is as high in New Hampshire as in any state in the Union.

In a preamble to the actual figures assembled by the Foundation, Mr. Pearson points out that a common impression among many New Hampshire citizens interested in the plan is that it means placing into their hands $200 a month spending power. For example, if two or more persons in a family are 60 or over, the spending power is expected to jump to $48000, $7200, etc., annually per family. As a matter of fact the revised Townsend Plan now before Congress promises, not $200 a month, but "up to $200."

Figures Compared

"Based on the 1930 census," reads Mr. Pearson's report, "about one out of every eight persons in this State would be eligible for the Townsend fund. The tax costs would be about $150,000,000. In turn 62,000 elderly people would be required to spend $150,000,000 a year against their normal spendings of about $30,000,000 a year. Comparing this sum with other state figures we find:

"1. Taxes now collected for all government needs — state and local —are about $30,000,000 or one fifth the amount required for Townsend annuities in New Hampshire.

"2. The total value of retail sales to all the 465,000 inhabitants, young and old, and the 1,000,000 or more of summer visitors is only about $110,000,000. The Townsend pension plan calls for spendings substantially in excess of this sum, for only 13 per cent of the people.

Industrial Production

"3. About 62,000 people industrially engaged in 1933 in New Hampshire, produced, with an investment of $200,000,000 back of them, only $163,000,000 of manufactured goods.

"4. The savings of generations of citizens now in the 310,000 savings bank accounts in the State total $195,000,000 as compared with the $150,000,000 annuities proposed annually for Townsend Plan eligibles."

Spending Capacity

In three tables, the foundation survey shows how estimated Townsend pensions would exceed the estimated spending capacity of the entire population in 10 towns; how they would be in excess of savings deposits owned by all the citizens of the 10 towns; and how the contemplated compulsory annual spendings by those 60 and over, under the Townsend Plan, would represent 57 per cent of all wealth in these towns, taxed locally, the accumulation of 150 years or more. The tables are as follows:

Townsend pension spendings required annually viewed in relation to naturally evolved local resources:

Table I—Retail Sales

	Estimated Townsend Pensions	Total Annual Retail Sales All Stores
Farmington	$1,255,000	$541,000
Hopkinton	720,000	524,000
Alton	607,000	196,000
Milton	581,000	251,000
Antrim	562,000	216,000
Wakefield	557,000	325,000
Warner	538,000	329,000
Amherst	463,000	251,000
Merrimack	525,000	127,000
Campton	398,000	237,000
Total	$6,106,000	$2,997,000

Table 2—Savings Deposits

	Estimated Townsend Pensions	Tot. Savings Deposits of All Citizens
Alton	$607,000	$507,000
Londonderry	516,000	464,000
Northfield	514,000	484,000
Canaan	478,000	479,000
Northwood	437,000	457,000
Chester	413,000	369,000
Deerfield	358,000	255,000
Gilmanton	353,000	360,000
Sanbornton	293,000	286,000
Wilmot	242,000	225,000
Total	$4,211,000	$3,886,000

Table 3—Value Taxable Property

	Estimated Townsend Pension	Value of Taxable Property
Farmington	$1,255,000	$1,960,000
Weare	605,000	1,143,000
Antrim	562,000	1,110,000
Warner	538,000	1,074,000
Raymond	476,000	852,000
Kingston	461,000	774,000
Northwood	437,000	706,000
Candia	410,000	582,000
Newton	406,000	665,000
Wilmot	242,000	321,000
Total	$5,392,000	$9,187,000

Holiday Paroles for Convicts

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 18 (AP) —Bearing Christmas parole from Gov. Bibb Graves for meritorious prison service, the first of Alabama's 500 "most deserving" convicts are heading for home to spend the holidays with their families. They were sent home on a "man-to-man" agreement with the Governor to return Jan. 3. Most of them had served more than two years without parole consideration.

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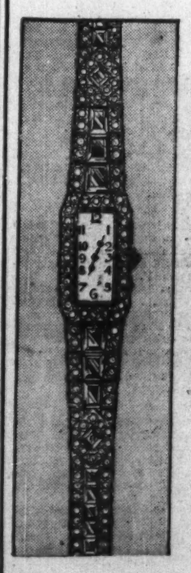

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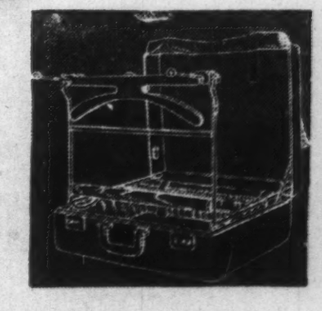

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Greenberg's Bat Drove Home 170 Runs for Tigers

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry "Hank" Greenberg, the New York youth who plays first base for the Detroit Tigers, world baseball champions, led the American League in 1935 in the all important department headed runs-batted-in. According to official averages released today, the Tiger slugger drove in 170 mates during the 1935 campaign, a figure 51 runs better than his nearest rival, who was Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees.

The same four players, all first basemen, who led the American League's run-producers in 1934, were at the top of the list last season, although not in the same order. Gehrig was first in 1934, Hal Trosky of Cleveland was second, Greenberg was third and Jimmy Foxx of Philadelphia fourth. The latest averages show them in the following order—Greenberg, Gehrig, Foxx and Trosky.

Greenberg's total of 170 has been exceeded only three times since the league started to tabulate such figures in 1920. Gehrig drove in 175 runs in 1927, 174 in 1930 and 184 in 1931. His 1931 figure is the American League record.

Gehrig held the leadership in one department when he received 132 bases on balls. Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox accepted 122, and Foxx 114. Foxx struck out 99 times to lead in that department. Cecil Travis of Washington was hit nine times by pitched balls. Appling, Greenberg and Foxx, all regulars on their respective teams, went through the season without being hit once. The official American League bases on balls, hit by pitcher, runs batted in and strikeout averages for the 1935 season, follow:

Club Records

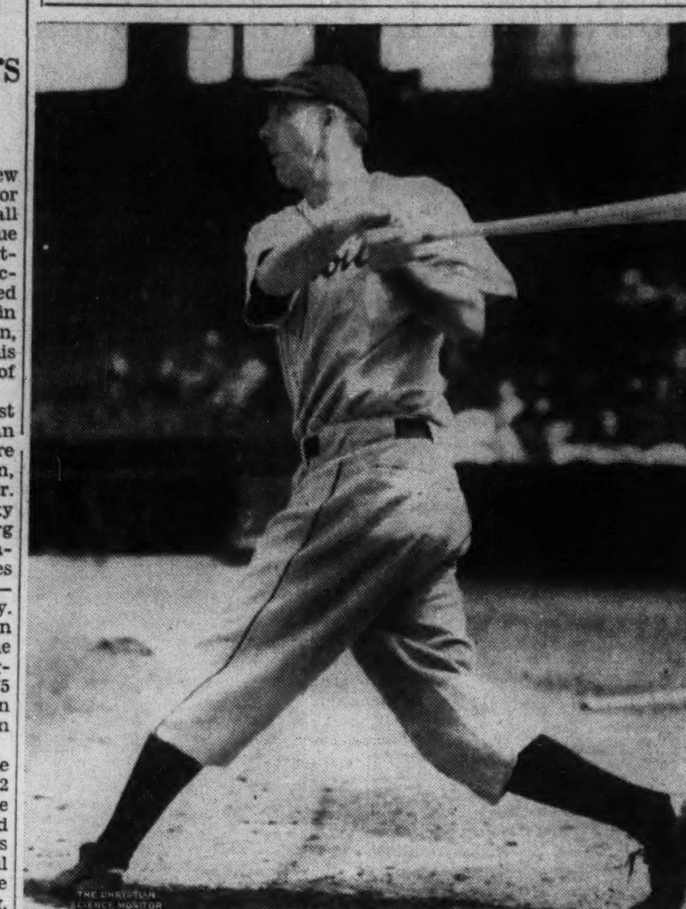
	BB	HBP	SO	RBI
Detroit	627	19	456	837
Washington	595	35	406	763
New York	604	28	469	755
Cleveland	460	17	567	737
Chicago	580	19	405	690
St. Louis	593	14	561	675
Philadelphia	475	17	602	671
Boston	609	21	470	660
Totals	4543	170	3936	5788

Individual Records

Include all players who batted in 50 or more runs in 10 or more games, rated according to most runs batted in

Name and Club	G	BB	HB	RBI	SO
Greenberg, Detroit	152	87	0	170	91
Gehrig, New York	149	132	5	119	38
Foxx, Philadelphia	147	114	0	115	99
Trosky, Cleveland	154	46	1	113	60
Solters, Boston-St. L.	151	36	1	112	42
Vosmik, Cleveland	152	59	4	110	30
Johnson, Philadelphia	147	78	2	109	76
Goslin, Detroit	147	56	2	109	31
Gehringer, Detroit	150	79	3	108	16
Hale, Cleveland	150	52	1	101	55
Myer, Washington	151	96	4	100	40
Powell, Washington	139	37	4	98	37
Cronin, Boston	144	63	3	95	40
Selkirk, New York	128	44	3	94	36
Higgins, Philadelphia	133	42	2	94	62
Bonura, Chicago	138	57	3	92	28
Lazzeri, New York	130	63	3	83	75
Dickey, New York	120	35	6	81	11
Simmons, Chicago	128	33	2	79	43
Averill, Cleveland	140	70	1	79	58
Stone, Washington	125	39	3	78	29
Chapman, New York	140	61	1	74	39
Kuhel, Washington	151	78	4	74	44
Fox, Detroit	131	45	6	73	52
Coleman, Phil.-St.-Louis	118	53	1	71	44
Owen, Detroit	134	43	2	71	37
Appling, Chicago	153	122	0	71	40
Rogell, Detroit	150	80	1	71	29
West, St. Louis	138	75	1	70	46
Cramer, Philadelphia	149	37	5	70	34
Clift, St. Louis	137	83	6	69	39
Radcliff, Chicago	146	53	4	68	21
Sewell, Chicago	118	32	0	67	18
Burns, St. Louis	143	68	1	67	49
Rolfe, New York	149	57	3	67	39
Johnson, Boston	145	74	3	66	34
Dahlgren, Boston	149	56	3	63	67
Dykes, Chicago	117	59	2	61	28
Ferrell, R., Boston	133	65	0	61	15
Werber, Boston	124	69	4	61	41
Travis, Washington	138	41	9	61	28
Warstler, Philadelphia	138	56	0	59	53
Almada, Boston	151	55	1	59	34
McNair, Philadelphia	137	35	3	57	33
Manush, Washington	119	35	4	56	17
Bolton, Washington	110	56	1	55	13
Knickerbocker, Clev.	132	27	0	55	31
Campbell, Cleveland	80	31	2	54	33
Walker, Detroit	98	15	0	53	21
Crosetti, New York	87	41	4	50	27

A Champion Among Champions



By a Staff Photographer

Henry "Hank" Greenberg

Detroit's Long-Hitting First Baseman, Who Led the American League in the Runs-Batted-In Department During 1935. Big Hank Drove In 170 Runs

Texas Eleven Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18—Clint C. Small Jr. '37, son of State Senator Small of Amarillo, was elected captain of the 1936 University of Texas football team at a meeting of the squad here last week. Small is a tackle. He succeeds Joe B. Smartt '36, another lineman.

Dashiell New Nevada Coach

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dr. J. E. Marty, director of athletics of the University of Nevada, announced recently that Douglas Dashiell of Las Vegas High School has been appointed head football coach of Navada, succeeding C. M. (Brick) Mitchell.

Mosconi Defeats Kelly, Breaking Up Triple Tie for Lead

World Pocket Billiards Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
James Caras, Wilmington	5	1	9	104
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	5	1	5	65
George Kelly, Philadelphia	4	2	9	75
William Mosconi, Phila.	4	2	9	46
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	3	4	13	40
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	4	19	44
Charles Seaback, Astoria	3	5	16	51
Frank Taberski, Schenectady	2	4	15	41
Joseph Procita, Gloversville	2	5	21	62
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	2	5	22	41

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The first real break in the leaders of the world pocket billiards championship at the Pennsylvania roof developed yesterday when the first of the matches which will finally determine the title vacated by Andrew Ponzi was staged between George Kelly and William Mosconi.

Erwin Rudolph and James Caras, the other leaders tied for the crown, had previously won their matches by wide margins, and the victory of Mosconi over the other member of the triple tie came with unusual force, but it was conclusive. The young Philadelphian scored over his townsman in every department of the game. Both indulged in much safety play, as the score by innings, as well as the low best runs, 21 for Mosconi, and only 14 for Kelly, proved, and the total innings were also far in excess of the best of both, being 28, in place of the best of each, nine innings.

Caras furnished the sensation of the evening, when he ran out his game in nine innings, with a run of 104, the best of the tourney, to his credit. A curious development gave Joseph Procita, his opponent, a total of 0, in spite of a high run of 15. Scratches accounted for the anomaly.

Rudolph was once more right at the top of his game in his match against Pasquale Natalie, which featured the afternoon session, Difficult shots appeared play to the Clevelander, and only breaks that led to brief intervals of safety play interfered with a new tournament record for few innings, which he established in the opening game, of five. As it was the entire match took less than an hour. Runs of 46 in the second, 27 in the third, and an unfinished 37 to end the match gave him 125 in 12 innings. The best that Natalie could do was 12, and his total was 22.

The opening game was also brief, and Charles Seaback won from Bennie Allen, 125 to 40, in 16 innings, his best game of the tourney. Seaback made a run of 34, and another of 33, while Allen's best was 20. This result promotes Seaback to seventh place, with his hardest games concluded.

Mosconi will meet the second of the leaders this evening, when he opposes Caras, while the other games will bring Kelly against Frank I. Taberski, and Seaback will play his final game against Marcel Camp, in the afternoon, while Procita and Allen will be the competitors in the final game of the evening.

Helen Wills Moody Is Rated Standout Performer of 1935

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—For her remarkable comeback in winning the Wimbledon tennis championship for the seventh time, after a two-year absence from tennis competition, Helen Wills Moody is rated the outstanding individual performer of 1935 among women athletes by the fifth annual Associated Press sports poll.

Tabulation today of votes cast by sports editors and writers in all parts of the country showed Mrs. Moody far in the lead over rivals in all sports in a year marked by many noteworthy feminine achievements.

The California matron, who first scaled national championship heights in senior competition in 1923, nearly doubled the point total of her nearest rival, Glenna Collett Vare, heroine of the year's outstanding golf comeback as she won the national title for the sixth time.

Mrs. Moody Heads 33 Lists

Mrs. Moody polled 136 points to 76 for Mrs. Vare. Points were tallied on a 3-2-1 basis as sports observers listed the three outstanding performers in the order of preference. Mrs. Moody headed 33 lists and Mrs. Vare 11.

In a close race for third place in the poll, little Mary Hoerger of Miami Beach, who had not yet celebrated her 12th birthday last July, when she won the national senior A. A. U. three-meter diving championship, emerged the winner, with 55 points.

She was followed closely by Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo., new sensation in track sports and record breaker in national sprint competition, with 52 points; Helen Hull Jacobs, winner of the American tennis title for the fourth year, with 51 points.

Sports observers cited evidence to show that 1935 marked a fresh challenge from feminine ranks to the theory of masculine superiority in sports. With no rivals among her own sex, Helene Mayer, the famous German girl and Olympic fencing champion, engaged leading men fencers on the Pacific coast on even terms.

In the grand American trapshooting tournament, Mrs. Lela Hall of East Lynne, Mo., not only captured the women's title, but beat two men in a shoot-off for the national class "B" championship.

Joyce Wethered Polls 11

In golf, Mildred Babe Didrikson, the Texas girl who turned professional, and Joyce Wethered, British star, startled galleries by their ability to match shots with masculine rivals. Miss Didrikson can hit a golf ball 250 yards but she has yet to develop the all-around skill of Miss Wethered, generally considered the best shot-maker of her sex, amateur or pro.

Detailed tabulation of the poll on the year's outstanding performer in sports, among women, showing total points (3 for first, 2 for second, 1 for third):

1. Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, Calif., Wimbledon tennis champion, 136.
2. Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, national golf champion, 76.
3. Mary Hoerger, Miami Beach, national senior diving champion, 55.
4. Helen Stephens, Fulton, Mo., national sprint champion and record-holder, 52.
5. Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., national tennis champion, 51.
6. Lenore Kight Wingard, Pittsburgh, Penna., national freestyle swimming champion, 27.
7. Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, national medley swimming champion, 26.
8. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Los Angeles, tennis star in Wightman Cup matches, 16.
9. Mildred Babe Didrikson, Texas all-around athlete (professional), 13.
10. Joyce Wethered, England, former amateur golf champion, now a professional, 11.

One point each for following:

Helene Mayer, Olympic fencing champion; Helen L. Hicks, golf professional; Ruth Harvey, Los Angeles, women's billiard champion; Patty Berg, Minneapolis 17-year-old runnerup for national golf title; Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., golf; Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., golf; Edith Estabrooks, Dubuque, winner of Iowa state women's golf title at 14; Mary Lou Petty, Spokane, Wash., swimming; Mrs. Lela Hall, East Lynne, Mo., North American trapshooting champion and a winner in national class "B" open competition; and Stella M. Walsh, Cleveland, Olympic sprint champion.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Recognizing Athletic Ability

THERE has been a lot said during past years in favor of or against the colleges of the United States recognizing athletic ability. Especially has this been true in the case of football players. Propositions along this line have ranged all the way from giving them so much in actual cash a week to helping them out by giving them a part or all of their tuition, board and room, etc. But, so far as we know, the plan for recognizing athletic ability taken by the Southeastern Conference at its annual meeting in Atlanta last week was the first of its kind ever taken by an influential college body. It will be recalled that the conference voted overwhelmingly that "athletic ability should receive consideration in determining student values and in the assignment of scholarships, loans and opportunities for remunerative work, with the understanding that such assistance shall never be granted primarily as a reward for athletic services." It also voted that such aid was not to exceed in amount the "legitimate expense" of attending the institution as represented by tuition, fees, books, board and lodging.

Two Sides to This Move

It is only natural that this stand on the part of the Southeastern Conference should have been received with both praise and criticism. There is no questioning the sincerity of the men who represent the 13 colleges which make up the conference, and 11 of them were in favor of the new move. Of the other two representatives, only one was actively against it, the other not voting. It is their opinion that this is the best way to battle against the proselyting and subsidizing of athletes. It is also placing athletes in the same category with other students regarding scholarships and financial assistance.

Looks Promising at Least

To me the plan shows considerable promise, to say the least. It certainly brings out into the open something which has been conducted under the surface. If every case is given serious consideration by the faculty committee which is to grant the assistance—and the records of every case are always open to inspection—there can be no chance for those charges and countercharges which have been going on regarding what this or that college is doing. Then, too, if the assistance given to the athlete is no different from that which is given to any other student, I fail to see how any wrong is being done, as I have always been one of those who believe that, because a boy is a good athlete, there is no reason why he should not be allowed to enjoy such financial assistance as is granted to other students who are not athletes.

Depends Upon Its Enforcement

Of course, the result of this new scheme is going to rest on how well it is enforced and how the alumni and athletes themselves react to it. If those having its enforcement in charge should shut their eyes to any evasions or infractions of the conditions governing the carrying out of the scheme, then it will fail of its purpose; but full observation on the part of all will, I believe, go a considerable way toward putting college football back where it belongs. It is at least a start in the way of reform, and I, for one, will watch it with the greatest of interest.

Atlantic Coast Women's Squash Tourney Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 17—The sixth annual Atlantic coast women's squash racquets championship got under way at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall courts here yesterday. While many of the leading players of the United States are competing, the tournament lacks the international aspect given last season when several members of the English Wolfe-Noel Cup team appeared here. The championship will have a bearing upon the personnel of the United States team that will invade England later this season. All four of the seeded stars advanced into the second round yesterday.

Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., the defending champion, won her first-round match from Esther Edwards of Westport, Conn., in straight and easy games, 15—3, 15—0, 15—4. Miss Page won the title here last season when she defeated Mrs. Ian McKechnie of London, Eng., 15—12, 15—7, 15—12, in the final.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, president of the United States Women's Squash Racquets Association and seeded third in the tourney here, dropped a game in defeating Mrs. Bolton Earnshaw of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Miss Sears won the opening game at 15—6, 15—5 and then faltered, losing the third at 10—15. A rally in the fourth game brought her victory at 15—4.

Second-seeded Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, whose timely victory over Nora L. Kelman of England, in Boston last winter, gave the United States its first team victory in the Wolfe-Noel Cup series, yesterday advanced without swinging a racket. Her opponent, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding of Washington, defaulted.

Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., now a high-ranking player in Metropolitan New York, seeded fourth, advanced to the third round of play yesterday, but she dropped a game in doing so. Her opponent, Constance Morton of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, won the opening game at 15—10. Mrs. Brunie steadied after that and won the match at 15—8, 15—11, 18—15.

College Basketball Results

Boston 27, M. I. T. 26.
Denver 49, Brigham Young 45.
Duquesne 60, Wooster 36.
Haverford 32, Hampden-Sidney 23.
Illinois 47, De Pauw 14.
Illinois C. of O. 42, St. Viator 27.
Iowa Sc. of S. 49, Iowa Wesleyan 35.
Jamestown 43, Concordia 36.
Kansas 34, Baker 32.
Kansas State 29, Washburn 28.
Lehigh 46, Upsala 34.
Long Island 42, Springfield 32.
MacAlester 21, Columbia 19.
Manhattan 53, Seton Hall 36.
Nebraska Wes. 46, Luther 20.
Notre Dame 40, Northwestern 29.
Ohio State 50, Muskingum 25.
Oklahoma A. and M. 28, California 26.
Pittsburgh 36 Butler 28.
Princeton 25, Rider 19.
Purdue 49, Xavier 26.
Southwestern 37, Charleston 28.
St. Francis 32, Columbia 30.
Washington State 28, Drake 27.
Waynesburg 45, Fairmont T. 21.
Wesleyan 35, Brown 34.

Horton Smith Wins Tourney

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., flashing form reminiscent of five years ago when he paraded to victory in one major tournament after another, came home the winner yesterday in the sixth annual Miami Biltmore $10,000 open golf tournament. Smith put together rounds of 69, 70, 72 and 70 for 281 to top the best field of professionals ever assembled for the sport's richest event, added $2500 to his bank account and shattered the course tournament record set by Gene Sarazen in winning the 1932 tournament by six strokes. Content to play steady par golf while his chief rival, quiet Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J., whose 54-hole 209 topped Smith's Monday total by two strokes, faltered in the grueling race, the erstwhile "Joplin Ghost" went around yesterday in 70, one under par and five under Turner's 75.

Ross Buys Getliffe

By a Staff Writer

General Manager Art Ross of the Bruins and Cubs announced the purchase of Ray Getliffe, center for London in the International League, last night. Getliffe, a former London amateur and the past two years in the Maritime Amateur Hockey League, was on the reserve list of New York Rangers. He is a left-hand shot. Manager George Hay of the London team is reluctant to part with Getliffe until the end of the season.

Buivid Leads Marquette

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18 (AP)—Raymond Buivid, halfback from Port Washington, Wis., has been elected captain of the 1936 Marquette University football team. Letters were awarded to 20 members of the squad.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 7, Millville 1.
Harvard 12, Boston 1.

Hitchcock Heads The Polo Handicap List at 10 Goals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Thomas Hitchcock Jr. is back again at the top, as the lone star of polo, as the result of the handicap changes announced by the United States Polo Association. Dropped last year from 10 to 9, he has been reinstated at his old impost, with the two other members of the nine group having been dropped to eight. As there are no 10-goal players now in the other countries where the game is played, he now is once more the outstanding player of the game.

Gerald Balding of Great Britain, ranked at nine, on the British list, is raised from eight, where he was last year on the American list, to his foreign ranking, and another British player, E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, eight in England, is still rated at seven here.

Winston F. C. Guest, and Cecil Smith, who were with Hitchcock last year, are those demoted to eight. In the same group, two former seven-goal players have been moved up, Stewart B. Iglehart and Elbridge T. Gerry, while Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., Michael G. Phipps, William Post 2d, and Aidan Roark, remain in the same group without change. James P. Mills, the remaining eight man last year, is dropped to seven.

Of the seven group, two promotions are balanced by two demotions, making the total at that figure one more than last year. Robert L. Gerry Jr., and J. C. Rathborne were moved up from six, and Earle A. S. Hopping and H. W. Williams move down. Raymond Guest, Devereux Milburn, Cyril R. Harrison, Seymour H. Knox, Eric C. Pedley and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., retain their old handicaps.

As international teams are usually selected from the higher handicap players of seven or better, the omission from promotion of G. H. Bostwick Jr., appears to have a decided significance, as well as the lowering of Earle A. S. Hopping and Williams. Bostwick had been regarded as a possibility at No. 1, but this now becomes doubtful.

The following are the players listed at seven goals or better:

Player	1936	1935
T. Hitchcock Jr., Sands Point	10	9
Gerald Balding, Rumson C.C.	9	8
Winston F. C. Guest, Meadowbrook	8	9
Cecil Smith, Austin P. C.	8	9
Eldridge T. Gerry, Meadowbrook	8	7
Stewart B. Iglehart, Meadowbrook	8	7
E. J. Boeseke Jr., Meadowbrook	8	8
Michael G. Phipps, Meadowbrook	8	8
William Post 2d, Meadowbrook	8	8
Aidan Roark, Def Monte	8	8
Robert L. Gerry Jr., Meadowbrook	7	6
J. C. Rathborne, Meadowbrook	7	6
James P. Mills, Meadowbrook	7	8
Raymond Guest, Meadowbrook	7	7
Cyril R. Harrison, Meadowbrook	7	7
Seymour H. Knox, East Aurora	7	7
Devereux Milburn, Meadowbrook	7	7
Eric C. Pedley, Midwick	7	7
R. E. Strawbridge Jr. Bryn Mawr	7	7
E. H. Tyrrell-Martin, Del Monte	7	7

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	8	1	3	48	32	17
London	8	0	5	29	23	16
Buffalo	5	2	6	27	28	12
Rochester	2	0	9	24	36	4

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	9	2	3	44	29	20
Cleveland	8	0	7	38	41	16
Windsor	5	3	7	38	42	13
Pittsburgh	4	0	9	33	50	8

Results Dec. 17

Windsor 6, Pittsburgh 3.
London 5, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 2, Rochester 1.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	6	5	3	26	23	17
Rangers	6	4	5	28	26	16
Chicago	7	1	5	21	20	15
Boston	5	1	7	16	15	11

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	7	1	5	39	33	15
Americans	5	2	6	24	29	12
Montreal	5	1	6	24	25	11
Canadiens	3	3	7	23	30	9

Results Dec. 17

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Toronto 1, Montreal 0.
Rangers 1, Canadiens 1, overtime.

Princeton Harriers Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18—At a special meeting of Princeton's varsity cross-country lettermen yesterday, Frederic Rosengarten Jr. '38 of Chestnut Hill Penna., was elected captain of next year's team. The new captain is the first sophomore to lead a Princeton varsity team in two years. Peter M. Skyes '37 of Plainfield, N. J., was chosen manager of the cross-country team. Willard B. Johnson Jr. '38 of Chatham, N. J., will be assistant manager.

World Pro Tennis Tourney

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—The world professional indoor tennis championships will be decided Jan. 15 at the International Amphitheater, George Halas announced yesterday. Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears of the National Football League, said Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Bruce Barnes, George Lott, Lester Stoefen, Berkeley Bell, Jane Sharp and Mrs. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold had been signed for the event.

Australia Obtains Lead

DURBAN, S. Af., Dec. 18 (Canadian Press)—Carrying its overnight score from 280 for four wickets to 429. Australia yesterday obtained a first-innings lead of 181 over South Africa in the third day's play of the first test match between the two countries. Batting a second time, the Springboks all but wiped out the arrears for the loss of three wickets, scoring 167 at the close.

Tuttle Succeeds Baggerly

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—Will C. Tuttle yesterday was elected president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League for 1936. He resides in Encino, in the San Fernando Valley outside Los Angeles, and is a writer for magazines. Tuttle succeeds H. L. Baggerly, Los Gatos publisher, who resigned.

Sporting Around the Hub

Dartmouth Winter Sports Season Opens This Week

THE Dartmouth Outing Club, reorganized and expanded, opens its twenty-seventh season this week with one of the most ambitious winter sports programs in history. Beside staging the next edition of the famous Dartmouth Winter Carnival and playing host to the Intercollegiate Ski Union championships on Feb. 7 and 8, the D. O. C. will have charge of the Dartmouth ski resort at Mt. Moosilauke and also the new ski development about a mile and a half from the campus, which includes a ski tramway, capable of carrying 600 skiers up a 350-foot rise each hour.

No less than six miles of new trails, connecting with seven miles of old trails, have been made for use in connection with the tramway. Otto Schniebs, coach of the Dartmouth varsity ski team, will be in charge of ski instruction this winter, and will conduct classes for both novice and expert.

Dartmouth's ski resort on Mount Moosilauke in Warren, N. H., includes Hell's Highway, said to be the steepest run in New England, and 14 miles of intermediate trails. Ski instruction will be offered at that camp this season by Fiorian Haemmerle, an associate of Schniebs.

Dartmouth's varsity ski team, without the services of Richard H. (Dick) Durrance, Ted Hunter and Warren H. Chivers, who are practicing in Europe in preparation for the coming winter Olympics, will open its season at the Lake Placid (N. Y.) intercollegiate meet, Dec. 30.

Harvard Hockey Team Shows Power—The hockey players wearing the Crimson, last night outplayed the Boston University sextet in the Boston Arena, 12 to 1. B. U. pressed in the early stages of the game, but Harvard carried too much power. Harvard's first score of the new season was made by Jim Roberts at 4m. 27s. Thereafter the Crimson added two goals in the opening period, five in the second period and four in the closing 10 minutes of the game. Harvard boys were credited with 10 assists. The lone B. U. tally was made by Al Woodward who beat Bob Waldinger on a shot at 7m. 16s. in the first period.

Here and There—Golf writers will gather at the office of Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, today, where plans for the coming season will be outlined . . . Middlebury's basketball team is scheduled to play Tufts at Medford tomorrow . . . The Mt. Greylock Ski Club of Pittsfield will stage the second-class downhill championship of the United States Eastern Ski Association on the Thunderbolt Trail in the Berkshires on Feb. 23 . . . The Greylock club will hold its own downhill run on Jan. 1 . . . Boston University's track athletes will use the Northeastern track for practice until their own is completed on Bay State Road.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, president of the United States Women's Squash Racquets Association, yesterday was beaten in the Atlantic coast squash championships at Atlantic City by Margaret Bostwick of New York, 13—15, 15—8, 15—8, 17—15 . . . Boston University and M. I. T. swimmers will meet today in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool . . . Ten members of the Harvard basketball squad have gone to Hanover, N. H., where they meet the Dartmouth team tonight in the first game of the Eastern Intercollegiate League . . . Last night, Boston University defeated M. I. T. at basketball, 27 to 26, in the St. Botolph Street Gym . . . Due to its heavy schedule, M. I. T. was unable to accept the recent invitation to play University of Toronto at hockey in Boston this season.

Bob Quinn made his first trip to Boston yesterday since his appointment as president and general manager of the Braves . . . Genial Bob held an afternoon conference with Charles F. Adams and then watched the Bruins hockey team beat the Detroit Red Wings . . . The new Braves chief will remain in Boston for a few days and then return to Brooklyn for Christmas . . . The business of electing new officers in the Boston club, such as vice-president, secretary and treasurer, will probably take place when Quinn returns to the Hub late in December.

Harvard Schedules—The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has approved 1936 schedules for the varsity and freshman fencing teams, varsity, junior varsity and freshman polo teams and for the freshman baseball team. The schedules follow:

Freshman Baseball—April 14, Tufts; 23, Boston University; 25, Brown at Providence; 27, Dean Academy; 29, St. Marks at Southboro; May 2, Andover at Andover; 7, Providence at Providence; 9, Holy Cross; 16, Yale at New Haven.

Varsity Fencing—Feb. 8, Hartford Fencers Club at Hartford; 15, M. I. T.; 22, Columbia; 29, Brown at Providence; March 7, Princeton at Princeton; 8, New York Fencers Club; 14, Olympic squad; 21, Yale; 27 and 28, Intercollegiates at New York.

Freshman Fencing—Feb. 8, Governor Dummer Academy; 15, M. I. T.; 22, Andover; 29, Brown at Providence; March 7, Choate School at Wallingford; 14, Loomis at Windsor; 21, Yale.

Varsity Polo—Feb. 8, Army at West Point; 15, Princeton; 22, Yale at New Haven; March 7, Yale; May 16, Army at West Point; 23, Yale at New Haven.

Junior Varsity Polo—Feb. 8, Army at West Point; March 7, Avon at Avon, Conn. Freshman Polo—March 14, Yale.

Changes—The following changes and additions have been made in Harvard schedules previously announced:

Varsity Baseball—A game with New Hampshire at Durham has been added for May 26 and with Long Island University at Soldiers Field on June 4.

Freshman basketball—Two games have been added, with Oxford School at Cambridge on Feb. 1 and with Dartmouth at Hanover, Feb. 22.

Varsity boxing—The match scheduled with M. I. T., Dec. 13, originally scheduled for the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, will be held instead at M. I. T. A match has been added with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Feb. 8 and certain members of the boxing team will compete in the Eastern Intercollegiates at Philadelphia, March 13 and 14.

Varsity Hockey—A game has been added with Toronto, Jan. 4, at the Boston Garden.

Varsity lacrosse games have been added with the Mt. Washington Club at Baltimore, March 31; University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland, April 2; Dartmouth, April 20, and M. I. T. April 29.

Varsity swimming meets have been added with the Providence Boys' Club Jan. 18, the Boston Y. M. C. A. Jan. 25 and McGill, Feb. 8, all to be held in the swimming pool at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. The meet with Yale, originally scheduled at New Haven, March 18, will be contested instead at New Haven on March 19. The same change applies to the freshman swimming meet with Yale originally scheduled March 18 at New Haven and this will be held March 19 in conjunction with the varsity meet.

Curtis Cup Play on May 6

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The third match of biennial Curtis Cup golf series between teams of women players representing Great Britain and United States will be played on May 6 at Goenegles, Perthshire, Scotland. The first contest of the series was played in 1932 at Wentworth, England, and the second in 1934 at Chevy Chase Club in Maryland. The United States won each time. Willard P. Sullivan of Ashland, Va., is chairman of the Curtis Cup subcommittee of the United States Golf Association women's committee.

English Not to Send Team

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP)—The English Football Association decided yesterday it could not send a representative soccer team to the United States and Canada next year. The Dominion of Canada and United States football associations had asked that an English team be selected to tour those countries early next summer.

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Cross Section of Germany

ALL day I had been climbing. The green plain of the Veneto with its lacing of canals, its moated walled towns and pollarded mulberry-trees, was left behind; and the gaunt barrier of the Alps had now melted into high ridges and steep-walled valleys, where women knelt at their washing beside brawling streams and vine-covered terraces ran up to the edge of the gray rock.

At first the people seemed more Italian than before, for the big fair Lombards, who had lent an almost Prussian air to the valley of the Po, were left behind. But slowly, almost imperceptibly, Germany was replacing Italy. The vines were giving way to meadows and orchards, in which the last short hay of summer hung drying on broad-armed hay-racks and four cabbages made use of the grassless circle around the foot of each young apple tree. Instead of stone-walled terraces that held the earth on the steep hillsides, there were little fields; and in one of them an old man and his wife, working funicularly with rope and pulley, carried great baskets of earth from the bottom of a slope to the top to make good the loss by erosion. Instead of the yellow cattle of the Po, mouse-gray cows were tethered in the pastures and shaggy Swiss goats with heavy udders browsed in the scrub beside high cliffs of pink porphyry. The farmhouses of ornamental brickwork were replaced by wooden châlets, their shingled roofs held down by stones; and, for the first time, among the varied races of the ancient Brenner trade-route, there appeared the flaxen hair and fine features of Bavaria.

The cyclists, falling in beside me as I rode, talked to me now in German. Here was one, fair-haired and green-eyed, who grumbled against Italian rule and the cost of living; here was another, dark and aquiline, who boasted of the size and power of Italy; here was a third who, in bicycling from Innsbrück to his mother's home, must pass the double formalities of the customs of the frontier. "And always in Tirol."

* * *

IN THE FLAT valley beside the Inn, the warmth of summer still lingered. The wheat still stood in belated stocks in a few fields; but, for the most part, the narrow strips of stubble were bare, and from the farms of the village the mouse-colored cows hauled out trains of dung-wagons or moved up the field before a heavy plow, slow as though all time were before them. The leaves of the maize were edged with autumnal yellow, and by the villages the apple trees were heavy with red-cheeked fruit. Beyond the valley, above the dark spruce forest where a hamlet of brown houses huddled around a white church with a slim dark spire, the gray mountains towered, powdered with new snow that smoked like white cloud in the morning sun. Then my road climbed again steeply beside a noisy stream to a long lake, where bottle-green water lay still below a black forest and brown châlets stood alone in their green meadows. Here and there half a dozen yellow and white cows gazed, with tankling bells among dark blue gentians and brilliant barberry bushes dripping scarlet berries, and the white-headed children that herded them, called *"Grüss Gott!"*, the most beautiful greeting in Europe, to cheer me on my way.

* * *

IT WAS MORNING in the Bavarian plain. The dark slopes of mountains rimmed the south, but otherwise the flatness was unbroken as far as the eye could see, a wide stretch of unfenced fields irregularly chequered with brown plowland, yellow stubble, and the drab olive of withering potatoes. The slim white tower of a church was a landmark for many miles; beneath it the broad roofs of the village were of brown shingles or the moss-mottled red of faded tiles, dark above whitewashed gables. Scurrying under the apple trees of the village, barefoot boys, girls with wide gray eyes and long twin flaxen pigtails, were on their way to school; while in the fields other children watched the cream-colored cattle at their grazing or herded white geese upon the stubbles. Oxen labored in the plow, pushing against green wooden forehead-pieces, and the close-mown meadows were mauve with autumn crocus. Then, in a stretch of barren sand, cultivation ended and the road was closed in by pine forests full of the murmur of wind-thrilled branches and the thin voices of titmice.

* * *

BAVARIA PASSED ALL too quickly in the company of a fair-haired Nazi, who had been spending his holidays in the south. When we parted, the hills of Thuringia stretched across my way to the north, not high enough for a barrier, but a variant to the monotony of the beautiful plain. On either side churchlike castles crowned the dominating ridges; and between them the Main glided over stone weirs, a disciplined stream which stone banks held from eating an inch of precious pasturage. Now the land took on the variety of hill country, woodland and meadow, plowlands and orchards, whitewalled villages with Slavonic names, gray villages of slate roofs and slated walls, and villages where the white gables were cobwebbed with intersecting black timbering. The fair Bavarians were gone, and here the people were burlier, darker, descendants of the big-headed Danubian folk who carried the Bronze Age across the mountains of Europe. Brown and black Vallais goats were tethered on the hillsides, and once beside the Saale a stretch of sandstone hill had been terraced, Mediterranean-fashion, for vines and had fallen again out of cultivation, as though grapes would not flourish away from the dark people who were their masters. It was Sunday.

In the market squares, beside the simple gray Gothic churches, the thronging crowds were gay with uniforms, army gray, the brown shirts of the S. A., the black tunics of the S. S., and the neat black and white of the German Maidens with their short dark plaits of hair. And then the hills and orchard valleys flattened out; and ahead the great industrial towns, with aircraft droning eternally above them, filled the distance with the bleak rampart of their factories.

* * *

THE NORTHERN PLAIN shivered under an icy westerly gale. The cobbled road ran unswerving to the horizon, edged in by apple trees in the farming land or by silver birches in the forest and the barren heath. Harvest was over, and in the fields huge buildings of baled straw stood awaiting transport and the stubbles were turning brown behind the purring tractors. Farms were far apart, squares of red brick buildings turning their windowless backs upon the outside world, relics of an unfriendly past; and in the fields nearby rows of women were busy with the onion harvest, gathering and sorting them into big piles and bagging them, and big bay horses hauled lumbering wagons to the farmyard, leaving a savory reek to be scattered by the wind. Windmills wheeled their great arms above the trees; on the green stripes of alfalfa little haystacks perched on tripods, in order that they might not smother the growing crop beneath; and behind all, miles around, the tall pink chimneys of factories trailed white smoke across a gray sky.

* * *

AGAIN THE PEOPLE were changing, from the sturdy Danubians of the central hills to the tall fair folk of the north. Now I was riding with a Berliner, one of the drifting army of unemployed who are still common in Germany, hopeless pariahs who have no part in the national life; his keen wit and intelligent understanding of the countryside enlivened the dull hours for me, as we bumped over cobbled roads under a raging wind. The fields seemed interminable. Along the way men, perched on long ladders, were stripping the apple trees of their fruit, and occasionally in wide pastures black and white cattle were grazing. The pine barrens became more numerous, stretches of burnt heather and stunted birch, empty of life. The wind howled out of the purple and crimson west, where dark clouds trailed long streamers of rain against the sunset; and, carried by the wind, there came faintly to my ears the voice of a steamer on the Elbe, bellowing its farewell as it turned out toward the sea.

J. S. ERSKINE

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLIFF WALK, *by Monet*

THE French Impressionist school is so well known, and its contributions to colorful technique so much a part of present-day knowledge, that it is hard to realize how fifty years ago it was fighting what at times seemed to be a losing battle against popular art prejudices.

Monet was the most colorful of them all; and, as he became more and more interested in the color aspect of things, he thought less and less of form. It was this indifference to what people considered the actualities of things, the real shapes of objects as they imagined them to be, that was the greatest obstacle to be surmounted before they could appreciate his work. They thought of a picture as an assembly of natural objects which had, first of all, definite forms, and then, secondarily, colored forms. In other words, Monet might have said that they would find it much easier to understand a photograph than his idea of a painting. He was interested, before all else, in the moods of nature as they appeared to him in color; and, as he was preoccupied with color, it was only natural that he should stress it.

For this reason, he made several series of studies of the same theme in different seasons of the year and different times of day. The forms did not vary much, but the color ran through all possible changes and was expressive, not only of the subject, but of the attitude of the painter as well. Thirty years ago the general public, the writer among them, was distressed because Monet seemed to have sacrificed so much to color. They wanted water to look wet, no matter how handsome its color was, but Monet wisely decided that the color was the principal thing and that his public ought to know that water was wet without being prompted.

In this picture of the Cliff Walk, the principal interest was color; yet it retains something of its charm, strangely enough, in a black and white reproduction. The mood of the day seems still to be there. One can sense the singing breeze sweeping over the cliffs, whipping the grass and ruffling the ladies' skirts; driving the fleecy clouds across the sky and swelling the sails of the yachts on the tossing sea. It is a joyful day, full of light and zest and color, and we do not need a clearer definition of the shapes of things to get this joyful sensation. In fact, it could be proved that, beyond a certain point, the color brilliancy would diminish as the shapes of the objects were defined. One of the hardest things for an artist to learn is where to stop; and, if he were to obey the demands of the layman, he would hardly ever stop when he had finished. He would go on putting things into his picture that would do nothing more than distract the attention and mar the general effect.

At the present moment, it seems to be the thing to paint subjects that avoid the pleasant and the beautiful by as wide margins as possible. It is, of course, only the fear of sentimentality made manifest. I believe we can participate in this picture and enjoy it without being sentimental.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Real Spirit of Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE twenty-fifth day of December in the year 1927 the late Calvin Coolidge, at that time the honored President of the United States, addressed an open letter to the American people as follows:

"Christmas is not a time or a season, but a state of mind. To cherish peace and good will, to be plenteous in mercy, is to have the real spirit of Christmas. If we think on these things, there will be born in us a Savior and over us will shine a star sending its gleam of hope to the world."

The sentiment and the form of this letter are such as should ensure it an enduring place as a truly inspiring message. Although addressed particularly to the American people, it plainly shows a sympathetic appreciation of the world's need.

For more than sixty years the teachings of Christian Science had been preparing human consciousness for a realization of the duality, the personal and the impersonal nature, of Jesus the Christ. This message, coming through the highest office of a great nation, gave evidence of a partial fulfillment of these prophetic words of Mary Baker Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 166): "Like the leaven that a certain woman hid in three measures of meal, the Science of God and the spiritual idea, named in this century Christian Science, is leavening the lump of human thought, until the whole shall be leavened and all materialism disappear. This action of the divine energy, even if not acknowledged, has come to be seen as diffusing richest blessings."

The universal observance of one day, or indeed of even one hour, set aside for the conscientious pursuit of mercy and good will to the exclusion of all hatred, envy, greed, self-seeking, and faultfinding, would bear fruit immeasurably in advancing the solution of social and economic problems of both individuals and nations. May all nations and individuals who value the work of Christ Jesus, who appreciate his unselfed service to humanity in his perfect demonstration of the healing of discord by the utilization of his purely spiritual sense of Life and Love, be aroused to increased consecration in thinking "on these things," that the Christ may be more fully manifested in us, and shine through us for the redemption of all mankind.

Christian Scientists love to ponder the message from Mrs. Eddy that first appeared in a well-known magazine under the title "What Christmas Means to Me." With each passing year they strive to enter more sincerely into the Christly observance so concisely indicated in her words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 262): "I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will towards man, eloquent silence, prayer, and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing." Constant prayer, the prayer of praise to divine Love for His infinite expression of good will in man, of humble gratitude for His presence and unlimited power to care for all human needs, is the great need of the hour. Such prayer inevitably has its eloquent manifestation in wise and unpretentious deeds of benevolence and charity, carrying with them a message of courage and good cheer of far more lasting value than a mere material gift of whatever proportion.

It is a deplorable thing that materialism, personal indulgence, and self-interest should have been allowed to encroach to such an extent upon the real joys and pleasures that truly belong to the day set aside for the commemoration of the birth of Jesus, the man whose life purpose was to lead mankind away from all materiality into an appreciation of the blessedness of true spiritual thinking and living. Every indication of a recognition of Christmas as primarily a state of spiritual-mindedness, may be welcomed as evidence of the world's progress toward its true destiny of harmony and well-being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Adirondack View

WHEN once people let themselves pass under the spell of the Adirondacks they will wish to return each summer, to climb mountains, to glide along one of the chains of lakes that stretch on and on for one hundred miles, to lure the trout that lurk in the upland streams. Then, if there is any chance for a winter vacation, when snow is deep on the slopes and ice is thick on the lakes, the only possible place for snowshoeing or skating will seem to be in the country to the west of Lake Champlain. For such visits the only limit many will wish to place is the last possible day of absence from home. . . .

When, after the stop at Trenton Falls, Poland is reached, the Roamer is well on his way to the preliminary survey of the edge of the Adirondack Park. He will feel that he has arrived when he sees Piseco Lake, with its tiny neighbor, Spy Lake, the larger Sacandaga, and the delightfully named companion, Lake Pleasant, southern outposts of the wondrous waterways that knew the paddles and the guarded voices of stealthy Indians long centuries before the coming of those whose exuberant spirits lead to more noisy expressions as they look off to near-by Hamilton Mountain. This summit, though not one of the outstanding peaks of the Adirondacks, is more than three thousand feet high, and so gives opportunity for those who have the time to take the by-road from Lake Pleasant which leads soon to the easy trail to the summit. When the atmosphere is favorable the climber is well repaid for the half day necessary for the excursion, for he will be given a preliminary sweeping view of the area to the north, with mountains of assorted sizes, crystal streams and bewitching lakes. Even Mount Marcy may be seen, though it does try to escape observation by taking refuge behind a less retiring neighbor. It is easy to imagine little Lake of the Clouds nestled near Marcy's summit and the beginning there of the Hudson River, a part of whose lovely course may be traced in the valley to the east, close to the southern end of Lake George.—From "Roaming the Eastern Mountains," by JOHN T. FARIS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Le véritable esprit de Noël

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE VINGT-CINQ décembre 1927, feu Calvin Coolidge, alors Président des Etats-Unis, écrivit au peuple américain une lettre ouverte dans laquelle il disait:

"Noël n'est point une date ou une époque, mais un état de l'entendement. Cultiver la paix et la bienveillance, être généreux et plein de miséricorde, c'est avoir le véritable esprit de Noël. Si ces choses occupent nos pensées, un Sauveur nous sera né, et sur nos têtes brillera l'étoile dont les rayons d'espérance atteindront le monde."

Au double point de vue du fond et de la forme, cette lettre mérite d'être envisagée comme un message riche en inspiration. Bien qu'adressée spécialement au peuple américain, elle indique à coup sûr la perspicacité et la sympathie concernant ce dont le monde a besoin.

Depuis soixante ans et davantage, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne avaient préparé la conscience humaine à comprendre la dualité—la nature personnelle et impersonnelle—de Jésus le Christ. Émanant de celui qui occupait au sein d'un grand peuple les fonctions les plus élevées, ce message prouvait l'accomplissement partiel des paroles prophétiques dues à Mary Baker Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 166): "Semblable au levain qu'une femme mêlait à trois mesures de farine, la Science de Dieu et de l'idée spirituelle, nommée dans ce siècle-ci la Science Chrétienne, fait lever la pâte de la pensée humaine jusqu'à ce que la transformation soit complète et que tout matérialisme disparaisse. Même lorsqu'elle n'est pas reconnue, cette action de l'énergie divine diffuse visiblement les plus riches bénédictions."

Si le monde entier consacrait un jour ou même seulement une heure, à la recherche sincère de la miséricorde et de la bienveillance ainsi qu'au rejet total de leurs contraires,—haine, envie, cupidité, égoïsme, critique malveillante,—les fruits en seraient inappréciables, et les problèmes économiques ou sociaux des individus et des peuples seraient beaucoup plus près de leur solution. Puissent toutes les nations, toutes les personnes qui apprécient l'œuvre du Christ Jésus et savent ce qu'il a fait avec tant de dévouement pour l'humanité—démontrant d'une manière parfaite la guérison des inharmonies par l'utilisation de son sens purement spirituel de Vie et d'Amour—puissent les unes et les autres s'éveiller à une consécration plus grande et faire de "ces choses" l'objet de leurs pensées; alors le Christ se manifestera plus complètement en nous et sa lumière se révélera par nous pour la rédemption du genre humain.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens aiment à méditer, parmi les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, le message intitulé: "Ce que Noël signifie pour moi," qui parut d'abord dans un magazine très répandu. D'année en année, ils s'efforcent de se rapprocher toujours plus sincèrement de l'idéal chrétien qu'elle décrit avec concision dans ce passage (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 262): "J'aime à célébrer Noël dans le calme, l'humilité, la bienfaisance, la charité, laissant la bienveillance envers l'homme, le silence éloquent, la prière et les louanges, exprimer comment je conçois l'apparition de la Vérité." La prière constante, la prière qui loue l'Amour divin parce qu'Il exprime chez l'homme Sa bonne volonté d'une manière infinie; la prière de l'humble gratitude concernant Sa présence et Sa sollicitude illimitée qui pourvoit à tous les besoins des hommes—telle est la grande nécessité de l'heure présente. Inévitablement, cette prière-là se manifeste avec éloquence par des actions bienveillantes et charitables, mais sans prétentions, qui représentent un message encourageant dont la valeur est bien plus durable que celle d'un cadeau purement matériel, si considérable soit-il.

Il est fort regrettable que le matérialisme, les jouissances personnelles et l'égoïsme aient pu beaucoup empiéter sur les plaisirs et les joies réels qui conviennent vraiment à une journée où l'on commémore la naissance de Jésus; car la carrière du Maître s'inspirait de ce dessein: faire sortir les humains de la matérialité pour les amener à connaître la félicité que procure une manière de penser et de vivre vraiment spirituelle. Accueillons avec joie tous les indices d'une meilleure intelligence de Noël comme étant avant tout un état mental où règne la spiritualité; car ce sont autant de preuves que le monde progresse et se rapproche de sa destinée véritable—l'harmonie et le bonheur.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

As One Shops in Peking

THE moon was just rising, casting its pale light across the courtyard, as Jane and I set out on our first shopping expedition in Peking. In the street the strange cries of vendors could be heard, and the weird notes of a procession wailing in the distance.

The night was cold, but our faithful rickshaw boys were waiting at the gate. They removed their sheepskin-lined coats, and wrapped them round our knees as we climbed into the rickshaws; then, lifting up the shafts, they bore us swiftly away.

Through the buoyant air we raced, twisting along a maze of narrow turnings; we passed little shops lit with dim lanterns, and men, women and children waddling along in their padded coats. One small group warmed their hands round a brazier of glowing charcoal, while the owner doled out hot sweet potatoes at a copper a piece. Soon we swung into the main thoroughfare, filled with a medley of carts, dromedaries, rickshaws and cars; until, finally with a lurch, the boys drew up and, hauling us up a steep narrow incline, deposited us outside a gaily lit jeweller's shop.

This quarter of the city seemed like fairyland. There was a warren of winding streets, each with a thousand twinkling eyes. The smiling shopkeeper invited us in, and laid before us his rarest goods: strings of turquoise and jade beads, beaten silver bracelets, carved ivory ornaments, filigree brooches and jewelled belts. An old gold clasp embossed with a blue enamelled dragon caught my eye, and a fragile pair of earrings shaped like egrets, which the shopkeeper declared had been worn by a lady at the Manchu court. Jane, being more modern in her tastes, chose a lacquer box and a beaten silver belt set with large carnelians.

Pleased with our purchases, we left the shop and passed into Embroidery Street. The stores were larger here, and displayed rich brocades, tapestries and tribute silks; gorgeously embroidered coats, exquisitely worked handbags, besides modern pyjama suits and fur coats.

Then there was Lantern Street, as picturesque as its name, for every window displayed lanterns of different shapes and sizes; round bronze ones embossed with fierce dragons, oblong hanging ones with wrought-iron stands, and parchment ones painted with gay designs. All kinds of treasures seemed hidden away in these shops: strange cut-out figures used in the performance of shadow plays, color prints and grimy scrolls which, when unrolled, revealed exquisite paintings.

Last of all we entered a toy shop, full of tiny models of Chinese life. There was a bride in her bridal chair, with her cortège, complete with trousseau, musical instruments and banners; a paper theater, a most ingenious contraption, for the puppet actors were suspended over a candle which, when lighted, made them dance. Then there were dolls, representing old, young, rich and poor; some displayed their trades by carrying baskets slung over their shoulders, or by pushing loaded barrows. But it was getting late, so we dragged ourselves away from the fascinating display, and were soon being drawn by our sturdy charioteers back through the shadowy pathways.

D. L.

Water Garden

ON the stream whose inconstant bosom
Was pranked, under boughs of embowering blossom,
With golden and green light, slanting through
Their heaven of many a tangled hue,
Broad water-lilies lay tremulously,
And starry river-buds glimmered by,
And around them the soft stream did glide and dance
With a motion of sweet sound and radiance.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, in "The Sensitive Plant."

The Happy Prisoners

Now in the brook
The trout lie low:
Under the ice,
Under the snow,
Silver in silver,
Sheathed by cold,
Their skins still glitter
In speckled gold.
They swim idly
Up and down
Between the banks
Of withered brown.
They know surely
As man, by rote,
New songs will ripple
The water's throat,
Spring return
When the moss is green,
Mirrored within
The water's sheen.
Up and down
In a dream they pass,
Under the roof
Of frosted glass.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Specialties Attract Most Attention in Today's Stock Market** • Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Attract Most Attention in Today's Stock Market

Selective Buying Is Chief Feature In Quiet Trading

By Forrest Price

Specialties were favored.

And the buying of these stocks gave the market a pretty good tone today.

Likewise the volume of trading improved, although business was not active.

About 1,650,000 shares changed hands.

A feature of interest was the trading in the Radio Corp. issues. The common sold well above 13 to a new high, while the B preferred rose nearly 6 points, also a new high.

Detroit Edison moved to new high ground by an advance of 2½ points.

Smith Corp. jumped 6½ points.

Twin City Rapid Transit preferred had a gain of 3 points.

Gimble Bros. B rose 4 points to a new peak.

Other prominent gainers were Kinney preferred, Pere Marquette prior preferred, Western Union, Wright Aero, Auburn, Nickel Plate preferred, Atchison, White Sewing Machine preferred and Johns-Manville.

Conspicuous losers were U. S. Smelting, Safeway 6 per cent preferred, Holland Furnace, Chesapeake Corp. and Budd Manufacturing preferred.

Second-grade rails were comparatively strong in the bond division. Gains of fractions to a point or so were recorded by a number of them, including Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s and St. Paul 5s. Slightly higher prices were paid for Italian, German and Polish obligations. United States Governments were very quiet.

Cotton at New York held a steady pace, prices ranging slightly higher at the close. Wheat at Chicago was firm.

The trader's theory that the time to buy stocks is when nobody else wants them probably accounts in part for the revival of interest in railroad issues. Another and sounder reason for the heavier buying of the carriers is that the railroads are gradually getting into better financial shape due to increased traffic.

The fact that some 14 of the country's roads are in the hands of receivers or trustees and that it may be a long time before the investor will get much return on his investment does not seem to deter speculators from buying the carrier stocks, judging from their price appreciation during the last month.

Traders are gratified at this market appreciation and the renewed attention the rails are getting, for they have held all along that the bull market could not be well sustained without an upswing in the rail issues.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; specialties in demand.

Bonds: Higher; low priced corporate issues active.

Curb: Improved; oils and utilities rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Strong; French francs near dollar parity.

Cotton: Quiet; local and trade buying.

Sugar: Dull; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Firm; foreign markets strong.

Corn: Steady; demand fairly good.

Cattle: Strong to 40 higher.

Hogs: 10-15 up; top $9.60.

Foreign

London—Encouraging Wall Street and trade reports caused cheerfulness and an upswing in prices on the stock exchange today, especially transatlantic issues, oil shares and industrials. Dealings were moderate pending Thursday's House of Commons debate on the Franco-British peace plan to end the Italo-Ethiopian war. The market closed firm but a shade under the day's best.

Paris—Trading was active, and prices higher on the Bourse today reflecting general confidence following the Chamber of Deputies vote supporting Premier Laval. Rentes, bank stocks and industrials advanced. International issues were also stronger on favorable reports from other countries. The closing was improved.

Berlin—After registering minor improvement, prices on the Boerse turned irregular today, and closed at Tuesday's level.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.47	11.51	11.39	11.39	..
January	11.15	11.24	11.10	11.10	—.03
March	10.96	11.07	10.96	11.98	—.01
May	10.87	10.95	10.87	10.87	—.02
July	10.64	10.70	10.57	10.57	—.08

Spots 11.75, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	11.47	11.55	11.40	11.40	—.10
January	11.39	11.40	11.38	11.38	—.01
March	11.13	11.21	11.09	11.09	—.05
July	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.84	—.04

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.21	6.21	6.19	6.19	—.02
January	6.20	6.20	6.17	6.18	—.02
March	6.16	6.16	6.12	6.13	—.02
May	6.11	6.11	6.09	6.09	—.01
July	5.92	5.92	5.90	5.91	

Tone at close, steady.

Servel, Inc. Net for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Servel, Inc., and subsidiaries report net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 at $2,111,516, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to $1.16 a share on 1,781,426 shares of common stock. This compares with net profit in the preceding year of $521,518, or 26 cents a share on 1,766,426 common shares.

Wool Top Future

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 9 lower.

	High	Low	Last
March	96.0	96.0	95.4b
October	97.4	97.4	96.2b

b—Bid

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.85⅝	.85¼	.85½ +	⅜
May	.89⅛	.88⅝	.88⅞ —	¼

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Dec. 18	Last Dec. 17
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	70	69¼	70	69
11⅞	4¼	.10	Addressograph	11⅛	11	11	11
96⅝	84⅝	5	Adams Exp pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
24⅝	8	.60	Addressograph	22½	22¼	22⅜	22⅛
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	..
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7	7	7	7
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	166	165	165	165
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska JJuneau	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
33⅛	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr [illegible]	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
14⅝	2⅞	..	Allegh pf ww [illegible] (h)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
14⅛	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	11	1	1	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29	29	29	29
24	12⅛	.25b	Allied Mills	23½	23¼	23¼	23
173	125	6	Allied Chem	152½	150½	150½	152
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	34	33	33⅞	33
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	20¾	20½	20½	..
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73	73	73	72¾
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	4⅛	4	4	4
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	74	73½	74	73½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51¼	51¼	51¼	51
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	42⅝	42	42	41¼
92	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	92	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
18½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127⅞	127⅞	127¾	..
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	132¼	131	132	132
32⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	30⅜	29¾	29¾	29½
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	60½	59⅛	59⅛	59
31¾	8	..	Am Chain	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30⅛
115	38	1¾g	Am Chain pf	113	112½	113	..
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	90⅛	90	90⅛	90
8⅜	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	7¼	7	7¼	..
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29¾	29¼	29½	29¼
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
9¼	2	..	Am ¾ For Pow	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	28⅛	27⅝	28	27¼
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	24⅛	23¼	24	23⅝
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11¼
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6	6	6	5⅝
38⅛	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	33½	33¼	33½	34
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3	3	3	3
37¾	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	19⅞	19½	19½	19¾
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	10¼	10	10	10⅛
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	24¼	24	24	24
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	72¼	72	72	..
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	10¼
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅜
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28⅜
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	42¾	41⅜	41⅜	41
23⅞	10½	..	Am Radiator	23⅜	23	23⅛	22⅞
159	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	152¼	152¼	152¼	152½
32⅜	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30⅜	30	30⅛	30¼
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	21⅛	20⅝	21	20⅛
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	24⅛	24	24	..
64⅝	31⅝	.40	Am Smelt & Ref	59⅝	56¾	56¾	57¾
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	134	134	134	136½
117¼	101⅝	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	102	102	102	103
104¼	72⅞	5	Am Tobacco	95	94½	95	94½
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	97¾	96	96	97
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	22½	22½	22½	22¼
113	88	2	Am Steel F pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
144	129¼	6	Am Tobacco pf	139	139	139	..
70½	50½	2	Am Sugar Ref	51¾	51¼	51½	51
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	131	131	131	..
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	154¾	153⅛	153¼	153
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
38½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	35½	32	32	34⅜
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅜
21⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20½
94¼	48	6	Am Watlpf	91	91	91	91
10⅞	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	62¾	61⅝	61⅝	61¾
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞
37	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	35⅞	35½	35½	..
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	102¼	102	102	..
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	66	66	66	65¾
9⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
44¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	44¾	43¾	44¾	43
18¾	7⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅝	16	16	16¼
109	80⅞	12%	Asso Dry G 1pf	108	108	108	..
95¾	48	..	Asso Dry 2pf	98	98	98	..
40½	24¾	.80	Asso Oil	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
59¾	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	56½	55¼	55½	55½
92½	66⅞	5	Atchison pf	91¾	90½	90½	91½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	32¼	30¾	30¾	31½
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
78	20½	1	Atl Refining	27	26⅞	26⅞	26¾
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	44	43¾	43¾	..
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	19⅝	19	19	19
2	⅞	..	Auburn Auto rts	⅞	⅝	¾	¾
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	38	36⅝	36⅝	36
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9	9	8⅝
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	44	42¼	43¼	42⅛
4⅞	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4¼	4⅝	4⅞
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	39½	38	38¼	37
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	16⅝	16	16	16
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	22	22	22¼
116	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	114	114	114	114
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
60⅞	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	58½	58½	58½	58
14¼	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
115	107¾	.60¶	Bayuk Cig pf	111½	111¼	111¼	111⅝
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13¼
24½	10⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	21¾	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝
22⅛	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
57½	34	2	Best & Co	55	55	55	55
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	46⅞	46⅛	46½	45⅞
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	116	115	116	114⅝
17	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	15⅛	14½	15⅛	15
16⅝	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	50¼	50	50	49⅝
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	94	94	94	94¼
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	39⅝	39½	39⅝	38
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	25⅞	25½	25¾	25⅝
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	63	62⅝	62⅝	62½
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅛
2¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
53⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅝	52¼	52¼	52⅝
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15½	15⅛	15⅛	..
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	47	47	47	47
41¾	30⅝	2¶	Bristol Myers	41¼	41	41¼	..
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42	41⅝	42	41¾
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	52	51½	51½	52
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
17⅜	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
96½	62¾	3g	Bucyrus E pf	96	96	96	96
3	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	97	95	96½	96½
14⅝	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	11⅝
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	21¾	21	21	21
14⅝	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros. A (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅞	¼	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8	8	8	8
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	25½	25	25⅜	25
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2¼	2	2	2¼
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	8	7⅞	7⅞	8½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cts	18¾	18½	18¾	17½
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18½
66	32	..	Byers pf	60	60	60	..
			—C—				
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell W&C	32	31	31	31⅛
16⅝	8⅛	..	Canada Dry	15¾	14¾	15⅛	14⅝
13⅝	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11¼	11	11	11
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	38½	38½	38½	37¾
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
8⅛	3⅜	.20*	Carriers & Gen	8	7¾	8	7⅝
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	100	98⅛	98⅛	99
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	117	117	117	..
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55¾	55⅜	55¾	55½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
21¼	16⅛	..	Celotex Co n	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
62½	34	..	Cent RR of NJ	48½	48½	48½	49⅜
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8½	8½	8½	..
65⅜	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	54	51⅞	51⅞	53½
12½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	57½	56¼	56¼	56¼
53¼	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	51	50¼	50¼	50¼
3	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¼	3	3⅛	2⅞
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Get W pf (h)	4⅛	4	4	4
35	15⅝	1¶	Chi Mail Order	32¼	32	32¼	31⅝
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	6½	6	6½	..
18⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅛	17¾	17¾	18⅛
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&R 7% (h)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	29¾	29	29	29½
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
26	9	.25b	Chile Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
90	31	3	Chrysler	88⅛	86¼	86¼	87⅜
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
100	69⅜	6½	City Ice & F pf	75	74	74	76½
27½	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	27⅝	27	27	27⅛
48½	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	45	45	45	44⅜
87	80	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	83	83	83	..
44¾	20	1	luett Peabody	47	44⅝	47	44⅜
93	72½	2¶	Coca Cola	84½	84⅛	84¼	84¾
21	15½	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
58⅝	53⅝	3	Coca Cola A	55½	55½	55½	..
48⅝	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	48¼	46½	46½	47
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	8½	8½	8½	8½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	25	24	25	24
21	7	..	Colo & So 1 pf	19	19	19	..
15¾	3⅝	.20b	Columbia Gas	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13½
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	86	85½	85½	85½
49⅞	44⅜	.1¶	Columbia Plc vtc	45½	45½	45½	45
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	94⅛	94	94⅛	93½
50	49½	2¾	Columbia P pf	49½	49	49½	49½
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¼
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62	60⅞	61	61
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	100⅛	100	100	100
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	21¼	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
3	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
71	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6 pf	65	64	64	65
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
45¾	27	1.60¶	Congoleum Nairn	41¾	41	41	42¼
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17	16¾	17	17
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18⅛	17¾	17¾	18¼
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
34⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	31	30	30¼	30⅝
105⅛	72⅛	5	ConsolGas pf	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	103⅝
6⅝	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5⅛	5	5	5
11	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10¾
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111½
8¼	2½	..	Consol2Rys Cu pf	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
101	101	..	Cons Oil V pf	101⅛	101	101⅛	..
19¼	8¾	..	Container A	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
8½	2⅞	..	Container B	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	84¼	83⅝	83¾	84
20½	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	19	18½	18½	19
44⅞	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	44½	44	44	44
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
30¾	15⅛	1	Cont Oil	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾
74	62	7	Cons Cig pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63
69⅜	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	64¾
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	68⅜	68	68	68½
7⅜	4⅛	..	Coty	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
‡39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	37½
19⅝	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
48⅞	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S	42¾	41¾	42¾	42
48	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	46½	46½	46½	..
99	74½	7g	Crown W Pap 1pf	99	99	99	..
8⅞	3⅛	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
35½	14	..	Crucible Steel	34⅛	33	33	34
104¼	47½	1.50g	Crucible Steel pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105
2⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
14	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	12	11¾	12	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	40½	40¼	40¼	40½
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishing	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	102	102	102
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9¼	9	9	9⅛
46½	16	.25b	Cutler Hammer	46	45½	45½	45½
			—D—				
10½	6	.30b	Davega St	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	52⅛	52	52	52
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27⅜	27⅜	27¼
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	22¾	22⅜	22½	22¼
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	37½	36⅜	36⅜	37⅛
19⅛	11	..	Del La ck & W	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
120½	65	4¶	Detroit Edison	123	120½	123	130
50⅝	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	40	40	40	..
38½	13⅝	..	DistillersCo Scag	35½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
41	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	36½
41½	34⅝	1½¶	Diamond M pf	36⅝	[illegible]	36⅝	..
44⅞	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	42¼	41⅛	41⅝	42
38⅞	17½	.75b	Douglas A	39⅝	38¼	38½	37⅝
32	13½	1½b	Dresser A	30¼	30	30¼	..
17½	6⅜	..	Dresser B	17	16¼	17	..
1	¼	..	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
8¼	2	..	Dunhill Inter	7	7	7	7¼
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	15½	15½	15½	..
148½	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	137¾	136¾	146¾	146⅝
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	131½	130⅞	130⅞	..
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114	114	114	..
			—E—				
8	3¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7	7	7	6⅞
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	158	156	156	157⅛
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	158½	158½	158½	..
30⅝	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	27¼	26¾	26¾	27
8⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7	7	7	7¼
38¾	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	36¼	35	35¼	35¼
13½	3⅞	..	Electric Boat	12¼	12	12	12
8⅜	5⅜	.24b	Elec & Mus nd	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow ¾ Lt	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
28	26	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	23	23	23	22¾
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26½	26	26	26
58¾	39	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	52¼	52¼	52¼	51¾
⅞	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	½	½	½	½
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	63	63	63	63
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	130	130	130	130
55½	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	51	50	51	..
55	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46
7½	4½	..	Equitable Off Blg	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	⅝
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11½
19½	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17
13½	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
14⅞	10⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12½	12¼	12¼	..
37	15	1	Evans Products	37⅝	35⅜	36½	35¼
			—F—				
3⅝	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
15	4	..	Fairbanks pf	13¼	12	12	12⅞
32	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
21⅝	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
8¼	3¾	.20b	Fed Motor Tr	7¼	7	7⅛	7
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	4	4	4	3⅞
3⅛	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
25	16⅛	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	22½	22¼	22¼	..
45	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	44½	44¼	44½	44½
114	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	11¼	111¼	111¼	..
23⅜	13⅛	1.20	Firestone T&R	23½	22½	22½	23
100¾	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100⅞	100½	100⅞	100¾
55⅞	44⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	46	44⅞	45½	45⅜
6⅝	2¼	..	Folansbee B (h)	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
79¾	20¼	1	Food Mach	78½	77½	78½	78½
24¾	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	24½	24	24	23⅝
103	60⅝	..	Foster-Wheel pf	101	101	101	100
36½	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	32½	32½	32½	32
30⅝	17¼	1	Freport Texas	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	27½
47	15	..	Fuller pr pf	42½	42	42½	..
26½	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	25½	24½	24½	24⅞
			—G—				
5⅜	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
12	7	..	Gamewell	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11½
10⅞	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
48½	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	47½	46¾	47¼	47½
22½	11¾	.25b	Gen Asphalt	21⅝	21	21	21⅛
13⅝	1⅜	69	Gen Baking	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¼
146	115	8	Gen Baking2pf	143	143	143	143
10⅝	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
6⅝	2	..	Gen Cable	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
64¼	46½	4¶	Gen Cigar	53½	53	53½	52¾
40⅞	20½	.80	Gen Electric	36⅝	36	36¼	36¼
145½	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	143	143	143	..
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	32½	32	32½	32½
1½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
72½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	68	67⅞	67⅞	..
59⅝	26⅜	2¶	Gen Motors	55¼	54⅝	54½	55
120	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	118½	118¼	118¼	118¼
6¼	3	..	Gen Out Ad A	6¼	5¾	6	5⅞
21	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	20¼	19	19½	19¾
42⅝	17⅜	1.60¶	Gen Print Ink	41	41	41	..
4½	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
41¼	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	40⅜	40	40¾	39⅜
3⅛	¾	..	Gen Realty	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
39⅛	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	33⅜	33¾	33¾	33¾
31½	16¾	.50b	Gen Refractories	29½	28¾	29⅛	29¼
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
8¾	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
71⅞	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	75⅛	73	73½	71⅛
49⅞	23⅝	2	Glidden	48	47⅝	47⅝	47½
111	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	109¾	109	109	109
22	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛
13⅝	7½	..	Goodrich	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
76½	40	..	Goodrich pf	71	69½	71	68⅝
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	84½	84	84	84½
10½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜
4½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
13⅝	5¼	..	Granby	9⅛	9	9	..
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	20½	20	20	20⅛
35⅜	18⅜	1	Granite City Stl	32	32	32	32
38¼	26	1¶	Grant (W T)	31¾	30¾	30¾	31⅛
15⅜	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15
28⅝	25⅝	1	Green H L	27¼	27	27	27
35	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34½
34⅞	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	31	30⅛	30¼	31¼
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	136¼	136	136¼	..
74½	20½	..	Greyhound Corp	68⅜	67½	67½	68¼
2¾	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11½	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	10¼	9½	9½	9¾
34¼	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	[illegible]
			—H—				
8	4	..	Hall Printing	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
110½	63	2b	Hamilton W pf	110	110	110	110½
105	100½	5	Hanna (MA) pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
28¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	27½	27	27	27⅝
13⅞	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
111	81	6½	Hat Corp pf	111	110½	111	..
6⅛	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
117½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	113	112¾	112¾	112¾
141	127	5¶	Hawns G U	130	130	130	..
35½	11	1	Hercules Motors	33½	33½	33½	33½
130½	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	130	130	130	130⅜
81¾	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	76½	76½	76½	76½
118	104	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	115½	115½	115½	..
30⅜	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	28½	26¾	27	28¾
490	338	12¶	Homestake Min	470	470	470	..
22⅜	19⅛	..	Holly Sugar	20¼	19⅝	20	19½
42	30⅞	2½	Houdaille Her A	41½	41½	41½	42
31⅛	6½	1½	Houdaille Her B	31⅜	30½	30½	31⅛
7	1½	..	Houston Oill vtc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
60⅜	43	3¶	Howe Sound	55¾	54½	54½	55¾
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	4	4	4	4
17⅛	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	3¼	2	2	22⅛
			—I—				
22¼	9½	..	Ill Central	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅝
59¼	40	4	Ill Central LL	57	55	57	..
5¼	2⅛	..	ndian Refining	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
36⅜	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	30½	29⅝	29⅝	29½
121	60½	2¶	Ingersoll-Rand	116½	116¼	116¼	116½
108	46¼	2¶	Inland Steel	102	101½	101½	101¼
8⅜	2½	..	nspiration Cop	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7½	4	.15	Insuranshare Md	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
23⅝	8¾	..	Interboro RT (h)	17½	17¼	17¼	..
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅝	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	11½	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞
5	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	34½	33½	33½	34
-90½	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	186⅞	186⅞	186⅞	..
36⅞	22⅞	1	Int Cement	33	32⅝	33	31½
65⅝	34⅛	1.20	Int Harvester	61½	60¾	60¾	60¾
4¾	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6½	1⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
47¼	22¼	.75	Int Nickel	44⅛	43¼	43⅝	43½
5	1⅛	..	Int Pa p&Pow A	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
3⅛	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
2⅜	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	2	2	2	2
28¼	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	26¾	25¼	25½	26⅞
42½	21½	1.40	Int Print Ink	41½	41⅛	41⅛	42⅛
110	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	109½	109	109	109½
4⅜	2	..	Int Rys Cen Am	3⅜	3	3⅜	..
18½	9¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
36¼	25	1½	Int Salt	26⅛	26	26	26½
28	16	..	Int Silver	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
14	5⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
16⅝	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	14⅛	14	14	14
90	70½	7	Int'sta DS pf	82⅞	81¾	82⅞	81⅞
16	6⅛	.40b	Intertype Corp	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
36	24½	2	Island Crk Coal	28¼	28	28¼	28
			—J—				
99½	38½	..	Johns Manville	91¾	90¾	91⅜	90
126½	117½	7	Johns Man pf	125	125	125	..
93	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	79	77½	77½	78½
			—K—				
14½	3¾	..	Kan C South	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12
22	6⅝	..	Kan C South pf	20	20	20	18½
20¼	7½	1	Kaufmann D St	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
30	15¾	2.15	Kayser (J) & Co	29	29	29	28⅞
31¼	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	27¾	27	27¼	26¼
28¼	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	24¼	24⅛	24¼	23¾
18¼	10¼	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
30⅜	13¾	.80	Kennecott Cop	28⅜	27⅞	28	27⅞
5⅝	2⅝	..	Kinney & Co	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	5¼
39½	23	..	Kinney pf	41	39½	39⅞	38¼
27¾	19¾	1	Kresge	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
80	56⅛	1¶	Kress Co	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	..
32⅛	22¼	1.60	Kroger Gros & B	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	26¼
			—L—				
28½	21⅜	2	Lambert Co	23	22¼	22¼	22½
17⅜	10⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	15	15	15	..
107	89¾	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	107	107	107	..
17⅜	10½	..	Lehn & Fink	12	11¾	11¾	12
3¼	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½
15¾	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	13¾	13	13¾	13⅛
11⅝	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
95¾	67⅞	3¶	Lehman Corp	91½	91	91½	90½
49¼	21½	120	Libbey-Owens-F	45	44⅝	44½	44½
29⅝	21	160	Life Saver	27½	27½	27½	27⅛
27⅝	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	25⅜	24⅞	25	24½
120	94¼	4¶	Liggett & My	106	106	106	105¼
43	17⅛	120	Link-Belt	41½	41½	41½	41½
37¼	24½	160	Liquid Carbonic	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞
122	93¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	107	106⅜	107	106½
55½	31¼	2¶	Loew's Inc	52½	51¼	52⅛	51½
[illegible]	102	6½	Loews pf	107⅜	107	107	107½
[illegible]	6⅛	..	Libby McN & L	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
2⅝	1	..	Lcft Inc	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
4⅜	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	3⅞	3½	3⅜	4
41⅜	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	39	38¼	38¼	39¼
26⅛	18½	1.20¶	Lorillard	24	23½	23½	23⅝
1⅞	⅜	..	Louisiana OR	¾	½	½	⅝
15	4½	..	Louisiana OR pf	11½	11	11½	11
22¾	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	20⅛	20½	20½	20¾
64¾	34	2½b	Louisville & N	61½	61½	61½	61
26½	12⅜	..	Ludlum Steel	23½	23	23	23¼
			—M—				
28½	18⅜	1	Mack Trucks	27¾	27	27	27¼
87¼	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	52½	51½	51½	52¼
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
12¼	3	..	Mandel Bros	11	10½	11	..
30	13⅛	..	Man Elv mg (h)	21½	21	21½	21¼
19⅛	10	.60	Man Shirt	18	18	18	17½
3	1	..	Maracaibo Oil	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
9⅞	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
10	2⅛	..	Market St Ry pf	8	8	8	..
3⅞	1	..	Market St Ry 2pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
23¾	3¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	19	19	19	19
45¼	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞
14⅛	6¾	..	Marshall Field	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅛
11	4	..	Martin Parry	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9
33⅞	23¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkli	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	30½
156	136	7	Mathieson Alk pf	149	149	149	..
57¾	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	52
20	5½	..	Maytag	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	15⅛
55	32½	7½g	Maytag xw	48	48	48	..
35½	28	2	McCall Corp	32⅛	32	32	..
14⅞	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
14⅜	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅜
10¾	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
19½	7¼	..	McGraw-Hill	18½	18½	18½	18⅛
45⅝	33¾	2	McIntyre Porcu	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
46	39	3	McKesson & R pf n	40	39¼	39¼	39⅝
15⅜	8½	..	McLellan Sto (h)	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
41⅜	24⅛	2	Mesta Mach	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	37⅜
8⅜	3	..	Mengel Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
60¾	20⅝	..	Mengel Co n	56	55½	56	..
6¾	2½	..	Miami Cop	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
18½	9½	.40b	Mid-Cont Pet	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17½
24⅞	8¼	.25b	Midland Steel	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	21¾
116⅛	60⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	111½	111½	11½	..
7⅝	3⅞	..	Min Moline	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
68	31	..	Min Moline pf	61½	61	61	..
¾	⅛	..	Min & StL (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
4	1	..	Min SP & SSM pf	2½	2½	2½	..
16⅞	10¾	..	Mission Corp	16¼	16	16⅛	16
6⅝	2½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	5¼	5⅛	4⅞	5¼
16⅛	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	14	13¼	13¼	13⅞
3	1	..	Mo Pacific (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
4½	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
23	10¾	1	Mohawk Carpet	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
94¾	55	1	Monsanto Chem	83¼	82	83	80½
40⅞	21¾	..	Modntgom Ward	39½	38½	38½	38⅞
66	43½	2.40	Morrell & Co	45⅛	45	45⅛	..
65½	60	3.87	Morris & Essex	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
1⅛	¼	..	Mother Lode	¾	¾	¾	..
69	17⅛	2	Motor Products	67	66¾	66⅞	66
14⅞	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	13⅛	13	13	13
15¾	9½	..	Mullins Mfg b	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾
81¾	62	..	Mullins pf	78	77½	77½	..
21⅜	4¾	..	Murray Body	19¼	18¾	18¾	19¼
47½	30	2	Myers & Bro	44	44	44	45
			—N—				
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	18	17¼	17¼	19¼
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	22¾	21½	21⅝	21¾
14	4½	..	Nat Acme	13⅛	13	13	13
11¼	6¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
36⅜	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	32⅜	32	32¼	31⅞
153	141⅛	7	Nat Biscuit pf	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛	..
23¼	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	22⅛	21½	22	21½
20½	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	20¼	20	20⅛	20⅛
4⅝	1½	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
34¾	17	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	32⅜	31½	31½	31
34½	23⅛	2	Nat Dist CPr	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30¼
140	121⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	140	139¾	140	139
14⅜	4⅞	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
83¾	40⅝	1¶	Nat Steel	76½	75¼	75¼	76½
20⅞	9	..	Nat Supply	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅜
77⅜	36	..	Nat Supply pf	72½	72	72	..
11⅜	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
13⅛	7½	.80¶	Natomas Co	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
61¼	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½
11½	3⅝	..	N O T & M (h)	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
10⅜	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	9⅝	9½	9½	9½
36½	18½	..	NY Air Brake	34½	34½	34½	34½
29⅜	12¼	..	NY Central	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
19	6	..	NY Chi & StL	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17
39	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	37¼	35⅜	35⅜	35½
6¼	2	..	NY Dock	5½	5½	5½	5¾
16⅞	4	..	NY Dock pf	16	16	16	15⅜
1¼	¼	..	NY Investors (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8½	2⅝	..	NY NH & H (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
16⅜	5⅜	..	NY NH & H pf (h)	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅜
6½	2⅜	..	NY Ont & W	5	5	5	5¼
3⅜	⅛	..	NY Rys pf (h)	3¼	3	3	3
16⅛	6⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	12¼	12	12½	12¼
87	51	..	NY Shipbldg pf	66	66	66	..
102	79	7	NY Steam 7%	102	101½	102	102
92½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	90¾	90	90	90¼
218	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	213	213	213	215
28	9	1	North American	24¾	24¼	24¼	24⅝
55	35⅛	3	North Amer pf	53	53	53	53
6⅝	2	..	No Am Aviation	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
103	57	6	No Am Edison pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
24¾	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22½
53½	35⅞	3	Northwestern Tel	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	..
2¼	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
			—O—				
14⅛	9¼	.30b	Ohio Oil	13¼	13	13	12⅞
27¼	16¼	..	Oliver Farm Eq	26¼	25¼	25¼	26
18	3½	..	Omnibus	17¾	16¾	17⅜	16¾
11⅝	4¾	..	Oppenheim Col	9	8	8	8¾
26⅝	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅛
17⅜	4¼	..	Otis Steel	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
88	22¾	..	Otis Steel ppf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
115½	114½	7	Outlet Co pf	49⅛	49¼	49¼	..
129	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	125¼	124	125¼	123¼
			—P—				
3⅞	1	..	Pacific Coast	3⅝	3	3	..
10	3½	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	8½	8½	8½	..
17⅞	14	.25b	Pac Amer F	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½
31	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	30⅛	30	30	30¼
56	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
21	12	..	Pacific Mills	16⅛	16	16	..
11⅜	6¾	.25b	Pac W Oil Corp	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7½	3½	..	Packard Motor	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
80⅞	71⅛	2	Paraffine Co	79⅛	78¾	79	78¾
1⅞	⅛	..	Panhandle P & R	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	6⅛	..	Panhandle pf	19	18	18	18½
14¼	9¼	..	Param Pic 2d pf	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11½
12	8	..	Param P n	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅛
21⅝	11	..	Park & Tilford	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
4⅝	3⅜	..	Parmalee Trans	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
7⅝	4⅞	..	Pathe Film Co	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
1¾	¾	..	Peerless Motor	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
81	64½	3	Penick & Ford	68½	68	68	68
6½	2¼	..	Pen Coal&Coke	4½	4½	4½	..
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
30¾	18	..	Penn Dixie C pf A	28¼	27½	27½	..
84¾	57¼	3¶	Penney (JC)	84½	83¼	84½	82⅝
32½	17¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	30⅝	30	30	29⅞
43½	17⅜	..	Peoples GasLt&C	40⅜	40	40	40
39⅝	30	1¶	Peo Drug St	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
34½	4¼	..	Pere Marquette	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
53⅝	13	..	Pere Marq pf	53	53	53	50½
63	16½	..	Pere Marq ppf	62	60⅞	60⅞	60
12⅝	7⅜	.33b	Petroleum	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
28⅜	12⅜	.50b	Phelps Dodge	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
19¼	11	1¶	Pfeiffer Br	18⅞	18	18	18½
45⅛	23	3	Phila Co 6% pf	43	43	43	42½
10	3½	..	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	7½
4⅝	1⅜	..	Phila & Reading	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
65⅝	35¼	1	Philip Mor	62¾	62	62	62½
14	5½	..	Philips Jones	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
37⅝	13¾	1¶	Phillips Pet	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	36½
1¼	¼	..	Pierce Oil	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
8	2¾	..	Pierce Oil pf	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1¾	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
9⅝	3½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8⅞
62	24½	..	Pitts United pf	55½	54¾	54¾	55½
25	6⅞	..	Pitts & WVa	21	20	20	..
12¼	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
12¾	6⅛	..	Poor & Co B	11½	11¼	11⅜	10¾
16⅝	4⅜	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10½
5⅞	1⅝	..	Porto Rican A	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
4¼	⅝	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
24	6½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	23	21⅞	22	22½
53¾	42⅜	1.50¶	Procter & Gam	45¾	45⅛	45⅝	45¾
121	115	6	Procter & G pf	120	119½	120	..
46¾	20⅜	2.40	Public Service	42⅝	42	42¼	42¾
104⅛	62⅜	5	Pub Serv pf	103½	103¼	103¼	..
117	73	6	Pub Serv pf	115½	115½	115½	115¾
132	85⅛	7	Pub Serv pf	130	130	130	130¼
52⅞	29½	1½	Pullman	36¼	35⅝	35¾	36⅛
103	34¾	..	Pure Oil 6% pf	103	103	103	103
16¼	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
119⅞	49⅝	..	Pure Oil pf 8%	117	116½	116½	117¼
17¾	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
			—R—				
12¾	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	12¾
62½	50	3½	Radio pf A	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	55
87¾	35¼	..	Radio pf B	92	86	88½	86⅜
6	1¼	..	Radio-K-O- (h)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
29½	16½	1	Raybestos Man	29	28⅝	28⅝	29
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½
72	20⅛	..	Real Silk S pf	68¼	67	67	..
3	1	..	Reis & Co	2½	2½	2½	..
88	69	..	Rem Rand 6% pf	84	83½	84	..
20¾	7	..	Remington Rand	20	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛
25¼	21⅛	1¼	Rem Rand ppf	24	23⅞	24	23¾
5⅝	2¼	..	Reo Motors	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
20⅜	9	..	Republic I & S	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17⅝
16	5½	..	Revere Cop&Br	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
115	75	..	Revere C&B pf	112½	112	112½	111
95½	78½	1½g	Rep I&S ppf	91	91	91	90½
27⅛	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	26
31¾	12¼	1	Reynolds Spring	30	30	30	29½
58⅝	45⅛	3	Reynolds T B	55½	55	55¼	55
19	5¼	..	Ritter Dental M	16½	16½	16½	17¼
33	21⅞	.76b	Roan Antlo CM	32¼	32⅛	32¼	31⅝
10	3	..	Rutland RR pf	9¼	7⅝	7⅝	9¼
			—S—				
46	31¾	2	Safeway Stores	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33¼
113¼	104¾	6	Safeway Stores pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	109⅛
114½	109	7	Safeway Stores pf	112⅜	111	111½	111
25¾	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	23¾	23½	23½	23⅝
2	¾	..	St L & S F (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
3	1	..	StL & SF pf (h)	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
13⅝	6	..	Savage Arms	12½	12⅛	12½	12
56⅛	22	..	Schenley Dis Co	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51
1¼	¼	..	Seabd Air L (h)	1	1	1	1
3	⅝	..	Seabd A L pf (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
38⅞	20⅜	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¼
69⅞	31	2¶	Sears Roebuck	66	64⅞	65⅛	64½
4⅛	1⅜	..	Schulte Ret St	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½
4⅛	1⅛	..	Second Nat Inv	3¾	3⅝	3¾	..
70	40	2⅛g	Sec Nat Inv pf	65⅝	65¾	65¾	65½
20¼	8	..	Schulte Ret pf	18⅛	17¾	17¾	..
15	7⅝	⅛b	Servel Inc	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½
25⅝	9	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	22⅜	22½	22½	22⅞
12⅞	7¼	.25¶	Shattuck (FG)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
5⅜	3¼	..	Sharp & Dohme	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
38⅝	20⅝	1.237b	Shell Trans & Tr	38½	38	38½	38¼
16½	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛
111	63⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	109¼	109	109	..
19⅜	8⅜	.40	Silver K Coal n	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
50	40½	3½	Sharp & Dohme pf	41½	41⅛	41½	..
19½	6	..	Simmons	19¼	18½	18¾	18⅝
18¾	4¾	.50b	Simms Petroleum	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
19	6½	..	Skelly Oil	19	18⅜	18⅜	18
111	60	..	Skelly Oil	112	111	112	..
58¾	13	..	Sloss Sheffld	56½	56½	56½	..
70½	24	..	Sloss Shef pf	65	65	65	66
72	29	..	Smith Corp	27	25⅞	26½	25½
15¾	10⅝	.30	Socony Vacuum	14	13⅞	14	14
27	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24
25½	12¾	..	Southern Pacific	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	22¼
28⅝	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	24⅞	24½	24½	25
16½	5½	..	Southern Ry	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
21⅝	7	..	Southern Ry pf	18¾	18	18	18¼
8¾	5	..	Spalding & Bros	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
70½	42	..	Spalding pf	67	66½	66½	67
107	59½	6	Spang Chal pf	105	105	105	104
7⅝	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
14	7¼	.25b	Sperry Corp vtc	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
15½	8½	..	Spicer Mfg	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	..
84	43⅞	3	Spieg May St	68½	67½	67½	68
19⅛	12½	.80	Stand Brands	14¾	14½	14⅝	14¾
9¼	1½	..	Stand Gas & El (h)	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝
11⅜	1¾	..	Stand G&E pf $4 (h)	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
25⅝	4¾	1.80	Stand G&E 6% pf (h)	22⅜	21	21	21⅛
27⅛	6	2.10	Stand G&E 7% pf (h)	26	25	25⅜	24⅝
12½	2½	..	Sta Com Tob	11¾	10⅞	11	11½
2½	⅞	..	St and Investing	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
38⅞	27¾	1	Stand Oil Calif	37⅞	36⅝	37⅜	37
30⅝	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	30
32	20	..	Stand Oil Kan	26½	26½	26½	27½
50½	35¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	49⅛	48½	48¾	48¾
32½	12½	1.40	Starrett Co	31	31	31	..
68	58¾	3.80	Sterling Pr	63½	63½	63½	63¼
3	1⅛	..	Sterling Secur	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
8¾	3⅛	..	Sterling pf	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
18⅝	6⅝	..	Stewart Warner	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝
14⅜	2½	..	Stone & Webster	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
36¼	27⅜	..	SwiftInt	33½	33	33	33
77	60½	1¶	Sun Oil	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69¾
25	17⅞	.60¶	Sutherl'd Pap	24	24	24	24
30⅝	11	.50	Superheater	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
3½	1⅜	..	Superior Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21⅝	14⅝	1¶	Swift & Co	21⅜	20¾	20¾	21
1½	¼	..	Symington (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6¼	1¼	..	Symington A (h)	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
			—T—				
8⅛	4	..	Tennessee Corp	8¼	7⅝	8	7⅝
27¼	16½	1	Texas Corp	28¼	27½	27⅝	27¼
36¾	28¾	2	Texas Gulf Sul	31¼	30⅞	31¼	30¼
26¾	14	..	Texas & Pacific	23¾	23½	23¾	23
-9¼	3¼	..	Texas & Pac Coal	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
12½	8½	..	Texas & P Land	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	10¼
40	13⅛	1	Thatcher Mfg	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36½
10¼	2½	..	Thermoid	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾
5	2	..	Third Ave Ry	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
26⅜	13⅜	..	Thompson Prod	24¼	23¾	23¾	23⅞
4½	1⅝	..	Thompson Star	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
13¼	7⅜	..	Tidet Water Asso	13¼	13	13¼	13
11⅞	4⅜	..	Timken-Detroit	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
72½	28⅜	2¶	Timken Roller	64⅜	63¼	63⅞	64
13¾	4	.30	Transamerica	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½
15½	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	14	13¾	13¾	13½
15⅞	7¼	..	Tran & WAir	14	11¾	14	13½
8⅛	1⅞	..	Tri Continental	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
97½	69	6	Tri Cont pf	94	94	94	..
6⅞	3⅝	..	Truax Traer Coal	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
24⅛	13	..	Twin C Fox Film	24⅜	24	24	23⅞
8¼	3½	..	Truscon Steel	7	7	7	..
33½	24⅝	..	Twin C Fox F pf	33½	32¾	32¾	32⅞
12⅞	2½	..	Twin City R T	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼
71	18	..	Twin City R Tpf	68⅝	65½	67½	65
			—U—				
5⅛	1½	..	Ulen & Co	4	4	4	4
87¼	53¾	2½	Underwd El Fish	84½	84¼	84½	84¼
50½	29	2	Union Bag & P	45⅛	45	45	44⅞
75¾	44	3	Union Carbide	71	70⅛	70⅛	70½
22⅝	14¾	1	Union Oil Calif	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
111½	82½	6	Union Pacific	106	106	106½	106
90½	79½	4	Union Pacific pf	88	88	88	89
26½	20¼	1.20	Union Tank Car	23⅝	22½	22½	23⅛
24	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	23⅝	22¾	22¾	22⅝
13⅛	4½	..	United Airliners vtc	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11½
20	7	..	United Am Bosch	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
26½	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	24⅜	24	24	24⅜
78	46	2.40	United Carbon	69⅛	68¼	68¼	68
24¼	14¼	1.20¶	Unit Carr Fasten	22½	22½	22½	..
7¾	1⅛	..	United Corp	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
45¾	20⅛	3	United Corp pf	43	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝
13⅛	8¾	..	United Drug	12¾	12⅝	12½	12½
16⅝	4½	..	United Dyewood	17⅛	16½	16⅞	16⅜
7½	3¼	..	United El Coal	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
92⅝	60½	3*	United Fruit	64¾	64¼	64⅝	65
18½	9¼	1	United Gas Im	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
9¼	2⅛	..	United Pp Bd (h)	9⅝	9	9	..
3½	⅝	..	US Distributing	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
20⅜	5	..	US Distrib pf	16	15½	15½	15¾
15	4½	..	US & For Sec	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
32¼	11	1¶	US Freight	29½	29⅛	29½	29½
87	40⅛	1¶	US Gypsum	84½	83¾	84	83¼
10⅛	5	..	US Hoffman M	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
50⅝	35⅛	2	US Indus Alco	45⅛	44½	44½	45
9½	3⅛	..	US Leather vtc	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8½
16¼	7½	..	US Leather A vtc	14¼	14	14⅛	13¾
22	14⅞	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	20⅝	20	[illegible]	20½
11¼	3	..	US Realty	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅜
17¼	9⅛	..	US Rubber	15¼	14⅞	15	14¾
44⅝	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞
124½	92	8b	US Smelt R&M	95	92⅞	93	95½
73¾	62⅞	3.50	US Smelt pf	70½	70½	70½	70½
50⅝	27½	..	US Steel	45⅝	44½	44½	45¼
119¼	73⅝	2	US Steel pf	113¾	113½	113¾	113¾
73	29	..	Univ Pictures pf	60	60	60	60
2⅛	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
19⅝	8⅜	..	Univ P&R pf (h)	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅛
7½	3½	..	UnitedStores A	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
73½	51	2¶	Univ Leaf Tob	68	68	68	67
4¼	1	..	Utilities P&Lt A	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—V—				
2	½	..	Vadsco Sales	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
56½	19¼	..	Vadsco Sales pf	42	42	42	41⅛
21⅝	11¼	..	Vanadium	18¾	18	18	18½
33	11¾	.50b	Van Raalte	30	29	29	30
44⅛	34	2¶	Vick Chem	43½	43½	43½	43¼
32½	17½	..	Va-C Chem 6%	29	29	29	29
112½	72½	6	Va El & Pow pf	112	112	112	112
117	109¼	7	Vulcan pf	117¾	117½	117½	..
			—W—				
6⅞	1¼	..	Walworth (h)	5¼	5	5	5⅛
47	28½	2	Ward Baking pf	45	44½	45	44
33¼	28¼	1.30o	Walgreen	33	32¾	32¾	33
10⅝	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Warner Quin (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½
17	7⅞	..	Warren cv pf	14	14	14	..
30¼	25¼	.60¶	Waukesha Mot	25⅞	25¾	25¾	26¼
32	20⅝	1	Warren F & P	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	23
7¾	4	..	Webster Eisen	6½	6	6	6½
3	1	..	Wells Fargo Exp	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
3⅝	1⅛	..	Westn Pac	2	2	2	2
7⅞	2⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
77¼	20⅝	2	Westn Union	74¼	72	72½	72⅝
35⅛	18	.50	Westing Air Br	33½	32½	32½	32¼
98¾	32⅝	1b	Westing Elec	93⅝	92¼	92¼	93⅛
31½	10	..	Weston El Instru	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	28½
55½	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	46¼	45½	45½	45¾
91	34	7	W Penn El A	88	88	88	..
92	36	6	W2Penn El pf	87	87	87	87½
99¼	39⅞	7	W Penn El pf	93	92½	92½	..
120	104½	7	W Penn Pw pf	120	120	120	[illegible]
10⅛	5½	..	Westn Maryland	9¼	8¾	8⅞	9
32¼	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	30¼	30	30¼	29⅝
19½	6⅞	..	White Motor	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
24½	12⅝	1.40	White Rock	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
4¼	1¼	..	White Sew M	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	3¾
18½	6	..	White Sew M pf	18⅜	17	18⅛	16¼
9¼	3⅞	.50	Wilson & Co	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
79	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	77	76⅝	76⅝	77½
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	54⅞	53¾	54	54¾
25¼	11¾	..	Worthington Pump	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
61	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	54⅛	54	54	55
51⅝	20	..	Wor Pump B pf	45	45	45	44½
59	35½	..	Wright Aero	54	54	54	52
82¾	73¾	3¶	Wrigley	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
			—Y—Z—				
35¼	17¾	.60	Yale & Towne	33	32⅞	33	33
8¾	2⅝	..	Yellow Truck	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
53⅛	18	3¶	Young Sp & W	45¼	44½	44⅞	46
39⅞	13	..	Youngstown	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37⅜
14¾	1¼	..	Zenith Radio	14½	13⅝	13¾	14⅜
7⅜	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod	7	6⅝	6⅝	6½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 18, 1935
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.20b	Alles & Fish	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
..	Am Pneumt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
..	Am Pneu pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
8.75	Bos & Alb	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
..	Brown Durrell	4	4	4	4⅞
..	Copper Range	5½	5	5½	4⅞
.15e	Eas G & F	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
6.00	Eas G&F pf	40	39½	39¾	38½
4.50	Eas G&F prpf	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅞
..	E Mass R adj	4	4	4	3½
8.00	Edison Elec	159½	158¼	159½	158½
52½a	Employ Group	20½	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
..	†Edison Elec	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]	⅝
..	Maine Cent	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
..	Mergenthaler	37	37	37	37
6.00	NE T & T	119⅞	119⅛	119⅛	119¾
7.00	Old Col RR	47	47	47	47½
..	Pocohontas	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞
..	Quincy Min	65	65	65	65
.40	Shawmut Assn	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
..	Sully Mach	16½	16	16½	15½
..	Utah Apex	⅝	⅝	⅝	[illegible]
..	Utah M&T	35	35	35	32
4.50a	Unit Shoe M	85¼	85	85¼	84¼
1.50	Unit ShM pf	39	39	39	39
	Bonds				
..	E Mass 4½48	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½

*ex-dividend. †ex-rights. a—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. d—paid in 1935. e—optional, cash or stock. f—paid on accumulations in 1935.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
December	1.02¾	1.02¾	1.01½	1.01½	+.⅛
May	.98½	.99	.98⅜	.98½	+.⅝
July	.89¾	.90⅛	.89½	.89½	+.½
Corn					
December	.57⅛	.57⅝	.57¼	.57¼	..
May	.59¼	.59¾	.59¼	.59¾	+.½
July	.60⅞	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60⅞	+.¼
Oats					
December	.26⅜	.26¾	.26⅛	.26¾	+.⅝
May	.27½	.27¾	.27⅜	.27½	+.⅛
July	.28¼	.28¼	.28¼	.28¼	—.⅝
Rye					
December	.50	.50½	.50	.50½	+.⅝
May	.51¾	.52¼	.51¾	.52¼	+.⅜
July	.52⅜	.52¾	.52	.52¾	+.¾

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Lats	Net Chg
July	11.97	11.97	11.97	11.97	..

Westinghouse Electric

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—Chairman A. W. Robertson of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company board of directors predicts business throughout the nation in 1936 will surpass 1935. "Westinghouse business will gross $100,000,000 this year, an increase of about 18 per cent over 1934," Mr. Robertson said. "It is safe to say a similar increase over 1935 is in prospect next year."

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	41¼	43½	Manhattan	31¾	33¾
City	38¼	40¼	Public	45¾	50
Commercial	179	189	Trade Bank	16½	20
Fifth Av	1060	1160	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	2010	2050			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	65¾	70	Guaranty	312½	320
Banca C I	105	130	Irving	17¼	19
Bk NY&T	505	530	Kings Co	1690	1750
Bronx	10½	12	Lawyers C'nty	45	50
Brooklyn	136	142	Law Tie & G	2	3
C Hanover	127½	135	M'facturers	45½	50
Chemical	54¾	56	New York	123¼	130
Empire	22½	25	Title Guar	133	150
Fulton	210	250	Unit States	2154	2200

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
*First Nat	46	48	Merchants	370	400
N Shawmut	31	33	Second Nat	115	130

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	113	120	Harris T&S	300	320
First Nat	210	230	Northern Tr	560	600

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	58¾	60½	Home	38¾	41
Am Allianc	28¼	30	North River	28	30
Gt American	29	30	Spgfld Fire	140	145
Hartford	84	90	U S Fire	53⅛	60

*Ex-dividend.

Crisis Is Reached In Silver Markets

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—World silver markets apparently faced a new crisis today after 10 days of uninterrupted declines in various world centers.

Imported bar silver was cut 3 cents an ounce in New York to 55¾ cents, the lowest since Feb. 26, and the widest break since May 2, this year.

Silver brokers in London, the world's largest market, finally fixed a price of 23 pence an ounce, 1⅞ pence lower than Tuesday's quotation, after many hours of bickering. No business was transacted. News dispatches from the British capital told of a lack of bids from the United States Treasury, principal taker of the white metal for many months.

The bullion exchange board in Bombay was reported to have prohibited business in silver until Sunday owing to chaotic conditions in London and New York.

Metal shares on the New York Stock Exchange took the fresh developments calmly in contrast to the extreme uneasiness over the last week. Losses in most active issues were held to around a point.

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Bar silver continued its hasty retreat today when London brokers set a price of 23 pence an ounce without attracting bids. This was a reduction of 1⅞ pence from yesterday's price, or roughly 4.17 cents an ounce.

Moderate Advances In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Despite a jump of 3¼ cents a bushel in the Rotterdam wheat market today, wheat prices here scored only moderate gains.

A comparative dearth of speculative buying orders here was evident. There were signs of Winnipeg selling in Chicago, and the fact that the final United States Government crop report for 1935 was due after the close, tended to make traders cautious.

Wheat closed easy at the same as yesterday's finish to ⅝ higher, May 98½, corn unchanged to ¼ up, May 59⅜-½, oats ¼-⅝ advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 10 cents.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans Stock exch.	¾%	¼%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	55¾c	58¾c	63½c
Time loans 60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	⅝@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	[illegible]	[illegible]@ ⅜	⅞@ ½
4-months	¼	[illegible]@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅝@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	[illegible]@ ⅜	[illegible]@1	[illegible]@ ½
3-mos bills	[illegible]@	[illegible]	½
Bar silver	23d	24⅞d	23½d
Bar gold	141s 3d	141s 1½d	140s 11d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾ 2	@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	1	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	6
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

12:15 p. m.

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.93	$4.92¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅛	4.93	8.2397
France—franc	.0662⅝	.0661¼	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1686	.1695
Switzerl'd—franc	.3253	.3244	.3267
Italy—lira	.0810†	.0810	.0891
Germany—mark	.4026	.4023	.4033
Holland—florin	.6784	.6774	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2541	.2542	.4537
Norway—krone	.2476	.2477	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2200	.2201	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1371	.1370	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094½	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finmark	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2960	.2960	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880	.1880	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0449	.0449	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0033	.0033	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3286	.3285	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2476	.2482	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8115	.8103	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2878	.2828	.8440
India—rupee	.3724	.3725	.6180
Java—florin	.6830	.6815	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3243	*
Shanghai—dol	.2963	.2977	*
Sts Stlments—dol	.5775	.5775	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5000	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9906¼	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

†Nominal.

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Dividend Declarations

Resumed

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Am Smlt & Ref	40c	..	Feb. 28	Jan. 31
West Union Tel	$2.00	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 27
Increased				
Link Belt	30c	..	Mar. 2	Dec. 15
Regular				
Am Smelt & Ref 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Do 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Island Creek Coal	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Link Belt pf	$1.62½	Q	April 1	Mar. 14
Lord & Taylor 2d pf	$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Norfolk & Western Ry adj pf	$1	Q	Feb. 11	Jan. 31
Pd Ck Pocahontas	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Twin State Gas & El 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
United Gold M Co	1c	..	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Young (J S) Co	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20

Cotton Rules Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Cotton held fairly steady today in a narrow range. Scattered hedging was absorbed by trade buying or covering with business otherwise largely in the form of switching between near and late months. The mid-afternoon market was quiet with December at 11.45 and May at 11.03, or net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Business and Industry • **Federal Deficit of $1,606,000,000 Boosts Debt to New Peak** • Commerce and Finance

Castle Avers U. S. Has No Foreign Policy

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Former Under Secretary of State William R. Castle charged today that "not since the Civil War has American stock stood so low in the international market," blaming what he said was a lack of co-operation between governmental departments in matters of international diplomacy.

"For the first time in many years, I am afraid, we have no foreign policy," he said in an address prepared for delivery to the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations.

Relations Are Obscured

"The President, of course, recognizes the necessity of defending American interests abroad but he has, nevertheless, permitted the method of conducting foreign relations to fall into such a sorry state that there is danger of missing out on the objective," Mr. Castle asserted.

"The conflict and turmoil, the clash of interests between different departments, has been permitted to obscure and confuse even our relations with our neighbors.

"The words of one Government official have often been nullified by the acts of some other official and sometimes his own words have been blithely contradicted by the same speaker a few days or weeks later."

Mr. Castle referred to "the remarks on the export of oil to Italy by the Secretary of the Interior, remarks which have confused the whole situation because so contradictory—and remarks, furthermore, on a subject which was solely in the province of the Secretary of State."

Hits Navy Maneuvers

He criticized the navy maneuvers in the Pacific "just as the state department was trying to smooth matters with Japan" and declared that "except perhaps in Latin America the United States is today distrusted and often despised.

"All this is no fault of Mr. Hull," he said.

"It arises from the conflicting statements given out by different officials and most of all, I am afraid, from the attitude and words of the President himself.

"When the President tells Mr. Macdonald that the United States demands at least temporary stabilization as the price of its active co-operation in the London Conference, and then breaks up the conference rather than permit stabilization, it is not to be wondered at that British officials are confused and accept only with suspicion promises made by our officials."

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W. R. Castle Jr.
Former Under Secretary of State

Reserve Governors See Good Prospects For Increased Loans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank governors, in session here, were reported to be agreed today that prospects are good for increased bank loans.

Public announcement of the official's two-day deliberations on the question of excess bank reserves was expected at the close of the day's meeting.

While the governors declined to comment on their discussions of yesterday, it was reported that they found business prospects encouraging. It was said the officials, who make up the system's open market committee, would carefully avoid any action which might change this trend.

From some quarters, however, there was a report that a moderate increase in bank reserve requirements might be recommended. The reserves now stand $3,310,000,000 in excess of the required amounts.

Some of the reserve governors were said to believe reserve requirement increases would be advisable as a means of cutting the potential credit basis. The Federal Advisory Council, however, has recommended, instead, that reserves be reduced through sale of government bonds in reserve banks to member institutions.

HOLC Repayments By Borrowers Now $17,000,000 Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—With many borrowers paying up past due indebtedness, Home Owners Loan Corporation officials report that repayments are being made at the rate of $17,000,000 a month.

Repayments averaged $811,530 a day for the week ended Dec. 5, it was said, and have mounted $1,000,000 a month for the last three months. This was attributed to three factors:

1. Expansion of the corporation's collection staff and "intensified" efforts to collect.
2. Improved economic conditions.
3. A growing realization on the part of borrowers that payments must be met.

With a decrease in the corporation's lending activities, many employees in this field have been shifted to collection work. Of the $1,000,000 monthly increases in aggregate repayments, officials estimated that $600,000 to $700,000 was in unpaid previous installments which borrowers were making up.

In some few cases, extensions of loans have been granted. If a borrower will make no effort to pay, foreclosure proceedings are started.

RFC Will Buy Bonds If Road Cuts Rate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Terming 5 per cent too high an interest rate, Chairman Jesse H. Jones said today the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would buy bonds of a new 10-year $100,000,000 issue by the Great Northern Railroad if the rate were cut to 4 per cent.

Continental Can Requires $1 Share to Cover Taxes

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Continental Can Co., Inc., in a communication to stockholders, asserts that $1 a share will be required to cover its tax bill for 1935, using the result of last year as a basis.

The statement said that by 1938, assuming no further changes in taxation, the amount required, including taxes under the Social Security Act, will approximate $1.35 a share. These figures, the company added, do not include sales, processing and other taxes applying to purchases of supplies.

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Economists Split on Question: 'How Much Debt Can U.S. Carry?'

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CHICAGO, Dec. 18—A jury of the nation's leading economists gave a split verdict today on the engrossing question: "How huge a debt could the United States carry."

Of the experts polled, from Maine to Nebraska, the largest group agreed with the bankers who, President Roosevelt said, told him a load of 55 to 70 billions might be borne. Several held it would not be advisable, however.

A second bloc echoed the recently announced belief of Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of New York's Chase National Bank, that definite figures could not be advanced. Too many imponderables intervened in the mathematics of the problem, they suggested.

Think Bigger Debt Feasible

Pointing to Great Britain's debt which he estimated at around $44,000,000,000, Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of the University of Minnesota said a total of 55 to 70 billions would require "heavier taxtion of the masses" but could be toted in America. He said England's per capita taxes were much heavier than those of this country.

In general agreement with him were:

Franklyn Hobbs, Chicago business analyst: "Such a debt wouldn't be appalling if the money were expended properly."

Prof. Albert B. Wolfe, chairman of the department of economics, Ohio State University: "I see no reason why we couldn't carry a national debt of 70 billion dollars. I don't think it would be advisable, though."

Prof. E. E. Witte, University of Wisconsin: "Such a debt ($70,000,000,000) would still be less than that now carried by England."

Prof. J. R. Huber of Emory University, Atlanta, expressed the viewpoint of several economists in this opinion:

"There is no significance in naming a figure as the maximum debt the nation could stand unless we have for comparison several important factors." Among them he listed the national income, the price of living and services, and the willingness of the people to stand a certain national debt.

Can Set Amount, Says Ayres

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known Cleveland economist, called a maximum debt figure "so relative" that no specific total could be ascertained. Likening a nation's indebtedness to an individual's, he asserted: "Under certain conditions a $5000 debt would be an oppressive burden. Under different conditions, the same individual might come out successfully from under a $50,000 debt."

Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, of Harvard, former financial adviser to President Roosevelt, commented only that the country's debt might go considerably further than its present peak.

"I don't think the United States could expand its federal debt beyond $40,000,000,000 without seriously impairing the standard of living because of high taxes," said Prof. Glenn O. Saxon of Yale University.

The World's Business

Autarchy in Britain—Could Britain Live Unto Herself?—Advantages of a World Policy

By H. B. E.

A BOOK has just come to my desk which refutes the contention that Great Britain could live unto herself agriculturally. "Could" is perhaps not the right word. It was Kropotkin, I believe, who found that Britain could be self-supplying. "Ought to" is the better way of putting it. For sometime past the progress of Britain behind a protective tariff and a national, or off-gold, currency has persuaded some Britons that their country is equipped to get off the dangerous limb which makes it dependent upon the outside world for its food supplies, and grow its own. They are called total prohibitionists. From the German has come the more popular word for them, autarchists. I have always felt that such a policy would be a capital mistake for Britain. The book I have just received provides all the reasons for my feeling. It is a study sponsored by Viscount Astor and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree called "The Agricultural Dilemma."

The authors begin by explaining the past and present position of Great Britain in its international dealings. They go back to the circumstances leading up to the "revolution" of 1931. These are familiar to my readers. In 1931 the British cut their currency adrift from the international gold standard. A protective tariff system, with the new-fangled trimmings of quotas and other barbed-wire entanglements, followed. For the first time for a hundred years, in other words, Britain thought more of internal than of world development. The 1931 event was caused by the helter-skelter run on British gold by an outside world which had suddenly been apprised that this great creditor country was a debtor country *on current account*. Britain was borrowing a portion of its imports instead of paying for them by means of exports. This situation has now been straightened out. Imports have been diminished and exports have been increased. "The curtailments of our imports," to quote the authors, "unaccompanied by any further curtailment of exports have been reflected in the fact that we have ceased to borrow a portion of our imports."

Thus, at this time when intertional investment is still moribund, any further contraction in imports would mean a corresponding contraction of exports. What this would imply is plain. It would add to the unemployment in the great export industries of cotton goods, iron and steel, coal, and machinery, and shipping. Just as two thirds of America's joblessness is in the construction industries, so two thirds of Britain's is in the export industries. Moreover, a reduction in food imports would spell the extinction of that greater economic Britain overseas which is the fruit of past investments. Every year Britain receives a billion dollars' worth of food and other imports by way of interest return on these investments. If the British market were increasingly closed to outside suppliers, how could the transfers be made? There would, of course, be defaults leading finally to repudiation. Lord Astor in the preface to "The Agricultural Dilemma" also mentions political results that would follow a policy of self-sufficiency. With a mildness hardly in keeping with the prospect, he says:

> We could conceivably produce in Britain most of the food imported from Denmark and the Baltic States, but if we drove those countries into the arms of Germany, should we have acted in a statesmanlike manner? We could grow in these islands much of the food now imported from our Dominions, but if as a result we seriously injured their agriculture and thereby prevented them buying our manufactured goods, should we be better off? We should certainly not have solved, we should merely have changed, the nature of our national anxieties.

No doubt the British autarchists are prepared to see a "little England." Doubtless they envisage an increase in joblessness in the industrial areas, and the loss of British investments. That is the price they would pay for increased security in a precarious and dangerous world. The jobless would be settled upon the land. Lord Astor himself was once convinced of the feasibility of large-scale land settlement. As a result of the inquiry which he has here co-organized, he has now modified his views. He now sees what should be apparent to American resettlement enthusiasts—that this is the wrong end of the economic system at which to start any quest for an unemployment panacea.

Several years ago Henry Clay, the British economist, searching for a phrase, said that the depression was due to "misdirection of industry." This way out would be an even worse "misdirection." In agriculture two tendencies have been at work which make the current agricultural crisis unique in all time. One is the invasion of labor-saving machines. The other is the rapid dwindling of distances between farm and market arising from the introduction of new transport agencies. This has also saved farm labor. You may say that these factors are just as present in industry. That is quite true. But the great difference between agriculture and industry is the inelasticity in demand for the products of the soil relatively to the demand for the products of the factory and its twin sister, the urban service agency, such as garages, beauty shops, etc. Labor economized on the soil is lost to the soil. The result of resettlement schemes would thus be at one end to admit new labor to the land and at the other to see labor dribble away into joblessness. In the long run we should have set up what the economists delight to call a vicious circle.

The slack in unemployment can be taken up only in the factory and the service agencies. Here the consumers' demands are illimitable. In Britain these factories and these services have been built up for the provision of a world market. For British manufactured goods and services the world has provided most of Britain's food. It is in the development of such a world exchange system that Britain's best hope lies. Mr. R. H. Brand, in the current review issued by Lloyds Bank of London, puts the problem in a nutshell. He says:

> If there is any meaning in the advantages to be gained by the division of labor and the making available to us of the mass of things we cannot produce or produce so well ourselves, the future potentialities of trade between 45,000,000,000 and the 1,600,000,000 elsewhere must surely be greater than among our 45,000,000 alone.

For instance, the climate that (combined with skill) makes the cotton goods of Lancashire the finest in the world makes wheat growing a costly and risky business. Wheat is better left to the continental areas. Here is the basis of an exchange which would be profitable to both the cotton goods makers and the wheat growers.

Yet it is in wheat that the British autarchist concentrates his desire for an advance in British production. Britain imports about three quarters of its consumption of this, the western world's staff of life. The autarchist in Britain does not forget that in war-time Britain at one time found herself with only two weeks' supply on hand and German submarines infesting the ocean lanes dividing the British markets from the continental suppliers. "The Agricultural Dilemma" does not mitigate those fears. Though the investigators would not sacrifice foreign imports for home-grown suppliers, nevertheless they would apply the lessons of the dangerous past. Their suggestion is as simple as it is admirable. It comes straight from the ancient world. Even living Chinese are familiar with it. The suggestion is that a year's grain should be stored as an emergency ration. Moreover, as the survey points out, the use of land for pasture, as in Great Britain, conserves its fertility. This is storage in itself—a storage of fertility upon which to draw in time of need.

Piano Sales Break Record in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIANO shipments for November broke all records for any month since January, 1931, according to the National Piano Manufacturers Association.

W. A. Mennie, secretary of the association, reports that shipments for the month ended Nov. 30, 1935, were 47.10 ahead of November, 1934; 71 per cent of the same month in 1933; and 185.98 per cent greater than November, 1932.

Comparison of the first 11 months of this year with the same period in 1934 shows an increase of 33.52 per cent; an increase of 85.05 per cent over the same period in 1933; and an increase of 124.19 per cent over the first 11 months of 1932.

Britain's Actual Debt Burden Now Seen as Lighter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Some decrease has taken place of late in the real burden of Britain's stupendous national debt of £7,800,000,000.

Barclay's Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, points out in its current monthly review that although the total sum of this debt, as expressed in sterling, is little different now from what it was on March 31, 1920 when this liability reached its maximum; nevertheless, the real position is definitely better than this fact suggests.

This is for two reasons. The Government holds gold and foreign securities against its £350,000,000 liability incurred in raising the British Exchange Equalization Fund. Moreover, £121,700,000 sterling of government securities in the shape of "Funding Loan and Victory Bonds" have passed back into the hands of the state through having been paid to the revenue on account of estate duties.

The Government's position has also been strengthened owing to the reduction that has been affected in the rate of interest on a substantial portion of the national debt. On the other hand—owing to the growth that has taken place since 1920 in the purchasing value of the pound—the goods and services represented by any stated sum of money in Britain is today greatly larger than immediately subsequent to the war.

The precise position of the British taxpayer at present in regard to debt, as compared with what it was 17 years ago when the sound of guns ceased on the Flanders battle front, may thus be an arguable one. On the other hand, Barclay's Bank says that the decline in industrial profits during the depression has so reduced the yield from taxation that the primary consideration of the government has had to be to provide sufficient revenue to cover necessary expenditure. The bank adds that this situation is now changing, with the reflection in higher revenue returns of the improvement that is taking place in trading activity, thereby bringing up the question of increasing the provision made for national debt redemption.

General Electric Stabilization Plan Will Be Continued

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 18 (AP)—Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Company, announces that the company will continue its employment stabilization plan in 1936 for all employees of its incandescent lamp department with the exception of those in New York State.

"Employees in New York State are excluded from the benefits of this plan because this State has made no provision in its unemployment benefit law as have some other states to grant tax reductions to employers who guarantee employment," it was stated.

The plan was explained as a guarantee of 1200 hours of work or pay during the year to employees who have been in continuous service of the company for more than one year.

Lumber Shipments Off 8 P. C. in Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Drops of 8 and 7 per cent respectively, in lumber shipments and orders during the week ended Dec. 7 as compared with the previous week were reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Production, however, showed a gain of 8 per cent above the previous week. This was explained as being "partly due to the shortening of the preceding week by the Thanksgiving holiday."

Reports from 546 mills during the week ended Dec. 7 gave a total production of 196,676,000 feet. Shipments 170,445,000 feet and orders 190,410,000 feet. Revised figures from 572 mills for the previous week showed production of 189,465,000 feet, shipments 190,635,000 feet and orders 211,667,000 feet.

Czechoslovakian Theaters Fewer Since End of 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Dec. 18—There were 1833 theaters (290 showing daily, 715 two to six times weekly and 828 once weekly) on Nov. 1, as compared with 1955 at the close of 1933, according to the Commercial Attaché here.

The decrease resulted from the closing of small movie houses in villages and industrial communities where unemployment has been particularly heavy. The total seating capacity was 578,877 persons. Of all theaters, 1343 were wired for sound.

National Debt Of $30,555,791,967 Is New High Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The national debt reached $30,555,791,967 today, passing the $30,000,000,000 mark for the first time in history.

The new high was caused by mid-December financing operations which added $962,639,937 to the debt.

The debt was near the figure estimated by President Roosevelt for the end of the fiscal year next June 30—$30,723,000,000.

The deficit today stood at $1,606,711,375, compared with a year-end estimate of $3,281,000,000. Expenditures were $3,307,348,286, compared with full year estimates of $7,752,332,000.

These figures indicated to some the possibility that the public debt, when the 1936 fiscal year closes next June, may exceed the President's September estimates.

But if the budget plans are carried out, a half billion dollars remains to be cut off the debt between now and June 30.

The budget had forecast a $550,000,000 debt increase during the year through retirement of national bank notes with gold profits. To date these retirements have amounted to only $283,000,000 leaving $267,000,000 yet to go.

Debt retirement through the sinking fund was estimated at $551,000,000. So far, only $316,456,250 of this has been achieved leaving about $235,000,000.

Receipts for the present fiscal year through Dec. 16 were $1,700,636,910 compared with $1,663,891,727 in the like period last year, despite a big lag in processing tax payments pending court challenges of the AAA. Collections of this tax have amounted to $65,000,000 this year compared with $263,000,000 last year.

The $3,307,000,000 expenditure figure compared with 3,843,000,000 last year. "Emergency" spending stood at $1,411,000,000 compared with $1,723,000,000 in 1934.

The December financing pushed the Treasury cash balance to $2,483,510,603. The Treasury floated $1,382,910,700 of securities, and retired $418,291,900.

Associated Gas Hits Back at Commission Inquiry on Methods

HARRISBURG, Penna., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Associated Gas & Electric Company opened its counter attack against the Public Service Commission's inquiry into its financial setup today with a demand that subpoenas for the books of 33 subsidiaries be quashed as illegally and improperly issued.

Walter Biddle Saul, counsel for the Metropolitan Edison Company and other Associated Gas & Electric Company affiliates, made the move as the commission reopened hearings on its charges that Pennsylvania subsidiaries of the utility were assessed for contributions to a "war chest" used in fighting the utilities control bill at the last session of Congress.

These assessments, the commission contends, were charged improperly to operating costs, which are part of the base for determination of rates.

Previous testimony by J. A. Wilhelm, commission accountant, indicated that Pennsylvania affiliates of the Associated Gas & Electric contributed more than $250,000 to the lobbying fund.

Mr. Wilhelm was called to the stand for cross-examination at the start of today's hearing.

Mr. Saul also made public a letter to Richard J. Beamish, commission counsel, in which he charged that Mr. Beamish is using the inquiry to harass the utilities and to "create a public opinion adverse to them, on the ground they are deliberately refusing information . . . which is not the fact."

Mr. Saul referred to a statement by Mr. Beamish that, if books and records of the companies were not produced at the hearing today, he would institute legal action to get them.

The inquiry recessed abruptly after the utility's counsel waived cross-examination of Mr. Wilhelm.

New Treasury Bills Yield 0.087 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Tenders for $50,000,000 of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Dec. 18 and maturing on Sept. 16, 1936, which were offered on Dec. 13, amounted to $200,906,000, of which $50,215,000 was accepted, according to an announcement by Secretary Morgenthau.

The accepted bills ranged in price from 99.947, equal to a rate of about 0.070 per cent a year, to 99.925, or about 0.099 per cent, on a bank discount basis.

The average price of the bills to be issued is 99.934 and the average rate about 0.087 per cent.

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New Finance Chairman

Pirie MacDonald

Edward R. Stettinius Jr.
Formerly Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation

Stettinius Is Head Of U. S. Steel Corp. Finance Committee

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation announces that Edward R. Stettinius has been selected as chairman of the finance committee, succeeding W. J. Filbert.

Mr. Stettinius, son of the late Edward R. Stettinius, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., thus becomes a leading executive of the world's largest steel corporation at the age of 35.

He will enter upon his new duties as chief financial executive of the $2,000,000,000 corporation on Jan. 1, when Mr. Filbert will retire under the corporation's pension plan.

It was also announced that Percival Roberts Jr., a member of the board of directors and of the finance committee, has resigned from the two bodies.

Mr. Stettinius was born in Chicago, and was educated at the University of Virginia.

Son of the late Edward R. Stettinius, a former Morgan partner, his career has been watched closely in the financial community, although he seldom was in the public eye.

Twice he has participated in national undertakings. In the "National Share-the-Work Movement" in 1932, he was in active charge for the Second Federal Reserve District under the supervision of Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and in June of 1933 he was named liaison officer between the Industrial Advisory Board and the National Industry Recovery Administration in Washington.

Mr. Stettinius resigned from a vice-presidency of General Motors in 1934 to become vice-chairman of Steel's finance committee, and he was promptly dubbed "the crown prince of steel."

Italy Establishes Credits With U. S. To Buy Steel Scrap

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Italian interests have established bank credits here for the purchase of more than 100,000 tons of steel scrap on a cash basis, it was stated today by Iron Age, steel trade publication.

No estimate of the cost of the tonnage was given, but on the basis of current prices for scrap material, it was figured the credit would have to exceed $1,300,000.

Italy's takings of American steel scrap came to 325,903 tons during the first 10 months of the year, according to official figures. Last year the nation imported 225,644 tons from here.

Italian purchases during the last several months have been associated with the campaign in Ethiopia.

Stocks of Cotton Somewhat Lower Than Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—At the end of November, total stocks of cotton in all hands in the United States, including the unpicked portion of the crop, was approximately 13,274,000 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. On the corresponding date last year the total was 13,614,000, two years ago 15,335,000 and three years ago 17,376,000.

"The domestic statistical situation has been radically changed, needless to say, by the reduction of the crop prospect by about 1,000,000 bales since the beginning of the season," says the Exchange Service.

"Had the crop proved equal to the initial Government estimate, the end-November stock would have been 660,000 bales more, rather than 340,000 bales less, than that a year previous, assuming the same distribution by domestic consumption and exports to Nov. 30.

"Both domestic consumption and exports have run much in excess of last season, consumption totaling 1,910,000 bales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, compared with 1,717,000 in the like period last year, and exports 2,499,000 bales, compared with 1,857,000. Total distribution to the end of November has thus aggregated 4,409,000 bales compared with 3,574,000 last year.

"It may be easily computed that if the crop proves to be equal to the latest Government estimate, and if domestic consumption and exports during the balance of the season were equal only to the consumption and exports in the like period last season—thus no longer running in excess of last season—the total stock of cotton in all hands in this country at the end of the season, July 31 next, would be 340,000 bales less than that at the end of last season.

"However, during the first two weeks in December, both domestic consumption and exports have run well in excess of the like period last year, to the extent of perhaps 250,000 bales."

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, December 18, 1935.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $3,650,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on December 30, 1935 at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loans:

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS LOAN
$2,000,000 December 1, 1936-December 1, 1945, $200,000 each year
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE LOAN, NORTH SYSTEM
830,000 September 1, 1936-September 1, 1945, $83,000 each year
820,000 September 1, 1946-September 1, 1955, $82,000 each year
$3,650,000

The Emergency Public Works Loan bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1,000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be re-issued as coupon bonds.

The Metropolitan Sewerage Loan bonds will be in registered form only.

Bidders will name the rate of interest on each loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. One rate must be made on the Emergency Public Works Loan and one rate must be made on the Metropolitan Sewerage Loan. Separate bids must be made on each loan and each loan will be awarded separately. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one on each loan providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (determined in the case of the Emergency Public Works Loan by taking the total interest for the duration of the loan from December 1, 1935, less the amount of the premium bid, and in the case of the Metropolitan Sewerage Loan by taking the total interest for the duration of the loan from September 1, 1935, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Holiday Buffet Suppers Tasty With Cheese

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cheese Board

With a Kind for Every Taste

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW about a little cold turkey for that holiday buffet supper? But don't forget the cheese! In fact, the informal buffet supper during the holiday season, with its cold meats, pickles, olives, and lettuce, is a good excuse for displaying some of those unusual cheeses you have learned about—not just Swiss or American, but some of the less-known varieties like Brie, Danish Bleu, sage cheese or Port du Salut.

Imagine a big red ball of Holland Edam, with its cap zig-zagged off in the center of the huge wooden tray lording it over the lesser chunks and slices of other types of cheese. Or perhaps you would prefer to try an American Pineapple cheese for the center with the slices of cold pork or breast of turkey arranged around it and edged with little molds of cranberry sauce, made in muffin tins.

A buffet supper is enhanced by nests of lettuce leaves, in which are tucked away fresh pieces of various vegetables, as shown in the accompanying photograph. These salads are extremely inviting and most people are delighted to choose their own dressing from a row of two or three little bowls. They can dip up a little French dressing, and then top off the salad with a ladle of mayonnaise, just to suit their own particular taste.

Over 200 Special Kinds

But the main purport of this story is not so much to stress the buffet supper as to bring our readers "up-to-date" on cheese. Since our first article on "Swiss Cheese" published on April 13, 1934, there have been more developments in the cheese world. One very fine shop in Chicago has added new varieties until it now has over 200 special kinds. Their show-case is a beautiful affair with cheeses from many parts of the world hob-nobbing together like a League of Nations assembly.

Having already gone rather thoroughly in previous articles into the story of Swiss, Roquefort, Camembert, Holland, package, American and English cheese, it now remains to discuss a few of the others—some of them less known and some of them omitted before for one reason or another.

Suppose we start off with Danish Bleu. That has increased in popularity very rapidly in the last two years. It is being sold now in chain stores and is of the same type and general flavor as Roquefort. It is imported from Denmark and has the same moldy, mottled appearance as Roquefort. It is delicious served as a dessert cheese on crackers. It also gives a special flavor when sprinkled with the melting butter on top of a big steak. A few crumbs of it are good in French dressing.

Brie is a delicate after-dinner cheese resembling Camembert. It is a soft rennet cheese made from cow's milk. Brie has been made in France for several centuries. It is molded into a rather flat cake about two or three inches high. Some of the cakes are as much as a foot in diameter and others less.

A Long History

Cheese experts tell us that Brie originated in the Department of Seine et Marne in France and was mentioned as long ago as 1407. The milk used is usually perfectly fresh, sometimes with the evening's milk mixed with the morning's. Artificial coloring matter is added to the milk which is then set with rennet at a temperature of about 80 degrees. After it stands for a few hours a curd forms which is dipped into hoops or molds to produce the circular cakes.

After these have thoroughly drained for about 24 hours, the hoops are removed, salt is sprinkled on the cheese and it is put away in a curing room. After eight days the cheese becomes covered with mold. Then it goes to a second curing room which is very dark and is left there from two to four weeks until it acquires a red coloration at its surface, and its interior becomes waxy with a very pronounced odor and a sharp characteristic taste.

Another after-dinner cheese, something like Brie, is the Canadian Port du Salut. This type of cheese originated in France, but is now made also in Canada and imported into the United States in a large circular flat cake. It has quite a strong flavor with a strong resistant rind but a soft and homogeneous interior.

One kind of cheese, which usually brings a smile, and which has hitherto gone unmentioned in these cheese articles, is the famous Limburger, sometimes called just Limburg. Though it originated in the Province of Lüttich, Belgium, and was marketed in Limburg, Belgium, its manufacture has spread to Germany and Austria and now to the United States, where it is made in large quantities in New York and Wisconsin. In fact, the American makers of Limburger have become so expert, and can sell their product so cheaply, that practically none is now being imported.

Most Delicate to Manufacture

Many people think that Limburger is a coarse and somewhat crude cheese, while, as a matter of fact, it is one of the most difficult and most delicate to manufacture. The best Limburger is made from whole sweet milk which, in Europe, is stirred in a big kettle, but in the United States it is made in a rectangular cheese vat. After the curd has formed, it is dipped into forms where the whey drains out. When the cheese has been in the forms with frequent turnings until it holds its shape it is removed to the salting table. Finally the surface of the cheese becomes slippery. After about two months in the ripening cellar the cheese is wrapped in paper, then in foil and put into boxes.

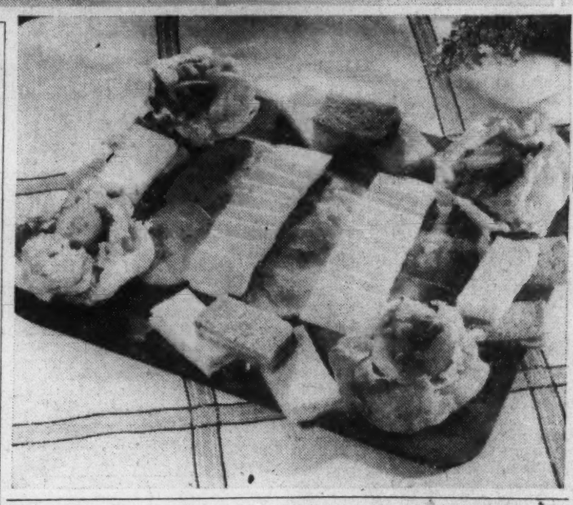
It is usually bought in a two-pound size package wrapped in foil which helps to retain the flavor. It is said to be successfully made in the United States because manufacturers have discovered ways to control perfectly the conditions of temperature and moisture which are extremely important in this particular type of cheese.

Unusual or Fancy

Quite an unusual cheese which is seldom seen except at a shop where especially fancy cheeses are sold is the sage cheese. It comes in a large round cake about six inches high and looks very much like Roquefort except that the streaks, instead of being of mold, are of sage with a light green color. The cheese is made after the ordinary Cheddar process. In former days, green sage leaves were mixed with the curd before it was pressed. Now, however, to produce the green streaks, succulent green corn is cut fine and the juice pressed out and mixed with a portion of the curd. Later this is stirred with the entire amount of curd and the whole is pressed into molds.

And finally we come back to the "pineapple" which was to grace the center of our buffet supper tray. It is a distinctive American hard cheese of the Cheddar family. It is believed to have originated in the county of Litchfield, Conn., in about 1845 and was named pineapple because of the fruit it was made to resemble.

It is cooked a little harder than the ordinary American Cheddar and is then pressed into the special shape. A few minutes later it is dipped in water at 120 degrees Fahrenheit and for 24 hours is left in a net which gives it the diamond-shaped corrugations on the surface. It requires several months to ripen. Oil rubbed over its surface makes it very smooth and hard.



Courtesy of Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation

Upper Row, Left—A Holiday Buffet Table, Showing Cream Cheese, Currant Jelly, Candied Fruit, Crackers and Doughnuts. Right—Another and More Formal Table. Notice the Centerpiece of Vegetables. The Cheeses Are American Pineapple, Camembert, Cream and Swiss Gruyere. Below—Tray Buffet Service for Four. In Nests of Lettuce Are Vegetable Salads. Sliced Cold Meat and Slices of Cheese, With Sandwiches, Complete the Tray

Fashions for Men

By A. S. Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MANY of the candidates wore double-breasted overcoats while canvassing during the recent General Election. Such garments not only look imposing but make for comfort. Speaking is more difficult in the open air when one is chilly; an appeal is more hearty and convincing when the speaker is warm. I saw the Hon. W. W. Astor in East Fulham one the eve of the great day. He was snugly wrapped up in a double-breasted, and blue silk scarf with white spots. Like other young men, he did much of his electioneering without a hat. The spotted neckerchief is decorative and picturesque.

Guards' Great Coat

At the Royal Portrait Painters' Exhibition in Piccadilly I noted a well-known artist in blue d. b. Guards' greatcoat. You know the style—box-pleat at center back, knife pleat on each side, belt across back. Pork-pie hat was of lighter shade than coat; wine-colored scarf had white spots. The general effect was smart but slightly Bohemian; for most well-dressed men consider the pork-pie hat unsuitable with a town overcoat. While velvet is very popular with women, a number of discriminating men are indulging in velvet collars on their overcoats—a rich note.

There are signs of a breakaway from the flatness of horizontal pockets on overcoats; and many are being set on the slant with flaps or run vertically with welts. Sleeves are finished either with turn-back cuffs or four holes and buttons. Buttonholes are appropriate for a narrow sleeve, cuffs for a looser cut. As a variant from the Guards' back one sees overcoats elaborated with a slit almost from waist with wide underlap so that when walking it allows plenty of room for opening. In addition, a knife pleat runs parallel with slit-down sideseams. A good-fitting and stylish back is an aid to distinctive appearance.

Oatmeal Colored Homespun

Walking down Fleet Street, I saw G. K. Chesterton in capacious Inverness cloak and black soft hat, his hair winnowed by the wind. In contrast, a few paces away, was a young litterateur with clean-cut features, who sported a topcoat of oatmeal colored homespun, with patch pockets and turn-back cuffs. There were no holes or buttons, but it was held by a belt tied sash fashion and revers rolled to waist. With artistic scarf, gracefully molded soft felt, he took the eye and brought a whiff of the country.

One hears of novelty in shoes for dress wear. The uppers, in place of leather, are made from heavy silk, to match that on lapels of dress coat. Being more flexible than leather, it is said they are more comfortable, more practical for dancing, and look quite dainty.

While we are on our feet, it may be said that tan suede buckskin shoes are increasing in favor. They are being worn in town when suits and overcoats are not too formal. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, has adopted this mode. In connection with polished brown shoes, well-dressed men almost invariably choose the mahogany shade. Socks should be selected with care to accompany them; and may either match shoes or suit.

It is said the New Year will bring socks with white grounds, carrying colored designs (such as saxe blues and wine shades) and original patterns in this style are being prepared.

At the Private View of the Chinese Exhibition at the Royal Academy a number of men wore full morning dress, but just as many came in lounge suits. The Crown Prince of Sweden arrived in a comfortable overcoat, but toured the rooms in an elegant gray lounge suit. Mr. Gordon Selfridge adopted the via media between formal and informal. He wore his favorite outfit of black jacket and waistcoat, dark gray striped trousers, double collar, black tie with silver pattern, large pearl tie-pin and white slip. With this kit he wears either a bowler hat or topper—at Burlington House the latter. Blue was the favorite color in suits—not the blue serge of other days but worsteds with twill, indistinct herringbone and other designs. No wonder blue is popular, for it suits all complexions except one—the very highly colors.

Two Novelties

To conclude with two novelties. A tie which includes flexible steel has been invented. It is made with a length of flexible steel in neckband, in place of usual interlining. This enables it to be pulled easily round stiff collars and support soft varieties. The insertion is no thicker than silk and said not to show. Another novelty is an electric trouser press by which trousers can be creased while in wear. Plug in and heat up: run slowly up or down trouser leg.

[Fashions for Men, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.]

Crocheted Knitting Bag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT'S smart to knit these days, but it is even smarter to be equipped with an attractive bag in which to carry the knitting; one that will not only accommodate the work, but will elicit admiration for its originality and beauty. The one illustrated is a striking example because of its practicability, comfortably large size and good combination of colors.

The large hanks of yarns used for afghans adapt themselves splendidly

to the knitting or crocheting of these bags. For this one, the natural wool, between a tan and a gray, was selected. A dark bottle green and black were chosen for contrast. The stitch is simple and the color scheme may be worked out in any variety of combinations. For instance, with a brown ensemble, brown and biege; with blue, three shades of blue may be used, although the colorings here used are so neutral they will harmonize with most anything.

One full hank of the natural, and a half hank each of the green and black, were needed for this full sized knitting bag. With a bone needle and the natural yarn, chain 60 stitches. Throw thread over needle and go in the third stitch from end of chain. Pull needle through two stitches, leaving two stitches on needle. Throw thread and go in same stitch of chain as before. Pull needle through three stitches this time, leaving two stitches on needle, then through the last two. Continue going in each stitch of the chain. This forms the pattern stitch used throughout the bag. The work is done round and round. On the next row take up both stitches of chain of previous row. Make nine rows of the natural, then break and tie on the black wool and work one row. Break, tie on green and work two rows, then two rows of black, two rows of green and one row of black. Then four rows of natural, one of green and finish with a row of black in single crochet, going in every stitch.

For the handles, chain 60 stitches with the natural wool, continue in the pattern stitch until the end. Then make one row of green and one row of black. Slip stitch together with the black wool. Make two handles. Sew firmly to bag, four inches from each end. Line bag with a vivid green sateen.

Open House Delights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the week following Christmas and at New Year's. I hold "open house" and friends dropping in find sandwiches and other eatables on the buffet and other small tables. I enjoy the period of friendly visits a great deal, and receive a good many compliments concerning the foods served. Some of my favorites are included:

Carrot-Peanut Sandwiches

Combine ground salted peanuts and finely chopped uncooked carrots in equal proportions. Moisten with boiled salad dressing to a spreading consistency. Use as a filling between slices of whole wheat or white bread.

Spanish Sandwiches

One small onion, chopped; 1 green pepper, chopped; 1 cup grated cheese; 9 ripe olives, chopped; 1 sour pickle, chopped; mayonnaise dressing; salt. Combine onion, pepper, olives, pickle and cheese. Season to taste. Moisten to spreading consistency with mayonnaise. Use as filling between slices of white or rye bread.

Mushroom Sandwiches

Simmer ½ cup finely minced mushrooms in equal parts of butter and cream seven minutes. Add salt to taste. Thicken slightly until of the consistency of thick mayonnaise. Chill. Use as a filling between slices of white bread.

Pineapple Peanut

Five tablespoons crushed pineapple, 3 tablespoons peanut butter, ½ teaspoon salt. Combine ingredients. Mix until well blended. Use as a filling between thin, buttered slices of bread.

Salmon Nut

One-third cup black walnuts, 1 cup shredded carrots, 1 cup shredded salmon, mayonnaise dressing, salt and pepper. Combine salmon, carrots, and nuts. Moisten with mayonnaise to a spreading consistency. Season to taste. Use as filling between slices of whole wheat bread, rye, or white bread.

Cheese Date

Combine chopped dates and nuts in equal proportions. Moisten with mayonnaise to a spreading consistency. Use as filling between slices of white or rye bread which have been spread with creamed Swiss cheese. If desired a few drops of lemon juice may be added to dates and nuts.

Raisin Honey

1 cup chopped raisins, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons honey, ¼ cup chopped nuts, 1⅓ tablespoons lemon juice, 1 tablespoon mayonnaise. Combine ingredients, mix thoroughly. Use as a filling between thin, buttered slices of either brown or white bread.

The Churchgoer's Sunday Dinner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ogunquit, Maine

Dear Editor:

For several years I have prepared Sunday dinners in advance and they have been as hearty and appetizing as any served when I have had the whole forenoon at home.

As I have to motor 10 miles to church there are many times that I do not arrive home before 1 in the afternoon, but I usually have a good meal on the table in 15 or 20 minutes. Often on Saturday I fry chicken and cook noodles in plain boiling water—make a jelly vegetable salad and a simple dessert. All I have to do on Sunday is to make chicken gravy, reheat the chicken in it, reheat noodles, while my daughters, nine and eleven, set the table.

Another easy meal is beef smothered in vegetables. Beef braised and cooked day before and covered with cooked carrots, peas, onions and a few potatoes. These may be placed in casserole and reheated on Sunday. This dish is really better when meat and vegetables have time to blend their flavors. With a green salad, pie or sherbet made in electric refrigerator, it makes a most satisfying meal.

Sometimes I start potatoes cooking, and after boiling several minutes place them on the back of range. These are usually all cooked when I get home. I have also started carrots this way with good results. This can be done with either coal or hardwood fire. Then I cook steak or chops, open a can of peas, and some home-made relishes and finish the meal with baked apples and whipped cream.

Sunday means a day of rest and with careful planning all may have it. (Mrs.) E. P. L.

The Liberty of Discussion

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE WERE eight in number, seated informally in the office of the Chief, met to pool ideas and plans out of which would evolve, probably, yet other ideas and plans for the months to come. We represented eight different life experiences, a symposium of viewpoints and interests, and we brought to this informal and purposeful discussion a variety of approaches to each problem. As I listened to the viewpoints in turn, the conversation that brought about further clarifying of thought, a check here, an added idea there, and the whole lubricated by humorous or whimsical comment—I found myself wondering if we human beings realize and are grateful enough for the high privilege of talking things over. Afterward, in thinking about this I said to myself: We who live in lands that appreciate the right to a liberty and democracy of thought, have we not today a priceless possession to cherish and keep alive for the race of all men—the arriving at ideas and decisions through group discussion?

One of the meanings given in Webster for the word "discuss" is to "sift or examine by presenting considerations pro and con." Oxford, also, emphasizes the idea of sifting and investigation, with an old meaning that includes the thought of shaking off, or setting free (the useless).

Group discussion, or even discussion between two friends, is really an art—and like any art can be cultivated and developed by the individual. "Please write some day," said a man to me several months ago, "an article that will help women to be less opinionated." (He had evidently had a bad time!)

While still meditating upon his philanthropic suggestion, I myself chanced to make to another man a remark concerning a political matter—a matter on which there might easily be more than one viewpoint; and I was promptly replied to in a way that was evidently designed to settle . Utterly! "Opinionated" thrives upon underestimating anoti mental worth. It also presupposes that a subject or idea can be circumscribed or limited. The definitions, by the way, make use of words like obstinate, conceited, stiff. One cannot, to my mind, know a great deal about a subject and be opinionated concerning it—for the deeper one goes the more humility one has. True discussion cannot live where thought is opinionated. The opinionated one slams mental doors against the contributions of others, against the unfoldment of any ideas that might come through a pooling of experiences.

* * *

A man I used to know once said regretfully that he had never had opportunities to learn to talk things over in a dispassionate way. To his embarrassment he would find himself upset at a exchange of opinion, and would sometimes even get angry. He claimed that he often mistook frank and open discussion for argument and dispute. Realizing that he had missed one of the greatest privileges of thinking people, he set out to train himself to take part in discussion and to teach his children to take part in it.

Some time sit quiet in a group that is talking things over and watch the idea evolve. You will, I think, find it rather thrilling. Some people express themselves clearly; others need help. At times there is talk without an idea. However, among the qualities worth cultivating are tolerance, compassion, and patience (based on faith in good); and these qualities, so needed if group discussion is to arrive somewhere, can be tended, watered, brought to fruition in the Garden of Discussion.

* * *

At a meeting the other night one member of the group chanced to use a word to which several others in turn took exception. The ideas concerning it were contributed in a friendly and impersonal way, to be sure, but the member because of them might easily have felt at least like retiring in silence. Instead of that, when he next had occasion to use a specially chosen word, which was almost immediately, he introduced it with a whimsical comment and a broad good-natured grin that gave us all a good laugh. His injection of good-natured humor carried the meeting along on wings of song to a fine conclusion.

When I first jotted down some notes for this little chat, I was tempted to compare group discussion to a game of chess—where first a few pawns are sent forward, then bishops, knights, until somebody comes along with a short cut like the red queen sweeping diagonally across the board to a checkmate. But immediately I saw that chess or any other game holds no analogy to true discussion. For in a game one tries to "put something over," one tries to win with one's own plan. That is just where discussion or any group unfoldment is so often blocked. A pooling of individual experiences and viewpoints is not a putting through of anyone's plan. Freedom of thought is instinct in it. Each member of the group is moved by a desire to serve, not to win. Perhaps the group will see what he sees. Perhaps they are not ready. Perhaps, instead, a symposium of ideas will prove the better way. Again an entirely different thought from any presented will evolve. Where no plan of action is desired, as in the case of friendly discussion over the dinner table, it is highly possible that no unity of thought may at that time result. The viewpoint of each has been tested and deepened, however, by the light thrown upon it through discussion.

Macaulay once made a statement that I love. It is this: "The liberty of discussion is the great safeguard of all other liberties."

Millicent Taylor

Big Profits in Candy Making!

$290 First 3 Months, reports Miss Whitehead. Mrs. Philley made $8 in 3 days! Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows you at home with her new "Work Sheet" lessons. All special equipment needed furnished. Tested and proved Sales Plans and Advertising included. Write for names of 500 successful pupils, descriptive booklet and "Work Sheet" lesson on FUDGE—IT'S FREE. Am. School of Home Economics, 837 E. 58th St., Chicago.

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On figure—a willowisp chiffon pantie—trimmed in such dainty lace—it reminds you of snowflakes. "Lastex" waistband—seamless front. Tea rose—white.

Off figure—a willowisp chiffon pantie and bra to match—edged in baby-blue. Lace "Lastex" waistband—seamless front. Tea rose—white—black.

Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Radio 'Spot' Announcements Thought to Lose Business

What is to be the fate of "spot" announcements, those little one-minute disturbers that sandwich themselves between symphony concerts, comedians, dance orchestras, dramatic sketches and completely congest local stations?

For their fate is at stake. There are signs attested from mere private inquiry that these "spot" announcements are creating ill will rather than good will. There is evidence that the constant repetition of these minute messages rather than impressing the product upon listeners has estranged the product because of listener annoyance. This irritation has been carried in some cases under notice to a personal boycott of products which use these one-minute messages. This state of affairs is certainly not selling goods!

Getting their money's worth is one of the great demands of buyers of large blocks of radio time. Yet in allowing local stations to insert minute announcements between their programs these larger network advertisers are permitting interest in their own product to be chiseled off by other smaller advertisers paying for far less time and less money.

Despite the fact that these short announcements between programs are creating substantial revenue, radio stations, in selling them, appear to be cutting off their noses to spite their faces. Picture, for instance, the case of a sponsor who has an hour of radio time over a nationwide network of 80 stations. On the basis of value this sponsor is entitled to every last second of the radiocast period he has leased. The neighbor sponsor is also entitled to full value. If sponsors insisted upon full time there should be no more space between network programs than is necessary to make change-overs. Under this system, spot announcements would have no footing and would quickly disappear.

If this seems too hard on the one-minute advertiser let us analyze the situation. Let us observe what happens on a major network program. It is the end of the hour and an announcer has just finished an account of the merits of a product. He drives home his message with a final burst of oratory.

While each listener is handling the announcement in his individual fashion, a network announcer cuts in with the routine "this is the so-and-so network." Immediately the announcers of 80 odd local stations "cut in" and give their own station call letters. Then before the listener has time to think over the preceding advertising message the local announcer picks up a "spot" announcement and reads it.

A vast and attentive audience built up at great expense by a network program, yet the climax stolen by a one-minute "plug"! The local advertiser has taken advantage of a vast audience for which he has not paid. For a small sum he is getting this audience. The ratio of payment in this case seems unfair. No network advertiser should relish being the subject of parasitical spot announcements.

British Shortwave Schedules

In extending holiday greetings to the radio editors of the United States, the British Broadcasting Corporation has included the latest schedule of transmission from its transmitting center at Daventry.

Though transmissions from Daventry are intended for British listeners in colonies overseas they are nevertheless very popular in the United States. The B. B. C. receives hundreds of letters weekly from the United States alone.

B. B. C. shortwave transmissions are radiocast "around the clock," though each separate transmission is intended specifically for reception in certain parts of the globe, as follows:

	Transmissions
1	Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands and Far East.
2	Malaya, West Australia and Far East.
3	India, Ceylon and Far East.
4—A & B	Africa, Near East, Mediterranean countries, parts of Central and South America and West Indies.
5 & 6	The American Continent and West Indies.

The empire transmitters at Daventry can work simultaneously on any two of the following waves:

	Frequency megacycles	Wave-length meters		Frequency megacycles	Wave-length meters
GSA	6.05	49.59	GSG	17.79	16.86
GSB	9.51	31.55	GSH	21.47	13.97
GSC	9.58	31.32	GSI	15.26	19.66
GSD	11.75	25.53	GSJ	21.53	13.93
GSE	11.86	25.29	GSL	6.11	49.10
GSF	15.14	19.82			

The empire station is at present operating as follows:

Transmission	Waves	Times (E. S. T.)
1	GSF	Nov. 10-Dec. 14, 3-5 a. m.
	GSB	Dec. 15-Jan. 18, 3-5:30 a. m.
		Jan. 19-Feb. 15, 3-5 a. m.
2	GSG	6-8:45 a. m.
	GSF	*(Sundays, 7-8:45 a. m.)
3	GSF	9-10:15 a. m.
	GSE	9-12 noon.
	GSB	10:30-12 noon.
4a	GSD	12:15-9 p. m.*
	GSB	12:15-7:15 p. m.
		12:15-9 p. m.*
	GSI	Experimental only, 12:15-7:15 p. m.
	GSL	Experimental only, 2:30-9 p. m.*
4b	GSC	4:15*-5:45 p. m.
	GSB	
5	GSA	6-8 p. m.
	GSC	
6	GSC	10-11 p. m.
	GSL	

*These times are liable to change, but there will always be a 15-minute interval between parts (a) and (b) of transmission 4.

Monitor Chorus

The Monitor Associated Clubs Chorus, consisting of 125 workers from The Christian Science Publishing Society, The Mother Church administration offices and The Christian Science Benevolent Association at Chestnut Hill, will sing a program of hymns and carols over shortwave station W1XAL, Sunday, Dec. 22, in two 15-minute sessions, at 5 and 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time. W1XAL will transmit these programs on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters.

Following is the program for the first session:

I love to tell the story (Katherine Hankey-William G. Fischer), No. 414; While shepherds watched (W. Tansur-Nahum Tate; It came upon the midnight clear (Edmund H. Sears-H. Walford Davies), No. 158; Holy night (Parish Hymnal-Franz Gruber); Saw ye my Saviour? (Mary Baker Eddy-G. O'Connor-Morris), No. 301.

The second group will be: Joy to the world (Isaac Watts-H. Walford Davies), No. 165; To us a child of hope is born (John Morison-George Friedrich Handel), No. 362; Hymn for Universal Peace (Nellie B. Mace-Walter E. Young) (manuscript-first performance); We may not climb the heavenly steeps (John G. Whittier-Traditional Melody-A. S. Sullivan), No. 373; Let every creature hail the morn (John G. Whittier-Franz Joseph Haydn), No. 170; Blest Christmas morn (Mary Baker Eddy-E. Norman Greenwood), No. 28. (The numbers are from the listings in the revised Christian Science Hymnal.)

Djibouti Always Open

Ocean steamers can enter the capacious, land-locked harbor of Djibouti, chief port and capital of French Somaliland, at all states of wind and tide.

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The Store With a World of Gifts

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RECEICES SHORT WAVE!

$100

- Receives standard, police, airplane, amateur and 5 major international program bands.

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Trade-in allowance on your old radio.

Ask about our budget plan

RADIOS — STREET FLOOR — ANNEX

BOSTON

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THE MONITOR VIEWS THE NEWS

W1XAL

25.5 Meters

Will your radio pick up this radiocast? A Pilot Radio Will!

Pilot RADIO

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IDEAL for CHRISTMAS

MODEL 183 — Metal Tubes, 10-inch Speaker, Foreign and Domestic Reception — $69.95

MODEL 123 — Metal Tubes, 6-inch Speaker, Foreign and Domestic Reception, AC-DC — $49.95

Mail Orders Filled Promptly

M. Steinert & Sons

162 Boylston Street

BOSTON

What's Going On In the Arts

Tuesday Symphony Concert

DR. KOUSSEVITZKY'S course in the Music of the Nations arrived at its second term in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. Evidently the conductor cannot find enough nations to go round in a series of six concerts, for he gave the Central Europeans another program. Wagner and Strauss were the representatives of Teutonic culture chosen this time. The items were the Preludes to "Meistersinger" and "Lohengrin" the "Tristan" Prelude and Liebestod, and "Ein Heldenleben."

Again the Tuesday audience was blessed. As usual, it heard some of the best playing of the season. Wagner has not been one of Dr. Koussevitzky's major successes during his Boston term, yet on occasion, with the aid of his orchestra, he can perform wonders with a Wagnerian score. He did so last year with the third act of "Siegfried." He did so yesterday with the "Meistersinger" Prelude. For many of us, "Meistersinger" is easily the master's noblest work, and the Prelude embodies its virtues in small. Yesterday it was played with the right folk spirit, shadowing forth the most lovable and most admirable qualities of the German people.

The "Lohengrin" Prelude fared hardly less well. The mystical drama was emphasized, and the solo violins were much closer to correct intonation than usual in the final measures. The "Tristan" Prelude too went unusually well, and the Liebestod had everything but the necessary passion. Now that is a strange thing. Dr. Koussevitzky is perhaps the most emotional of living conductors, yet in this music he is insufficiently emotional. There is a certain inflexibility in his performance of it. For this of course, he must accept the responsibility. The superb orchestra can give him anything he asks, but it cannot supply him with the transporting lyrical imagination this score demands.

With the autobiographical Strauss Dr. Koussevitzky seems in complete accord. And lined up beside Wagner, the "Heldenleben" shows to much better advantage than when placed cheek by jowl with Sibelius. It is post-Wagnerian music of amazing technical mastery, and it comes to scintillant utterance under the Koussevitzkyan baton, and through the magnificent voice of his orchestra. L. A. S.

Laurenti—de Volt

IN STEINERT HALL last night, Loretta Laurenti, soprano, and Artiss de Volt, harpist, shared a program of musical worth. For songs Mme. Laurenti called upon Dr. Arne, Bettinelli, Rossini, Marx, Erich Wolff, Brahms and others. Miss de Volt played a group by Thomas, Poenitz and Holy, the Ravel "Introduction et allegro," and served as accompanist for Mme. Laurenti in Chaloff's song, "Devotion." The pianoforte accompaniments were capitally played by Dolores Rodriguez.

Of the musical intelligence of Mme. Laurenti there can be no question, and in most of her numbers it was evident that the singer's interpretative skill was greater than her vocal endowments. The instrument at her command is wide in range, but not equally resonant in all registers, for Mme. Laurenti has a trick of singing with nearly closed lips which militates against her. Her top notes on open vowels are the most successfully projected. Her pianissimo top notes are of fine quality and her contralto tones are full and rich in texture—which led one listener to wonder why she did not choose more songs which would bring forward those qualities. In "Gute nacht, mein kind," by Brahms, which the singer substituted for the announced pair of songs by Valente, and in "La Danza," by Rossini, Mme. Laurenti gave pleasure.

Miss de Volt quite captured her audience with her authoritative performances, and received the justified plaudits of an audience which, though few in numbers, was warm in appreciation. Of special interest was the Ravel number, in which Miss de Volt joined forces with Miss Rodriguez, who again won admiration. G. M. S.

Eric Gill at Fogg

THE exhibitions at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, are generally so well selected and so tastefully presented that they are of genuine educational value. No effort is spared to complete a project so that it is presented as fully and justly as possible. For example, we may take the current showing of work by Eric Gilland members of his group in England. Dozens of exhibits occupy walls and cases so that we may encompass the range of the talent of these British craftsmen, discern their peculiar qualities and arrive at a substantial conclusion.

The display at Fogg deals chiefly with woodcuts and drawings. Some illustrate and ornament books such as "Troilus and Cressida," the "Canterbury Tales," "The Four Gospels" and "The Song of Songs."

Eric Gill is a sculptor as well. His style is unmistakably medieval in character. His designs are characterized by firm, beautifully wrought lines, by flat configuration and by solemnity of presentation. He is convinced that art has a deeper function than mere representation. He works with ideas, with concepts, rather than with merely visible forms.

Eric Gill is interesting for his desire to remain closely kin to a spirit which prevailed many centuries ago. To us he seems honest, searching, industrious. But what he is saying has been said years ago, and so well that we in this age would seem pretentious to try to improve upon the medieval method. If Mr. Gill could find in his researches the appropriate symbols for motives, ideals and convictions in the twentieth century, then he would be truly a great artist.

It is an evasion for an artist to identify himself with a period which is definitely in the past. He renounces higher responsibilities. In its very nature his work must be a restatement of something that has been said, or the expression of a mood which can be recaptured only in approximation. D. A.

TVA Gets Its Way In Supreme Court; New Petition Filed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP) — The New Deal's power "yardstick" policy is next in line in the swift procession of new laws coming before the Supreme Court for review.

Tomorrow the high court will hear oral arguments in the dispute over the Tennessee Valley Administration, pictured by Roosevelt forces as a public power "yardstick" with which to measure the reasonableness of private electricity rates.

Attacking this program yesterday, the Alabama Power Company left a brief with the court asserting "disaster" to its business "seems inevitable" unless TVA is found unconstitutional.

The city of Florence, Ala., which hopes to buy TVA power and sell it to citizens, accused the power company of trying to obtain "monopolistic right" to the current.

The high tribunal was asked yesterday to apply its constitutional rules to still another Administration measure—the Securities Act of 1933, which regulates the stocks and bonds business.

J. Edward Jones, New York securities dealer, filed a petition asking a review of the law. Through his lawyers, James M. Beck and Bainbridge Colby, he called it an attempt to "invest in the National Government new and virtually unlimited powers of regulation over the minutest details of the business and affairs of men who issue, purchase and sell securities."

Several months ago Mr. Jones filed with the Securities Commission a plan for a $100,000 issue of securities. The Commission questioned the truth and fullness of information in the application.

Mr. Jones sought to withdraw the application, but the Commission fought his attempt. There followed a series of legal moves in lower courts, which over-ruled Mr. Jones.

Safety-Conscious Negro Uses Taillight on Mule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Elton Shaw, Madison Park Negro, rode home upon his trusty mule and told his folks that he had won the commendation of the Montgomery Police Department.

Believing in safety first and meeting the requirements that all vehicles must be lighted after sundown, Shaw purchased a huge red reflector and strapped it to his back.

Stopped by the police on his way home, he was informed that the reflection of his light could be seen a half a block away and was commended for his idea.

Shaw said that he was sure there would be a "heap less folks gitting hurt," if they all strapped taillights to their backs.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
American Farmer	New York, Dec. 20	Dec. 19, 8:00 pm	Dec. 20, 8:00 am
American Importer	New York, Dec. 21	Dec. 20, 8:00 pm	Dec. 21, 8:00 am
Ile de France	New York, Dec. 26	Dec. 24, 8:00 pm	Dec. 26, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manuiani	San Francisco, Dec. 31	Dec. 26, 4:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 4:00 pm	Jan. 2, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

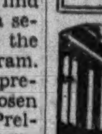
Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco, Dec. 28	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm
*General Sherman	Portland, Dec. 31	Dec. 26, 4:00 pm	Dec. 26, 7:30 pm

*Must be specially addressed.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT — In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.



A Distinctive Place to Live — Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished, $60 up. BRANDON HALL, 1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS. Edward Barrington, Manager

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully renovated apartment, 6 rooms, maid's room, porch, fireplace; exclusive street off Beacon St. Asp. 9516.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Three or four sunny rooms, kitchen, bath, in desirable neighborhood near Harvard College. Tel. Kirkland 8295.

DOVER, N. H., 751 Central Ave.—Studio apt., 3 rooms, large north light window, panelled Celotex interior; all new; flower garden.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Young woman desires share attractive, sunny 5-room apartment 3 months; low rental. 528 Riverside Drive. Tel. MO. 2.7019.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—3 rooms, kitchenette, fine view, excellent heat, desirable central location; references. Box V-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Unusual 3 or 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished in refined home, conveniently located. Box 261. Tel. Oak. 1176.

UPTOWN APARTMENTS — Completely Furnished

3 Rooms and Kitchenette ...... $48.00 to $55.00
4 Rooms and Kitchen $66.00
5 Rooms and Kitchen $75.00
24A Clearway Street — Kenmore 0483

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 1130 Woodycrest Ave., 165th—Newly decorated 4-5 room apartments, all improvements; well-kept house; $42-$50. Supt.

N. Y. C., 69 Pinehurst Ave., 181st—4 rooms newly decorated, all improvements; in well-kept house; $50 month. Inquire Supt.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C. (Columbia University Section)—Opportunity to buy lease and furnishings of seven-room modern apartment with four rooms now rented. Write Box A-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors — Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions. IDA GORDON, 18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318.

DOGS FOR SALE

A THOROUGHBRED Boston terrier, 5 months old, beautifully marked; would make splendid companion. PHILIP BURGESS, 860 Huntington Avenue, Suite 14.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724.

Specializing in Office Personnel — LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, New York City. Worth. 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service — ANN E. DUNN — Efficient office and technical help — 40 Park Place, MA 3-4570, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE

ORIGINAL ARTIST PROOF ETCHING (framed) "El and Trinity Bldg." by J. Pennell; very rare. Pl. 3-8841. A. FORRESTER, 130 East 57th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PERSIAN LAMB COAT—41 long; 38 to 40 size; cost $300; appraised $150. Call 59 Temple Place, Boston, Room 1102. GEO. A. BARRON.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Colonial bedroom set, Gov. Winthrop desk, cedar chest, Duncan Phyfe dining set, easy chairs, studio couch, maple breakfast set, rugs, etc. B. H. I., No. 10 Union Square, Somerville, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid: apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Housekeeper for three adults; small, modern apartment; Christian Scientist preferred; $7 a week. Box T-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

Guaranteed Diamonds, Watches, Silver, Jewelry at Bargain Prices. $100,000 stock; est. 25 years. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

NEW and renewal subscriptions for all magazines; lowest single and club rates; reliable service; request catalog. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel TALBOT 2400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OLD VIOLIN, bargain, perfect condition; grand Amati pattern, $85. 240 Huntington Ave., Room 21, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. (Grand Central District)—Practitioner's office available part time; light, attractive, reasonable. Telephone afternoons, except Saturday. Va. 3-9199.

FOR rent, practitioner's office in Little Building, part time. Box W-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST — RAMAPO HILLS — MAHWAH, N. J. A loving, harmonious environment for rest, study, recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St N Y C Alg 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors — Newton—Wellesley—Weston — Massachusetts

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St. Cambridge. KIRkland 7827

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Unusual, beautifully furnished rooms, home cooking, spacious porch and grounds; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 237 St. Paul St. Lon. 8984.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 52 Fenway—Furnished single and double room, fireplace, private bath, in private house.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Cypress St. near Washington, very pleasant warm front room, 4 windows, alcove, open fireplace, large closet. Beacon 6038.

MOTHER and daughter would like to share home with two or three adults. 3514 North 23rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Radcliff 5726.

NEW YORK CITY, 567 Fort Washington Ave. 5-C (186th)—Very large, beautiful room, adjoining bath, new building, only roomer; bus-subway; Christian Scientist pref. WAds. 3-3842.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway), 5F—Exceptionally attractive, outside; redecorated, running water, automatic elevators; $5-$7; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Unfurnished, adjoining bath; neat, privacy, transportation; references. Edgecomb 4-7636 after five or week-end.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up — Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 — Special weekly rates — Newly renovated — HOTEL HUNTINGTON, 307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A. BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, Lingerie, Christmas gifts; pays big commissions daily; exp. unnecessary; open eves.; credit. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bookkeeper-accountant; married, 7 years in accounting department large manufacturing company; 3½ years Pace Institute. H. MAHLAND, 460 Ovington Ave.

PERSONNEL executive available for employment; experienced in handling self-insurance and safety activities; can save you money. Write X-57, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT or care of children with or without housework by former schoolteacher; good cook; refs. exchanged. Box W-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY—Efficient, dependable, qualified handle high type position; furnish splendid references; available Jan. 1st. Write Box V-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position, accountant, bookkeeper; 13 years in charge of accounting department; tax reports. Box B-11, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN who enjoys meeting people, reading aloud and driving car, seeks position; experienced traveler, and can cook. Box W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN with educational and cultural background desires position as housekeeper; understands and loves children; good practical nurse; can drive car; willing to live anywhere. Box 384, Mt. Lakes, N. J.

YOUNG woman wishes position companion or mother's helper; light housekeeping, good cook; salary or exchange service with small remuneration. Write Box X-24, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman wants position as companion to lady, preferably Christian Scientist; knows shorthand, typing; will do housework; good references; will travel. Box 158, Hyannis, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the "Christian Science Sentinel," begins Bible Lecture Courses: MANHATTAN, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2nd, evening Jan. 9th; BROOKLYN, Friday evening, Jan. 10th; KEW GARDENS, Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th; MT. VERNON, Monday evening, Jan. 20th. Write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. Phone UNi. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

TO LET—FURNISHED

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Beautifully furnished home of professional couple, 8 rooms, bath, automatic heat; available January 1st; excellent neighborhood, school, transportation. 286 Audubon Rd. DR. HESTER, Eng. 3-5470.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA. — Lovely home, unfurnished; rent by year; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, servant's room; across street Christian Science church. ROSCOE MARTIN, 530 Ingraham Bldg.

TRUCKING

Est. — E. F. CALDWELL — 1885 — Semi-weekly trips to N. [illegible] Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0078-6034-W. 11 Dane St. Somerville, Mass

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 88 Boylston St., Boston

General Classified

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DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increases power and mileage, reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent year-'round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn, New York

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IMPORTED PERFUMES BY DORISE—Trial offer of 1 dram Boquet Cinq, Fleurs Nouvelle Christmas, Gardenia, Dream, Adorable, Orange Blossom 25c, ¼ oz. Holiday Special $1. Saleswomen wanted to handle full line. DORISE, 95 Ronada Ave., Piedmont, Cal. Tel. OL. 8289.

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724 Huntington, W. Va.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO, 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

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LARGE Texas Fancy Paper Shell Pecans, lots 10 to 100 pounds, 25 cents (pound), delivered. Sample pound 30 cents postpaid. PERRY A. DUNCAN, Waco, Texas.

REAL ESTATE

HAROLD O. WRIGHT COMPANY — Rentals, Sales, Property management. BEVERLY HILLS, HOLLYWOOD, BEL AIR — 8439 Sunset Boulevard — Hollywood 5341

REAL ESTATE — SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE — Our own money to loan — BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES — THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc. 368 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62779

SALESWOMEN WANTED

APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED NOW FOR PERMANENT OPENING JANUARY 1ST WITH CHILDCRAFT, the new Child-Parent Plan. Full training and co-operation given highly qualified woman over 26. Prefer ex-kindergarten or ex-primary teacher, or one who understands children. Successful representatives can qualify for managerial positions now open in various parts of country. Commission, bonus, transportation. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, street address, phone number Dept C., Suite 1000, 35 E. Wacker Dr Chicago, Ill.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation — A Non-Profit Organization — Established 1922 — Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES, separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS. N J State License. Descriptive Booklet. Telephone 758. PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EFFICIENT American woman, university graduate, speaks Spanish, permanent passport, desires position representing American firm. Write MRS. MILLER, Apt. 121, Mexico City, Mexico.

STUDY SUPPLIES

READERS, Students: Prang Charcoal Pencils for lesson marking increase joy of study. 2 pencils, plastic eraser, 50c in stamps, postpaid. E. E. JACKSON, Newton, Iowa.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Is Open Evenings Until Christmas

For those who cannot conveniently shop during the daytime, Blatt's will be open every evening until Christmas. Plan to have your supper in our Mezzanine Grill and spend the evening hours shopping leisurely in this great treasure house of gifts.

M. E. BLATT CO. — *Atlantic City's Great Department Store* — Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER — *The Square Deal Store* — Hardware and Housefurnishings — 1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — PAINTS and VARNISHES — PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Shop at SCHOPPY'S *for Your Christmas Gifts* — WM. SCHOPPY, *Jeweler* — 1130 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

ERNEST BEYER Inc. — *Beautiful Christmas Cards* — 1722 Atlantic Avenue

DIAL 4-7424 — HARRY HASSON — *Florist* — "New Ideas in Floral Art" — 1744 PACIFIC AVE., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR — Furrier—Cold Storage — Tailoring—Dry Cleaning — Coll. 485 — 713 Haddon Ave

CRANFORD

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EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU — If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 456 ELMWOOD AVENUE. Orange 4-5663. 9 to 11 daily. Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC — MEMBER OF F. T. D. A. — 75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE — Near Grove Street — Or. 3-1244 — Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Christmas Cakes in attractive gift wrappings — Rich Coffee Cakes Made to Order — Fechner's Bakery — 453 CENTRAL AVENUE — Or. 3-1708

Have a Merry Christmas With Martens' — Ice Cream, Candies and Favors — 291 Main Street — Or. 3-8680

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

This Bedside Radio at $13.50 — only one of our many attractive and useful Christmas Gifts — *Electrical Appliances of All Kinds* — Christmas Tree and Outdoor Decorations — GARDNER ELECTRIC CO. — 13 WASHINGTON PLACE — OR. 3-8503

Delicious and Unusual — FRUITS—CANDIES—NUTS — Aplets, Maple and Honey Confections *for Christmas Packages* — Sundried, Unsulphured Fruits, Tree Ripened Oranges and Grapefruits. — OLIVE MAY CO., Inc. — 13 WASHINGTON PLACE

IDEAL MARKET — Sends Out to All Greetings for a Joyous Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year — 232 SPRINGDALE AVE. — Or. 3-1542-1543

KROLL *The Jeweler* — Hamilton Watches $37.50 and up — Elgin Watches $19 and up — *Other gifts $1 and up* — 515 MAIN ST., OPP. WOOLWORTH'S — OR. 4-1545

PHILCO RADIO SHOP — 1 NO. HARRISON ST., EAST ORANGE — Complete Line of 1936 Philco and De Wald Radios — *Expert repairing under the supervision of factory trained engineers.* — All new sets serviced unconditionally for one year.

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions — EAST ORANGE CAB CO. — *Also Storage and Complete Service* — CROSS' GARAGE — 4 ARLINGTON PLACE — Or 5-9000

Amoco Service Station — Morton and Parsons — *Courteous Service* — Lubrication Our Specialty — WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

BOND LAUNDRIES *offers you its conscientious* Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service — Moderate Rates — All work done on premises. — Phone Or. 4-7575 — 317 Main St. — Cash and Carry 20%

ENGLEWOOD

For Christmas — Poinsettias, Azaleas, Cyclamen, Begonias, Trees in Tubs, Wreaths, Cut Flowers, Corsages. *Flowers by Wire* — Art Flower Shop — 8 No. Dean St. — Eng. 3-4884-5

CAMPBELL'S — *dedicated to lovers of Flowers* — 27 E. Palisade Ave. — Ph. Eng. 3-2245

EDITH KERR — Reduction of 25% on All Fall and Winter Dresses — TEL. ENG. 3-4948 — 13 DEAN ST.

HACKENSACK

Aylward's — *Nuts and Candy* — 254 MAIN STREET

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FUEL SERVICE, Inc. — 'blue coal' — Koppers Coke — Beech and Railroad Ave. — Hack. 3-0500

Famous Fain — Beautiful and Practical Christmas Gifts of KNITWEAR — 228 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS — Dresses - Coats — Suits - Hats — 216 - 216½-218 Main Street

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY *Of Good Things To Eat* — FEIST BAKERY — *Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best* — "LOOK FOR THE ORANGE BOX" — "Our Five Expert Girls Insure Prompt Service" — 247 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S Christmas Gifts — Which Men Really Like — *Quality Clothes Since 1888* — 222 WASHINGTON STREET

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN (Continued)

Greeting Cards - Gifts — 20% Off to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor — Modern Office Supply Co. — 92 HUDSON STREET — HOBOKEN, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1865 — A. J. VOLK CO. — *Morticians* — HOBOKEN and TEANECK — Phones — Hoboken 3-0820 — Teaneck 6-0203

Christmas Gifts at EDWARD RATHJEN — 1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET — End Tables—Console Tables — Magazine Racks—Sewing Cabinets — Telephone Stands—Foot Stools — Tel. Hoboken 3-1129

Steves Beauty Parlor — 1220 Washington Street — Tel. HOB. 3-5922 — Specializing in INDIVIDUAL HAIR STYLES, SELF-SETTING PERMANENTS, etc. — *Dry hair may be corrected under our care.*

IRVINGTON

Ideal Christmas Gifts!! — The RED CROSS Shoes at $6.50 — The FLORSHEIM Shoes for Men and Women at $8.75 — Also a fine selection of slippers for men, women and children. Moderately priced. — HIRSCH'S FINE SHOES — 1009 SPRINGFIELD AVE AT THE CENTER — IRVINGTON, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

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Buy Your Gifts For Men at a Men's Store — Shirts, ties, hose, underwear, sweaters, hats, pajamas, gloves and everything else he wears. — Leo Gottlieb MEN'S SHOP — 26 MONTICELLO AVE., JERSEY CITY

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY — 11 Local Offices in Hudson County

JESSIE T. MITCHELL DRESS SHOP — SILK UNDERGARMENTS — MUNSINGWEAR — McCALLUM HOSIERY — FINE HANDKERCHIEFS — CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS — Open every evening beginning Dec. 16th — 700 Bergen Ave. — Jersey City, N. J.

DONALD F. WOOD — *Funeral Director* — 74 Fairview Avenue — Tel Bergen 3-4288 — *Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired* — LADY ATTENDANT

The GRACE SHOPPE — *Freda Malz, prop.* — Properly Fitted Foundations — Hosiery—Lingerie—Gloves — 910 Bergen Avenue — Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-2958 — *Near Journal Square*

Fruit Cake, German Lebkuchen, Angel Cakes, New Year Cakes — And Many Many More Festive Goodies Are to Be Found at — ADAM BLUM'S BAKERY — 625 Newark Avenue, Jersey City

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE — WM GEIGER Proprietor — Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry — GRUEN WATCHES — 590 CENTRAL AVENUE — NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

DEKIMPE'S FLORAL SHOP — SPECIAL — Christmas Flowers — 285 Central Ave. — Tel. Journal Sq. 2-0924

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning — MOVING — STORAGE — RUG CLEANING — NEW FURNITURE DEPT. — GOODMAN'S — 830 BERGEN AVENUE — BER. 3-8100

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by B. Grossman & Co — 342 CENTRAL AVE.

Shop in Comfort— Even at This Late Date! — SPINGARN'S WOMEN'S SHOP — Hosiery - Gloves - Underwear - Corsets — MONTICELLO AVENUE AT JEWETT — JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Bergen 3-5398

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY — FRED DIEZ — Christmas Greetings to our Monitor Patrons — We have a large variety of Holiday Cookies and Marzipan — 175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

DARE'S FLOWER, Inc.
Let Flowers
Convey Your Christmas Greetings
Member F. T. D.
90 BAKER ST. SO. 2-1676

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Grace M. Cunningham
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS
Artistic and Inexpensive
Exclusive Styles in Millinery
at Season's Lowest Prices
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-4335

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR, N.J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
221 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Christmas Is Just Ahead! ! !
Cookie Cutters—Pudding Moulds
Our store is stocked with all sorts of useful gifts! Stop in and see for yourself!
Phones Mtc. 2-3210, 2-3211

RUGS
Useful Gifts for Christmas
Hooked Rugs $6.50 up
B & T
ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
11 Church St. (Hinck Building)
Montclair 3-1310

"Gifts for Men"
COMPLETE STOCKS Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks, Arrow Shirts, Hickok Belts, Buckles and Jewelry, Paris Garters.
RELIABLE OUTFITTERS, Inc.
CLOTHIERS and FURNISHERS
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Open Evenings Ph. MOntclair 2-2906

Remember Your Friends This Christmas
Our preseason purchasing has made our prices phenomenally low. Come in and be convinced.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
In FLOWERS and PLANTS at
Massmann
FLORAL ARTISTS
416 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J. 201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair

Highgate Hall Coffee House, Inc.
Luncheons from fifty cents
Dinners from seventy-five cents
Catering to Bridge Parties a Specialty
UPSTAIRS OVER BELLEVUE THEATRE
Upper Montclair

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J
Phone Mont. 2-0510

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Plum Pudding
1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 59c, 3 lbs. 85c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Ph. Montclair 3-0220-1

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

Red Cross Shoes
$6.50
"The Lowest Price High Grade Shoe in America"
404 Bloomfield Ave. Wellmont Theatre Bldg.

NEWARK
You will find many things at this friendly neighborhood store that make substantial, practical
Christmas Gifts
Season's Greetings
Broadway Hardware Co.
594 BROADWAY, NORTH NEWARK

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Flowers and Pottery
HU. 2-6060 and OR. 4-7173 621 Central Av.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

FOR CHRISTMAS
A Prize-Winning Wave
Let the Courtesy experts transform your coiffure into waves of natural loveliness. Waves start from $2.50 up and are completed under the personal supervision of Alice Ellis, hair stylist of note.
COURTESY BEAUTY SALON
23 Warren St., near Washington St.
Back of Goerke's—ALICE ELLIS, Prop.
Telephone MArket 3-9766

Newark Hardware and Plumbing Co.
Extend
Cordial Season's Greetings
To Their Patrons and Friends
148 MULBERRY ST. MA 2-7285

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THE LITTLE SHOP
356 PASSAIC AVENUE
Acceptable Gifts
Dresses Allen A. Hosiery
Tenafly Handwoven Scarves
Bags, Lingerie
TEL. NUTLEY 2-0140

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PHONE NUT. 2-1734
Firestone Tires, Battery Service
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688 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Corner Kingsland Road

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Priscilla Sewing Cabinets...$1.10
Sandwich Toasters with Waffle Plates..... 3.95

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All Makes, Models, Types and Prices
Trade In Your Old Machine
Terms $1 per Week
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
192 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

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New Dresses for the Holidays
SPECIALLY PRICED
DIAMOND'S
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Formerly The Hollywood Florist
Large Selection of
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Christmas Gifts!
Hardware, Household Wares, Paints, Plumbing Supplies
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147 Main Street Orange, N. J.

The Rose Shop, Inc.
Our stocks were never so complete as this year. Last minute shoppers will not be disappointed here.
Practical Gifts for
Infants, Children and Women
Appropriately boxed for Christmas Gifts
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Season's Greetings
Irene's Flower Shop
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PASSAIC

BURCHARDT AND VOIGHT
20 BROADWAY
Candy for Christmas
Attractively Boxed, Attractively Priced
Homemade Pies and Cakes
LUNCHEONETTE
Everything Finest Quality
TEL. PASSAIC 2-0156

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TEL. PLFD 6-0642

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Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
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NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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May We Suggest
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Charge Accounts Invited

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FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
For Holidays and Night Service
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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
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Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
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You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

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Columbia, Imperial and Peerless Bicycles—Kitty Kars—Sidewalk Bykes—Velocipedes and Wagons—Aeroplane Kits—Boats and Supplies.
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EFFICIENT REASONABLE
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COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
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MILK
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Opp. City Hall
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Phone
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General Electric and RCA-Victor
RADIOS and SERVICE
TUBES—PARTS—RECORDS—MUSIC
Lowest Prices and Terms
Dowca Engineering Service
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SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
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May We Help You Select Your
"ELECTRICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS"
R. G. RADIO COMPANY
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OIL BURNERS
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"Make Your Gifts Practical Ones"
ROASTERS OIL HEATERS
CUTLERY PAINTS
H. H. LUDEWIG
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E. L. ROBERTS, Inc.
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Sole Distributors of
FINERY HOSIERY
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Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
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Visit our store. Compare our prices.

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More Heat — Less Ash
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BORSCHNECK and NOTT
flowers of distinction
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COOK'S
Free Estimates on Vacuum Cleaner and Electrical Repairs
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A Special Selection of Christmas Gifts at Popular Prices
Complete Outfitters to Men
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Preserves
16 oz. 60c
8 oz. 35c
Chocolate-covered Kumquats, $1.25 lb.
Chocolate-covered Orange Peel, $1.50 lb.
OAK TREE INN
CORNER 5TH AND MORRIS AVENUES

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A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
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DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR
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1143 EAST STATE STREET
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214 S. Broad St. Baker

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Gifts and Decorations for Christmas
Mrs. E. R. Blake, Mgr. Tel. 5857
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No Rubbing No Polishing
—GILCO—
Gloss Finish Wax for Floors
Pints 55c *Free Delivery* Quarts 85c
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Established 1854

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For the
Thirty-sixth Christmas
this store affords a wide selection of beautiful merchandise for your Christmas giving.
Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
206 BROAD STREET - WESTFIELD, N.J.
Open evenings until nine.

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
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Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
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Our Christmas Fruit Cakes
and a large variety of all the goodies are ready for the holiday season

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET Inc.
70 ELM STREET
and you will find everything you want for your table in the line of food products.
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EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS
will find here a most extensive line of Ladies' and Men's Watches priced from $10.00 to $250.00. They carry our guarantee of quality and value.
Have us lay one aside for later delivery.
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JEWELRY
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PENNSYLVANIA

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"Say it with Flowers and Say it with Ours"
NEW YORK FLORAL COMPANY
Artistic Decorations for All Occasions
Most Beautifully Executed
Phone 9685
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Delivery made anywhere

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SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
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The Home of Famous Shoes
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Jewelers Over a Quarter of a Century
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Christmas Gifts of the Kind of Jewelry You Like

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Established 1860
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Fruit Dept.
Quality Fruit and Vegetables at Moderate Prices
Dial 5258 7-11 South 7th Street

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Private Sale of Furniture Prior to Public Sale of All Merchandise in This Department
We are going to discontinue Furniture and everything will be available at considerable saving. This includes all nationally known furniture as well as odd pieces, rugs, tables, lamps, living room suites, bedroom and dining room suites, etc. Public sale will be announced later.
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534 Main Street Tel. 812

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The Treasure House of Gifts
From 25 cents up
The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

Visit Our Gift Shoppe
THIRD FLOOR
for Christmas Gifts That Are Sure to Please
Also Children's Slippers, Hosiery for Men and Women.

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BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
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Lawrence
Cleaners and Dyers
402 WEST THIRD STREET Phone 22-987

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DEPARTMENT STORE. ERIE, PA.
All Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts given special wrapping

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Always Reliable
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Potted Plants and Trees
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5c to $1.00 Store
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GOLDSMITH'S
North Market Square
Furniture, Interior Decorations and Gifts

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

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Take . . . Give . . . Send
Whitman's
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16 and 1306 North Third Street

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Fancy Table Groceries, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes
Turkeys, Chickens
SECOND AT STATE STREET
Phone 8275

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CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

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Everything in Music

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PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

Ye Ladye Shoppe
7 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
HOSIERY, LINGERIE
PAJAMAS
Open Evenings

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Gifts of Lasting Interest for the Holiday Season
A Choice Selection
HELEN HARRITY PIDGE
132 Valley Road, Ardmore
Phone Ardmore 1482

LYONS *Hardware*
26 W. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
TOYS
Headquarters for
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PHONE ARD. 1496-97

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CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
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Christmas Wreaths and Table Decorations. Unusual Glass and Pottery Suitable for Gifts.
233 HAVERFORD AVE., NARBERTH, PA.

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Gifts - Toys
Games
Linens—Handkerchiefs
Hosiery
LENDING LIBRARY
Large assortment of
Christmas Cards
THE GIFT SHOP
MISS ADA L. PFLUEGER
Opp. Elkins Park Station—Elkins Park, Pa.
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

A new convenience for shoppers, commuters and suburban dwellers.
Suburban Tea Room
47 and 49 North 17th Street
Just north of Pennsylvania Suburban Sta.
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
Fresh Eggs, Creamery Butter.
Green Vegetables
8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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City and Suburban Work
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Bring Your Family To Dine
Upsal Garden Grille
Famous Dinners, 65c
Sunday Dinners, 65c and 85c
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Fresh Vegetables. Our Own Baked Pastry.
FRANK I. D. SEELEY, *Supervision*
No liquor served
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GERMANTOWN
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BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

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KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH
(Continued)

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A large collection of Antique and Odd Diamond Jewelry, Old Silverware and Handcraft, Sterling Silver Jewelry.
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Optician
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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25 Engraved
CHRISTMAS CARDS
$3.00 and Up
Box Assortments 50c and $1.00
Glove Repairing and Cleaning
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Ankle fashioned Oxfords...FOR MEN
$7.50 to $11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
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The Christmas Store Beautiful is again a giant storehouse of attractive and useful gifts for everyone on your list.
READING, PA.

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
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For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

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GUTH'S
For fine luggage and leather goods at popular prices
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FINER APPAREL
GIFTS
for Men, Women and Boys.
'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
522 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Germaine
DECORATIONS AND LINENS
Gifts of All Kinds
418 FRANKLIN STREET

RICHARDS TOY CORNER
Reading's Largest Selection of Toys
Front and Buttonwood Sts.

LE VAN'S HATTERRIE
Registered
Practical Hat Renovators
Agents for SCHOBLE HATS
Phone 23925 639 Church St.

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Useful Gifts for Christmas
HOSIERY, PURSES, SCARFS, GLOVES, MILLINERY—MODERATELY PRICED
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
Ann K. Strauss
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

NAMLOC
Frosty Fruit—Ice Cream Cake
Serves 8 Generous Portions. Delivered Scranton-vicinity 90 cents. Very appropriate for Christmas and all occasions.
Product of NAMLOC, Inc.
Phone Scranton 4-4984

HENRICH'S BAKERY
and
DINING ROOM
also features Delicatessen
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

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"The World's Largest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
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LYDIA JONES QUINN
Ladies' Ready to Wear
1301 Sanderson Avenue

COURSEN'S STORE
Fine Groceries
345 Jefferson Avenue

ROBERT ROBERTS
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Christmas Greetings
To our many friends and readers of The Christian Science Monitor—We invite you to visit our store and see the many novelties and new commodities we have to offer. Do your Christmas shopping in SEWICKLEY and at a store you can depend upon for quality and service.

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

Christmas Greetings
from
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

THE LITTLE SHOP
BROAD STREET
Negligees Hose
Imported Leather Bags
Evening Gowns

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Fine Tailoring
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289 601 Beaver St.

WALNUT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
EVEREADY PRESTONE
412 WALNUT ST. Tel. Sewickley 364

A General Electric
REFRIGERATOR
For Christmas
Call for information concerning
LIBERAL GIFT OFFER
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS

W. J. MULLAN CO.
CHRISTMAS *suggestions for the home*
KELVINATOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
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GIFTS
For Everyone
Open Evenings Until Christmas
SUPLEE'S

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TOYS
Jonas Toy & Stationery Shop
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Open Evenings

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Established 9 Years
Latest improved methods including ZOTOS heaterless
Permanent Waving
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting by male expert.
All licensed operators
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GIFTS that are dependable
SHIRTS NECKWEAR
PAJAMAS GLOVES
MUFFLERS SLIPPERS
at moderate prices
Open Evenings LU-BEN'S Guaranteed Values

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Cleaners - Tailors
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UPPER DARBY—
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INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Pembroke Avenue East of Union Avenue
LANSDOWNE, PA. Phone Madison 530
Family Budget Laundry Services
We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts
Suburban and W. Phila. Collections and Deliveries

WILKES-BARRE

Women's Barbizon Tailored Lingerie
For sizes 32 to 44
31½ to 43½ $2.98
Made of pure dye, pure silk. A size and length for every woman.
Mail orders promptly filled.
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YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

PARENTS! VISIT OUR LARGE
TOY DEPARTMENT
Select your Toys from our vast assortments—You'll find just the things you want at just the right prices—"Why Pay More?"
STILLMAN'S
31-33 EAST MARKET STREET
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

YOUR giving a reason for it will not make it right. You may have a reason why two and two make five, but they still make but four.—JOHNSON.

Daily Features

DESPISE not any man, and do not spurn anything; for there is no man that has not his hour, nor is there anything that has not its place.—RABBI BEN AZAI.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Encourages Birds

FIB, chieftain of sparrows, and as brisk a bird as ever hopped and flew about Boston Common, dashed here and then there, and vice versa. His small eyes watched eagerly for any particles of this, that, and the other—which make up the Fib diet, when, as, and if he eats. There was a sparkling frost on the ground. Fib pecked now and then at a frost crystal.

The sun appeared through the trees, also Mr. Scroggins; although the latter appeared not through the trees, but on the walk. To Fib, Scroggins was as welcome as the sun, possibly more welcome at this particular moment, because Fib had a question for Scroggins and felt he might get an answer; whereas, if he had had a question for the sun, it would not be so easy to get an answer.

"Scroggins," said Fib, following the usual cordial exchange of morning greetings, "why is a sparrow's life such a hard one?"

The venerable squirrel stared at his young friend in amazement. He tied his tippet tighter, lifted his hat

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCROGGINS AND FIB

slightly, and swung his cane—all signs of extreme astonishment.

"A hard life? Birds?" said Scroggins

Fib skittered, then flew a short circle, then returned. "I didn't say 'birds.' I said 'a sparrow.' Now here's a tree," indicated Fib, nodding at a large oak. "It just stands there, winter and summer. It seems to live along without much effort. I have to keep on the hop every minute." The sparrow looked his friend in the face anxiously. The illustrious squirrel hurrumphed considerably. Finally, he placed both hands on the handle of his cane and leaned forward.

"My young Fib," he said. "I think trees are wonderful, very wonderful. But—" Here Scroggins picked up an acorn. "Here is an acorn from this oak. The oak tree must stay right here. You can look at this acorn and you can take it with you, if you want. But the tree can't go here and there. This tree never can go to the Garden and watch folks repairing the pond."

Fib caught the idea. So hard did it strike him that he flew violently into the branches of the oak, then flew to an elm and, all in all, was gone several minutes. When he came back, Scroggins was stepping away.

"Isn't it wonderful," said Fib. "You and I can go to places. Trees can't."

Scroggins and Fib walked along buoyantly for awhile.

"I'm certainly glad I'm a bird, especially a sparrow," Fib said, at length.

Scroggins hurrumpher and swung his cane. "Trees are all right too, you understand," he said.

Fib nodded, and flew off into one.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Tie Vote

Question: What happens in the case of a tie vote? Is the motion carried or lost?

Answer: A majority is more than half the votes cast. Consequently, if a motion that requires a majority vote has exactly the same number of votes against it as in favor, it does not have a majority and is therefore lost. On motions which require a two-thirds vote, an exact two-thirds would carry, since it would fulfill the requirement.

In either case, if the chair has not already voted, he may do so, since it might affect the result. Or, if a motion apparently has a majority of one, the chair may vote to make a tie, if he wishes the motion to be lost.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Quotation (K. B. D.)—The correspondent writes:

The following quotation in substance was used by Mr. Frederick Dixon in one of his early articles in The Christian Science Journal. Can you enlighten me as to its correctness, also as to where I might find it? I think it is by Huxley:

This world is one vast grim conspiracy of mutual murder from worm to man.

Will someone help the inquirer?

Salutations in letters (S. M. M.)—The inquirer writes:

It frequently occurs that letters are written to firms, officers, and individuals, when the writer is not certain of the sex of the ones being addressed. Please inform my agency through your Word a Day the proper salutations in the following cases:

1
Register of Deeds
Address
Dear ——— (the officer is a woman, but it is not known whether she is married or single.)

2
Christian Science Reading Room
Address
Dear ——— (it is not known whether a man or a woman is in charge.)

3
Beck & White
Address
——— (the firm is composed of a man and a woman.)

4
Woman's Magazine
Address
——— (sex of editor is not known.)

These are interesting questions, especially since women have come to play such prominent roles in fields which were once dominated entirely by men. There is, of course, very little authoritative literature on the subject; but the following answers are based on familiar practice:

1. "Dear Madam" is correct here. Under "madam," Webster's says: "A form of polite address . . . to a woman of whatever station when addressed as a stranger, as a business customer, etc. Hence, commonly, at the beginning of a letter to a woman. The corresponding word in addressing a man is 'Sir.'"

2. The letter might better be addressed to the Librarian of the Christian Science Reading Room; and in more than 90 per cent of such cases, "Dear Madam" would hit the mark. However, if we take this address as involving a style applicable in letters to any type of library (with more than a reasonable doubt about the sex of the librarian), "Dear Sir or Madam" might well be used. (See "Note.")

3. "Dear Sir and Madam" would be complimentary to the woman, provided the firm is small. If the company is a large one, "Dear Sirs" or "Gentlemen" is customary. (See "Note.")

4. "Dear Sir or Madam" would fill the bill; but we know writers who prefer merely "Dear Editor." (See Note.)

Note: In case of doubt, "Dear Sir" and "Dear Sirs" or "Gentlemen" are the old reliable salutations; for it has been observed that a woman is less concerned over being addressed as a gentleman than is a man over beieng addressed as a lady.

Brotherhood

IF I can feel sympathy—feel it within and without—then the dew falls and the desert begins to blossom. By sympathy I do not mean merely a fellowship in sorrow, but also, and no less truly, a fellowship in joy—a feeling for which we ought to have an English word. To be glad when your brother men are prosperous and happy, to rejoice in their success, to cheer for their victories; to be compassionate and pitiful when your brother men are distressed and miserable, to grieve over their failures, to help them in their troubles—this is the fraternal spirit which blesses him who exercises it, and those toward whom it is exercised.—*Henry van Dyke.*

California Sunset

Interesting Cloud Formations Over Point Loma, Calif., Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Arthur T. Merrill, Branford, Conn.

Daily Anecdote

Paganini's Rise and Fall

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NICOLO PAGANINI, one of the world's great violinists, was a sensation in London during his earlier appearances. The receipts from single concerts frequently exceeded £1000, mounted as high as £1400. Paganini received two thirds of the receipts, net, a very satisfactory return for an evening's work.

This fount might have been tapped so long as Paganini appeared in public, had it not been for his refusal to play at a benefit for distressed actors in Paris. So bitter was the reaction that, when he next went to England and announced a concert, the sale of seats was so small that the concert was abandoned.

It was while solo player at the court at Lucca, that he attained fame for his execution on the lone G string.

In Lighter Vein

Two Plus Three

Arthur, who was five years old, was being drilled in simple arithmetic by his teacher, who said: "If I put five candies in your hand, and you eat two of them, how many would you have then?"

"Five," replied Arthur.

"But," said the teacher, "how can that be true when you have eaten two?"

"Sure," replied Arthur. "Two on the inside and three on the outside."

Just Postponed

"So you bought a radio thinking it would keep your children home evenings?"

"Yes. But now it's worse. They wait around until the announcer says, 'Good night, everybody.'" — *Eagle Lake Headlight.*

His Error

A simple countryman saw a gaudy-plumaged parrot on the roof of his cottage.

He climbed up to capture it.

The parrot looked at him sharply, "What do you want?"

The countryman touched his cap. "Beg pardon, sir. I thought you was a bird!"—*Long Beach Press-Telegram.*

Ahem

"Gimme an all-day sucker," the youngster demanded of the candy man.

He was handed one.

"Looks kind of small," remarked the youth, looking at it doubtfully.

"Yeah, the days are getting shorter."—*Portland Express.*

What They Say

Travel Book

"The best travel book I think that will appear this year is 'North to the Orient' by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. There are times when she is as good an ambassador as her husband. You know there are times when the sun and moon are of equal brilliance."—*Edward Weeks.*

Freedom

"Everything that is worth-while in the world has been accomplished by the free, inquiring, critical spirit, and the preservation of this spirit is more important than any social system whatsoever."—*Sinclair Lewis.*

Expert Testimony

"The American housewife's roast turkey, chicken pot pie, and hot breads have the more predominant French cooking on the run."—*George Rector.*

The Magic Pencil—*Hm-m! a Lion!*

By STURGES

Using the precious Magic Pencil, the natives on this desolate island had bound little Midge to the stake. But, in the midst of their ceremony, they scream and scamper away!

Ah, the reason of the running away is clear! A lion had peered over a hilltop. On the beast comes. But Robin will be ready for the emergency if he can extract the famous pencil.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Guess Again

2.

Underline Your Choice

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. "Vindictive" means (*justifying, voracious, revengeful*).

2. "Numa Pompilius" is the name of (*an early Roman ruler, a small beast, a kind of cloud formation*).

3. The Ganges River empties into the (*Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea*).

4. The United States is larger in area than (*Canada, Brazil, Australia*).

5. "The Scarlet Letter" was written by (*Hawthorne, Howells, Lowell, Cooper*).

6. Bethlehem is (*north, south*) of Jerusalem.

7. Roget gave the world a (*dictionary, poetry anthology, opera, book of synonyms and antonyms*).

8. Boston is larger than (*Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco*).

9. If you were looking for the book of Amos, and you opened your Bible at Jonah, you should turn the pages at the (*right, left*).

10. (*One, two, three*) of the following words (*is, are*) misspelled: Twelvth, liquify, hazzard, hippopotamus, doggerel.

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Clothespin Bags

AS MY husband's earnings don't always take care of all our needs, I have helped out by making useful articles for my friends and relatives.

I have sold large numbers of clothespin bags, the kind made on a coat hanger that slides easily along the clothes line; also hot-pot holders, and small aprons. My husband helped me make bread boards shaped like a pig.—Mrs. G. L. R.

Brevities

New York Post: To show that all classes under Fascism make equal sacrifices for war, the Crown Prince of Italy has voluntarily reduced the size of his stationery from a four-page folder to a single sheet, giving the saving in paper to the Red Cross.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Informally we are advised that Captains Anderson and Stevens, at 14 miles and some odd feet above the earth, could barely see the price of bacon with the aid of a powerful glass.

Humorist: The latest design in carpets has small spots all over it. The very thing for the man who has trouble with his fountain pen.

Los Angeles Times: Some people would rather keep their lawn mowers than be good neighbors.

Guess Again Answers (2)

1. Revengeful.
2. Roman Ruler.
3. Bay of Bengal.
4. Australia.
5. Hawthorne.
6. South (6 miles).
7. Book of synonyms and antonyms ("Thesaurus").
8. San Francisco.
9. Left.
10. Three are misspelled (twelfth, liquefy, hazard).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Maestro and Pupil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

THE guests at a recent recital at a sanatorium here may have wondered what circumstances made it possible for the talented young singer to be accompanied by one of the best-known pianists and composers in America. This is the story:

In addition to his fame as a pianist-composer, the man is a noted singing coach, having coached a number of stars, among them Lawrence Tibbett and Richard Crooks. The young singer of the evening had also studied with him. When she had made arrangements for her recital, she wrote the maestro about her plans; then she added a good-natured line to the effect that the occasion would be a grand one if she might have someone like him play for her—but that she also would like to have a million dollars, a chateau in France, etc., etc.

What was her surprise, then, to receive word by return mail from New York that he would come! The busy musician said merely that he and Mrs. LaF— would enjoy a visit to Boston, and that he would be happy to assist her.

Those who attended the concert will long remember an evening of beautiful music, an occasion rendered doubly memorable because of the modest charm of a noted musician who gladly sacrificed time and expense in order to assist in the gratefully donated performance of a pupil.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 26

C. From Birth of Moses to Death of Joshua (continued).

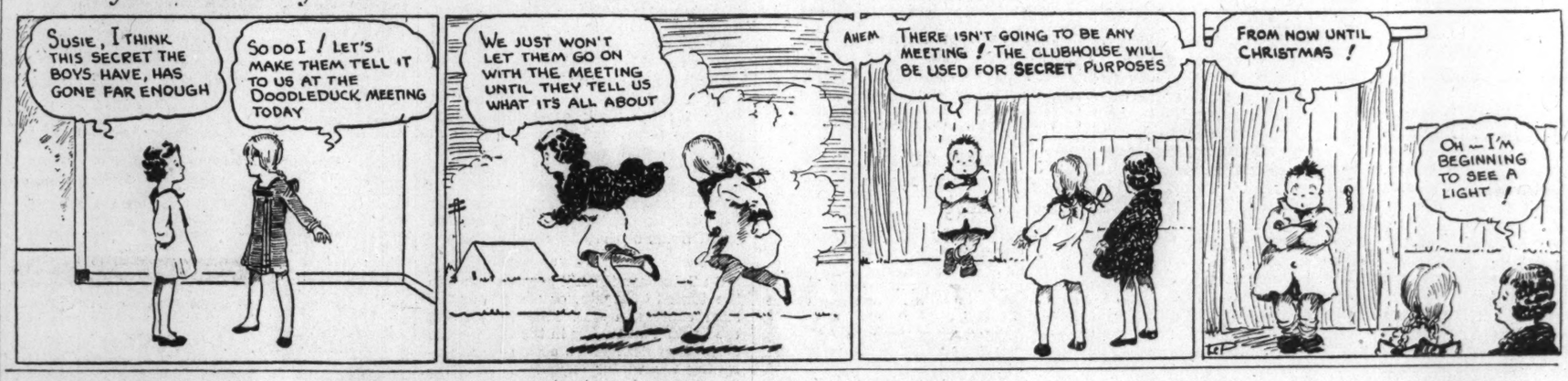
Aaron (Hebrew "mountaineer")
Eldest son of Amram and Jochebed, of the Tribe of Levi, Ex. 6:20, 25
Brother of Miriam and Moses, Num. 26:59
Three years older than Moses, Ex. 7:7
Married Elisheba, dau. of Amminadab of Judah, Ex. 6:23; 1 Chr. 2:10
Had four sons, Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, Ithamar, 6:23, 25
Their descendants, 1 Chr. 6:3-15, 50-53
Their courses as priests, 1 Chr. 24:1-19
God sends Aaron to meet Moses, Ex. 4:14-16, 27, 31
Chosen as Moses' speaker, 4:14-16
Accompanies Moses to Egypt, 4:29
Addresses Israelites and Pharaoh, 4:30; 7:2
Aaron as speaker—works miracles with rod, chaps. 6 and 11
With Hur holds up Moses' hands, 17:11-12
Comes to Sinai, 19:24; 24:9-11
Set apart for priest's office, chaps. 28-29; Lev. 8:1-9
Intimidated by the people, makes a golden calf, 32:1-4
God's forgiveness, 32:7
His excuse to Moses, 32:22
Judges Israel in Moses' absence, 24:14
Blossoming of rod confirms priesthood, Num. 17:1-10
Rod preserved in ark, Num. 17:1-10
Offers sacrifice, Lev. chap. 9
Sons, Nadab and Abihu, offer strange fire and die, Lev. 10:1-2; Num. 3:4
Places pot of manna in the ark, Ex. 16:32-34
Forbidden to mourn for his sons, Lev. 10:6, 19
Joins Miriam in murmuring, Num. 12:2
God rebukes them and commends Moses, Num. 12:1-8
Miriam becomes a leper, Num. 12:10
Aaron intercedes for her, also Moses, Num. 12:9-13
After 7 days she is restored, Num. 12:15
Aaron and Moses both guilty at the rock, Num. 20:12
Blesses Israel, Lev. 9:22; Num. 6:23
Stays plague after Korah's rebellion, Num. chap. 16
Not permitted to enter Canaan, Num. 20:12
Death and burial, Num. 20:28; Deut. 10:6; 32:50
Age 123, Num. 33:20
Priest's robe and office transferred to his son Eleazar, Num. 20:23-29

Miriam (Hebrew "bitterness")
Sister of Aaron and Moses, eldest of the three, Ex. 2:7; Ex. 15:20
Watches over Moses while in the ark, Ex. 2:4-8
Called "The Prophetess," Ex. 15:20
Ranks with Aaron and Moses, Mic. 6:4
Led the women in a song of deliverance, Ex. 15:20-21
Stricken for being jealous of Moses (leprosy), Num. chap. 12; Deut. 24:9
Died and buried at Kadesh, Num. 20:1

(To Be Continued Daily)

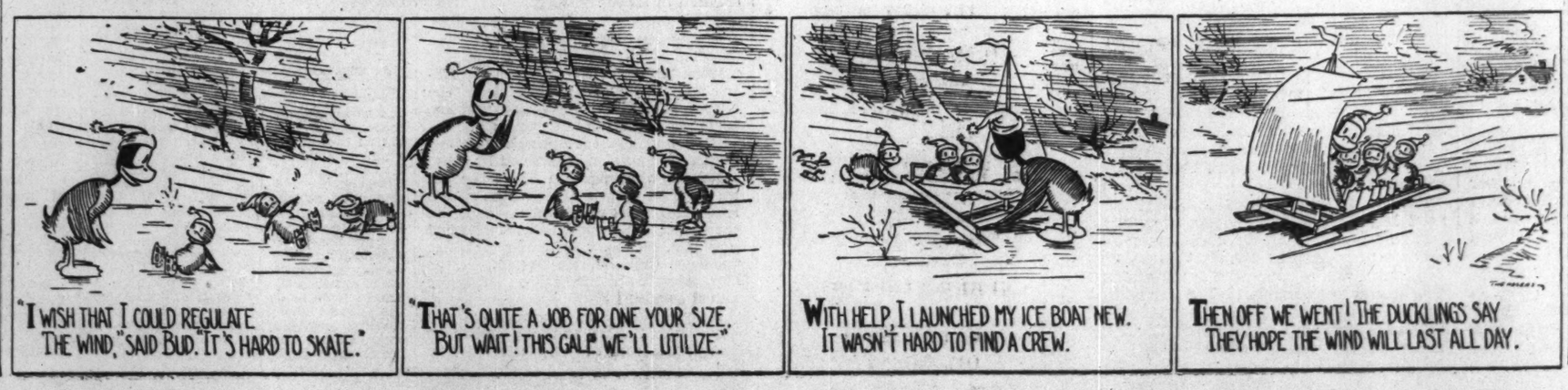
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Do Not Open Until—*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ice Boat*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What of Relief?

NO PROBLEM facing the American people today deserves more attention than that of relief. It is "always with us," but the last few days have witnessed several events which indicate that public thought is being pushed to basic decisions. These include: a White House announcement that public works appropriations for next year will not be more than $500,000,000 and that they will be sought as direct appropriations from Congress rather than as allotments by the President from a general fund; incipient strikes for more generous treatment, the worst being this time from a farm section, Iowa; preparations for a general congressional investigation of relief; and Herbert Hoover's St. Louis speech demanding a sharp curtailment and a return to local control.

Objective observers who know most about the relief question are slowest to make snap judgments. The problem has so many facets, conditions over the country vary so markedly and the line between essential provision for the worthy and unessential squandering on the unworthy is often so narrow and so much a matter of personal judgment that sweeping condemnation or commendation is rarely justified. For the same reason broad policies are not easy to formulate. But for the sake of simplification it may be useful to ask three questions:

1. Should relief be provided through public works or a dole?
2. Should it be national or local?
3. Should we seek a temporary or permanent remedy?

This newspaper has been persuaded that as a general rule work relief is better than a dole. The theory is that it maintains the recipient's morale and returns some valuable product to society. It must be confessed that some of the experiences in the last few months not only prove that such a system is more expensive, but raise a question whether as a matter of actual administration sufficient useful work can be provided. Out of the $4,000,000,000 relief fund for this year it was found possible to allot, by the first of October, only $327,000,000 to public works of a permanent type. Particularly if the Government is going to surrender as it did this year to labor pressure for maintenance of hourly wage rates, work relief becomes almost a luxury.

On the question of national vs. local administration of relief, evidence is piling up to show that transfer from federal to local hands is desirable as rapidly as possible. It may be that federal backstopping was unavoidable. We know that local authorities are protesting now against the shifts from national to local shoulders made this fall. But there is one rule that can be broken only at grave risk: The course between source and destination of relief should be as short and clear as possible. The receiving individuals or communities can then see that they also contribute. That is the only way to check the tendency to milk the treasury under supposition that somebody else is paying the bill. We might then see fewer strikes.

Reducing federal administration would also make for efficiency. Many of the charges of inefficiency or politics that have been raised against Washington management of relief have been exaggerated or wholly untrue. Mr. Arthur Krock, the New York Times' able and unbiased Washington correspondent, pointed out that charges that relief funds were timed to influence the November elections in New York and Kentucky overlooked the fact that Comptroller General McCarl, a Republican, controlled the release of the funds and fixed the dates. Yet local politicians have tried to get credit for relief expenditures and have encouraged the public to take a begging attitude. And dropping the actual machinery involved in federal administration would make for simplicity. Some of the figures quoted by Mr. Hoover on the 300 per cent increase in relief costs under the New Deal were very impressive.

While we should be slow to admit that there must be any permanent unemployment on a large scale, we must recognize that the basic problem is employment and not relief. If we were prepared to make our economic system operate as it should under the theory of capitalism, we should have neither the misery, the expense nor the political dangers of a paternalistic relief business. If we recognized that work relief and the dole are alike merely makeshifts for the proper distribution of goods and wages under a properly functioning system, we might make more effort to provide for consumption by right methods.

Let everyone who is tempted to block the free flow of goods and services by monopolies, tariffs, price-fixing and production control, whether by employer or employee, manufacturer or farmer, recognize that the price may be unemployment, relief, paternalism, and eventual breakdown of the system.

Running the British Gantlet

CRITICS of the Franco-British plan to stop war in Africa—and they are as the sands of the sea—should note this: The loudest protests have thundered, not down from the Ethiopian plateaus, not out of the capitals of the small nations of the League, but in the Parliaments of the two countries whose governments are responsible for the proposals.

And the loudest of all on the banks of the Thames. The Laval government is facing simply an accusation of having betrayed League purposes. But the Baldwin cabinet is looking into the double-barreled charge of betrayal of the League and of the British people's trust, reposed in it within the last few weeks through a general election, that it would work for the strengthening of collective security.

No Ethiopian, whose country the plan would have partitioned, has been stronger in denunciation of it than have the British themselves. It is going to be harder to satisfy British opinion with explanations than to repudiate the plan outright. Up to now Premier Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare have been handling it like a sizzling hot sweet bun—tossing it back and forth at each other, reluctant to let it drop to the floor, too wise to try to hang on to it. Both have been annoyed by the other's description of its origin. Sir Samuel likes to think of it as French pastry, Premier Laval as an English muffin.

As this newspaper said several days ago, the best way for the two responsible governments to save face is to about-face. It is reported that the House of Commons is preparing to demand nothing less than British repudiation of the plan. It is doubtful that Mr. Baldwin can produce any explanation for his government's motives that will be surprising and dramatic enough to mollify the honest British sentiment that has ranged itself against rewarding international outlawry.

Some of the circumstances which will be used in the apologia are being discussed. These are not impressive, and they evidently have not impressed the British Parliament. But of course it is in Britain itself that the plan is running the most grueling gantlet. The British Government may be loath to scrap it so suddenly. The British people have already done so.

Commendable Co-operation

"WE DO NOT like it, but we'll bear our part of the load," is what a letter from the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to Secretary of State Cordell Hull says in effect with respect to the recent Canadian reciprocal trade and tariff agreement.

The lumbermen have already criticized the provisions which will let a quota of Canadian lumber into the United States at one half the import tax. This quota is estimated to be equivalent to about a week's ordinary run of the soft wood mills in the United States. But the lumber industry declares its approval of the general policy of encouraging international trade and its belief in the soundness of this fundamental objective. Although it disagrees on details it offers co-operation.

This is an admirable attitude and one to be commended to a wider section of American industry. It will lead many to hope, as indeed there is much reason to expect, that the increased buying ability of better employed workers in many export trades will be directed into better housing to an extent that will more than cover the apparent momentary loss of market by the lumbermen.

School for Politics

TO THE victor belong the spoils! Not for a long time has anything appeared in the United States to defy this doctrine of partisan politics with greater force than Harvard University's projected graduate school of public administration. Lucius N. Littauer's $2,000,000 grant comes with special impact because not since Andrew Jackson's time has the spoils system in American government been more rampant than it is today.

This is an era of deep political unrest. Never since the Civil War has America been beset by more momentous issues than those which mark the present upheaval within the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the national Government, or the rising and more widespread conflict of power between the states and the central Government. Never has the need for intelligent, efficient service in public administration been more urgent.

Sir Arthur Salter has observed that an obvious flaw in the American system of government is the tendency to legislate beyond its capacity to administrate. That weakness is recognized by the donor of the new Harvard school: "I am confident that many of the mistakes in execution which have been made in projects sponsored by the present Administration would have been averted if there had been competently trained men to run them." This criticism is applicable not simply to one party; it includes the whole American political scheme.

A graduate school of government will never grind out statesmen. But it can do much to supplement its practical possibilities by perpetuating doctrines of self-government and by instilling in prospective office holders profound respect for political freedom.

Faults in the present system attest the need for an improved concept of public service which the Harvard project may well inspire. But in the last analysis, materialization of its potential usefulness depends on public support. The extent to which people comprehend the need will determine the scope and value of this new and vital step in higher education.

A Durable Dean

Book News of the Day

ONCE we stayed up all night in New York to discover at what hour one day ended and the next began, the span to be measured by the actual cycle of activity, not by the absolute points of midnight to midnight. From that and other experiences we have concluded that Manhattan dozes off momentarily at 3:45 a. m., and some minutes before 4 a. m. awakes with a snap to begin a new round of twenty-four hours. So it comes as a pleasurable verification of our researches to learn that Daniel Frohman, prominent in New York theatricals for these sixty-five years, never could see any sense in going to bed before 3 a. m.

At eighty-five he has got round to publishing his second autobiography, DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS (New York: Kendall & Sharp. $3.50). He was never a man to rush into things. When he announced his retirement from active producing twenty years ago he was merely preparing to retire eventually, just as now, along about 2 a. m., after a dinner following attendance at a play, he is likely to propose, the night being young, "Let's go somewhere and dance."

Daniel Frohman has been giving of his time and energy to the Actors' Fund, which assists needy players, since long before he wrote his first autobiography in 1911, "Memories of a Manager."

He came into prominence back in 1880 as manager of the Madison Avenue Theater, when "Hazel Kirke" was making long-run history in New York. Then came his own Lyceum Theater Company, with E. H. Sothern, Annie Russell and other stars and the Lyceum company in plays by Pinero, Jones and Fitch. After that, a new theater, also called the Lyceum, the old house having become obsolete, and more productions, with ventures into motion-picture production in 1912.

Mr. Frohman's theater experience began in 1874, when he was advance agent for "The Georgia Minstrels." In those days the western mining towns had a way of migrating to diggings rumored to be better, and the theater managers booked your show in pencil, the more easily to erase you and ink in a better attraction if one offered.

Mr. Frohman is concerned with famous people more as friends than as artists. This gives a firsthand savor to his memories, for he is content to leave to others evaluations of acting. He does speak of Salvini as the greatest of Othellos. He tells of Mansfield's undertaking to do "Candida" on Shaw's terms, that Janet Achurch crossed the Atlantic to act the title role. It devolved upon Mr. Frohman to arrange a satisfactory financial settlement with her when Mansfield found that the play had no part to suit him.

Mr. Frohman admits that managers often are in a hurry to cash in on the popularity of this or that personality. He implies that time takes care of all these things. He for one does not deplore the absence of masterpieces. "Let us," he says, "amid the abundance of the plays that reign, choose wisely those from which we may find the most acceptable entertainment, either through the special charm of the chief performer or the constructive skill of the author." He maintains that in plays women usually like emotion, men like character and the masses like action. "A play which embodies all these elements, as do so many successful plays, is sure to meet with popular favor."

E. C. S.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Supreme Court Building

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the United States Supreme Court Building, in Washington, D. C., I should like to call your attention to an article entitled, "High Court Opening in New Building," published in The Christian Science Monitor, wherein it is stated, "Cass Gilbert Jr. took up the work where his father left off, etc."

This statement is incorrect.

As member of the firm of Cass Gilbert, Cass Gilbert Jr. and John R. Rockart, architects of the building, I directed the construction of the building from its inception, with Mr. Gilbert's assent and counsel, and since Mr. Gilbert's passing over a year ago, as senior member of the firm of Cass Gilbert, Cass Gilbert Jr. and John R. Rockart, directed the completion and furnishing of the United States Supreme Court Building.

New York City. JOHN R. ROCKART

"Go, Break to the Needy . . ."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend of mine showed me a copy of the Monitor containing on the Daily Feature Page a query as to the authorship of the poem beginning:

"Go, break to the needy
Sweet charity's bread
For giving is living,"
The angel said.

A lady, Mrs. R. of Memphis, wrote that the poem was written by A. B. Rhinow—you say. I wish to confirm it. I wrote that poem years ago for a Donation Day program of a Deaconess Home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Then it was buried in the archives of that institution until the Deaconess Home had a financial drive conducted by a professional "drive" company. That company unearthed the lines, used it for the campaign, and used it in other campaigns. ARTHUR B. RHINOW

Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Oleaginous Horse

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It looks as if the United States were going to have an effective neutrality lock placed on the stable door—after the oleaginous horse has been stolen. V. A. H.

Long Beach, Calif.

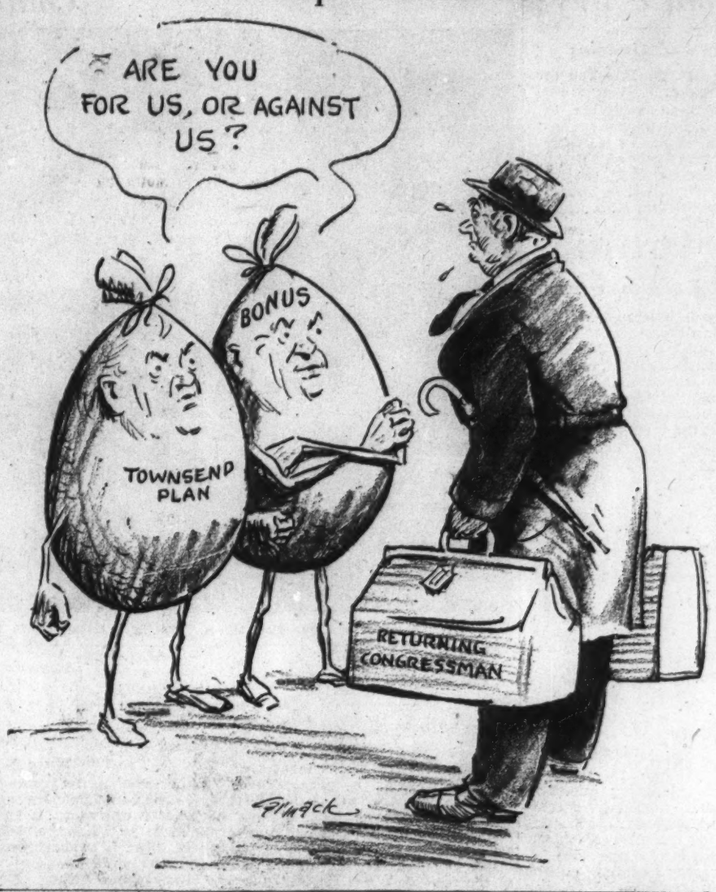
Armaments and Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Armaments assure peace about as effectively as liquor promotes temperance.

Dover, Minn. O. P. KRAUSE

The Reception Committee



Deserted Village—American Style

IN A FEW months another great dam in the Tennessee Valley will be completed, and the swirling, muddy waters of the great river which loops down into northwestern Alabama will flood a little valley and two tiny villages, once prosperous steamboat landings on the route to and from Paducah, Ky.

More recently the steamboats are rare. Only occasionally in the night the deep whistle of a cotton-hauling barge or a dredger conjures up in the imagination the old day of the stern-wheeler, of gigantic Negro roustabouts, and of crinoline and velvet-clad passengers. Now these towns are approached solely by automobile roads of fourth-grade type, corrugated, winding through valleys, past hillside farms, where men, women and children alike work barefoot in the fields, and return at night to cottages primitive beyond belief.

* * *

The approach to my little lost town was a narrow pass known as "the ridge road," lovely at all seasons. On the banks, ten feet above the roadbed, in spring the dogwood paled from green to white, rooster-head violets were blue pools at the roots of trees, and stiff woody stalks of wild honeysuckle shook graceful clusters of pink and fragrant blossoms on a breeze already sweet with crabapple, hidden by distance and the hillside. In summer, deep green foliage and thick veiling vines made the spot a cool retreat, while autumn brought the gaudiest of colors. Autumn nights brought to me in my room far from the road the musical voices of 'possum dogs on the trail, the bell-like confusion receding over the hill to the next valley.

The road led eventually through the town and down to the river bank, where there was a thick grove of stunted trees, weird and mystic from standing some months out of each year in ten feet of "back water."

In the village small stores faced each other across two city blocks of pavement; a bank, a general store or two, a smithy, a garage, a drugstore. Each place of business possessed a porch outside and a stove within, each in its season a gathering place for politicians.

All of us went twice a day to the post office for the mail; occasional letters, packages from mail-order houses, and magazines and newspapers. Here the boys and girls made "dates" for the coming play at the schoolhouse or the church ice-cream supper. Waiting for the mail to be "put up" we spent the social hours of the day.

* * *

On Saturdays the hill people came into the town to bargain, or "trade" as the local expression was. They interviewed the banker, arranging in the fall for the disposal of next year's cotton crop, borrowing for winter expenses, and gaining at the end of a hard season not even enough to buy clothes and shoes for the children in school.

The banker was also cotton broker, owner of the town's largest store, and operator of the cotton gin. While the "second pickin'" of cotton shone forlornly on bare stems in bleak fields, the farmer, who knew only cotton growing, borrowed to meet the expenses of harvesting and of next spring's planting. Contrary to opinions expressed by other writers on the subject, I found the hill people lived well on the produce of the land; vegetables which they canned for the winter, and meat which they smoked or salted. All in all they enjoy a better existence than humble dwellers in the city, save for the increasing shortage of actual coin.

Modern bungalows, like those in any city suburb, flanked ancient farmhouses, forever innocent of paint, silvered now to common color. Sitting far back from the road and approached by weed-grown carriage lanes were several fine old ante-bellum plantation houses, with balconies and beautifully proportioned pillars, whose kitchens, once detached, were joined to the rest of the structure with haphazard boarding.

Every denomination boasted a church building in which Sunday services were held twice a month, but the entire populace attended wherever there was "preachin'," and twice a year united in a union revival, in good weather, held out of doors in a "brush arbor" where pine boughs over scaffolding overshadowed rough benches.

Soon these buildings will be razed, and prosperity will have returned to the valley; prosperity, which, ever since the closing of the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals just after the war, has gleamed far, far on the horizon, will be in the ascendancy. If it does not show its beneficent influence in exactly the manner desired, the inhabitants of the valley are willing to accept the bitter with the sweet, and to give up the homes of their fathers for a higher standard of living. It is a circumscribed existence they will leave, narrow and yet gracious, the faint remembered music of the minuet or slow largo; no march time or gavotte; a mellow life, with time to read and play, to know one's neighbors.

The TVA towns which will supplant the soon-to-be-forgotten river ports will doubtless sound the brazen bugles of progress. Their inhabitants will live in miniature cities, well-planned, modern, sanitary, paved, lighted, wired, for modern convenience, and yet lacking the savor of times past. E. S.

Mirror of Opinion

An Unfair Tax

AT THE National Foreign Trade Convention, now meeting in Houston, it was proposed to make at least partial amends for an injustice done by Congress to the young Philippine Commonwealth. The circumstances were as follows:

In March of last year Congress made certain definite and implied commitments to the Philippines when it enacted the law granting their independence. One of these was a promise to exempt from import duty 200,000 long tons of coconut oil—a matter of utmost importance to the islands, since the production of such oil constitutes their second largest industry. On May 1, the terms of the act of Congress were accepted in good faith by the Philippine Legislature. But two days later Congress sent to the President a revenue bill, one section of which (designed to appease some of our farm interests) imposed a tax of 3 cents a pound on the same coconut oil which Congress had previously promised to exempt from duty. It was provided, to be sure, that the proceeds of this tax should be paid to the Philippine Treasury. But this was an empty promise, since the plain purpose of the tax was to discourage importation by the United States, and since the Philippine Government was forbidden to distribute any part of the refunded tax to the coconut growers. Forced to accept or reject the revenue bill as a whole, President Roosevelt signed it. But in a special message he described the tax as the "withdrawal of an offer made by Congress" and a step certain to cause hardship "among many thousands of families in the Philippine Islands."

At Houston, a spokesman of American industries interested in this question urged support of the Guffey-Dockweiler bill, which will be brought before Congress when it reconvenes. This measure proposes to waive the tax on that part (about 70 per cent) of the supply of coconut oil which goes into industrial channels, but to leave it on oil used in oleomargarine and other edible products. It is argued that this compromise should satisfy the American farm interests which originally favored the tax, and that it would increase the purchasing power of the Philippines for American products—our trade in that quarter having suffered recently. But all this is less important than the question of good faith. A broken promise on our part has increased the already large economic difficulties confronting the young Commonwealth Government, and we can well afford to help undo the damage.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Overhauling the League

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

NO MOMENT would appear to be more inopportune than the present to consider the desirability of revising the League Covenant. A great experiment is in progress and even those who have disliked and distrusted Article 16, and the possible consequences of the application of sanctions, can only remain silent until the result is seen. If sanctions succeed in shortening the war in Ethiopia, and in denying the spoils of conquest to the Italians, it is evident that the system of "collective security" will be reinforced. Should they, on the other hand, fail, it will then be time enough to decide on reorganization.

Yet, curiously enough, it is at this moment that the provisions of the Covenant have come under review by those who cannot be suspected of lack of energy in the application of those provisions. In the course of the British elections, it was suggested that amendments might hereafter be studied. And after the elections, important newspapers, friendly to the Government, and supposed to be "inspired" by the Government, raised the whole subject in something more than purely speculative form.

It would be altogether wrong to see in this trend of thought an attack on the Covenant. On the contrary, it is quite plain that while the Covenant has been taken for granted it has never been taken seriously. Nobody really suspected that virtually the whole world might unite, in accordance with the terms of Article 16, to ostracize and to impede the military efforts of a member of the League. Hitherto everybody had shrunk from the responsibilities of the Covenant. Now they were suddenly brought face to face with their pledges.

* * *

If they were not prepared to fulfill their promises, they should never have made them, or having made them they should have intimated in time their desire to be released. If they think those promises may prove too rigorous or too dangerous, on some conceivable occasion, they should have said so long ago. They cannot now decently evade their obligations, even though they think the execution of those obligations disastrous.

Be it understood that there is here no intention of expressing any opinion whatever on Article 16. The simple point, as it has emerged from discussions at Geneva and elsewhere, is that while no nation has the right to shirk Article 16 or to treat it as nonexistent in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, nations have a right, after watching its operations, to declare whether it should not be redrafted after the African affair is settled. Even as it is, it has not been interpreted literally. It leaves no option to the League members, if it is properly applied, but to cut off completely relations, personal as well as diplomatic, social as well as commercial, with an offending country. Yet we saw the paradox of ambassadors continuing to enjoy diplomatic immunity, and League members supplying Italy with oil, and trade being continued except for specified restrictions. Now, either Article 16 is right, in which case the behavior of the League nations is wrong; or the League nations are right in not applying the letter of the law, and therefore the article is badly framed. There are surely degrees of culpability; there should surely be room for flexibility. As it is, strange though the statement may sound, every League member, in endeavoring to apply the Covenant for the first time, deliberately broke the strict terms of Article 16.

In the light of this experience, what can be done to make Article 16 more enforceable?

* * *

But there are other articles, no less vital. By a mere subterfuge, it would seem, the unanimity rule, which has hitherto been regarded as an insuperable barrier, was surmounted in the case of Italy. Why not make any necessary changes which will clearly define how the voting shall be taken, and what should constitute a valid decision of Council or Assembly?

Above all, the famous Article 19 should be carefully looked at once more. It is not enough to try to stop wars when they begin. It is the business of the League to remove the causes of war. Article 19 says that the Assembly may advise the reconsideration by members of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance may endanger the peace of the world. That is an important power. But how is it to be exercised? Is unanimity in the Assembly required? Then an interested party can block the way. To whom is the recommendation addressed? To the interested parties, to the Council, or to the members as a whole? And how can such advice be binding on anybody? And, in any event, there is nothing in consideration or reconsideration which contains the smallest promise of real revision of a desirable sort.

In other words, Article 19 means very little in its present form. It should be a vital part of the Covenant. But it is far too vague to be useful. Therefore, if for no other point, the Covenant should be gone over, as soon as the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel is ended, and shaped into a better instrument of international policy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Lions and Lambs in Moscow

There They Lie Down Together, and Live Harmoniously, for a Talented Woman Has Proved That Animal Hostilities Are Not Basic

By Demaree Bess

A LION FOR A PET

Photos by Courtesy of the Moscow Zoo

Mrs. Vera Chaplina, "Keeper of the Cubs" at the Moscow Zoo, Appears at the Left With Her Lion Cub, Which She Raised on a Bottle From the Time He Was One Day Old. At the Right She Is Shown With Her Pet Cub and His Companion, a Collie Dog, and Two Youthful Helpers at the Zoo.

IT IS RATHER STARTLING to call upon a young woman in Moscow and be greeted at the door of her apartment by a rollicking four-month-old lion cub, who rushes with his companion, a collie dog, to greet the visitor. But Mrs. Vera Chaplina, who has lived with wild animal pets for 11 years, since she began work in the Moscow Zoo at the age of 14, assures her guests that her lion cub makes as agreeable a pet as her dog.

We called upon Mrs. Chaplina to ask about her experiments with wild animal cubs at the zoo, where she has been bringing up as one family a group of foxes, bears, wolves, jackals, Australian wild dogs, raccoons, badgers and goats. Every day this family may be seen playing together in apparent amity on the "Green Platform," which to Moscow children is the most fascinating place in the zoo.

While the lion cub wrestled with its dog companion at our feet, Mrs. Chaplina explained her belief that species of animals are not necessarily hostile either to human beings or to each other.

There are individuals in every species, Mrs. Chaplina explained, which apparently cannot be persuaded to become friendly to animals of other species. She, therefore, selects very carefully the members of her family at the zoo, to make certain that no such individuals are among them. When this precaution is taken, she has found that animals of all kinds not only tolerate each other, but enjoy being together.

* * *

Mrs. Chaplina is particularly interested in discovering whether animals of different species which have been brought up together as cubs will mingle harmoniously when they are full grown. She is, therefore, watching with close attention a group of wolves, badgers, raccoons, foxes and bears which are now 18 months old and have thus far lived together in complete amity.

"Of course, there have been occasional quarrels, as there might be in any family," she explained. "But none of the disputes has been serious, and the animals have soon forgotten them."

To Mrs. Chaplina her animals in the zoo are an ever-absorbing interest. She has spent most of her waking life for many years in the zoo, and her enthusiasm as she talks about animals is infectious. Her husband, an electrical engineer, joined us as we talked, and the lion cub, which had climbed up on a couch and gone to sleep, raised its drowsy head to accept his caress.

"Our seven-year-old son feels that he is facing a momentous problem," said Mrs. Chaplina smilingly. "He admires his father, and feels that he would like to become an engineer. But he also is interested in my animals, and likes to work with them. One day he decides to become an engineer and the next to become a professor of zoology. But I suspect that the animals eventually will win him. They are immensely appealing."

As a child of 13, Mrs. Chaplina visited the zoo as often as she could and was particularly attracted, as many children are, by the cubs. She appeared so often and stayed so long that she finally attracted the attention of Professor Monteilfel, the zoo's principal naturalist, and he asked her if she would like to become a junior helper. She gladly accepted the offer, and from that time has worked daily in the zoo.

One of the most interesting experiments which Mrs. Chaplina has made recently with animals is the rearing of a family of young rats by a mother cat. She believed that the traditional antipathy between cats and rats was not necessarily fundamental, and decided to test her belief by giving a mother cat some infant rats to nurse and rear. She took the rats and the mother cat's kittens and washed them in the same water. She then gave the rats to the mother cat in place of her kittens.

* * *

The cat accepted them and for several months has reared them with every appearance of affection. She carries the young rats around in her mouth, as she would her kittens. On one occasion, while she was carrying a young rat in her mouth, a strange cat appeared and attempted to seize the young rat. The mother cat laid it down and successfully defended it against the hostile stranger.

Asked how she had originally conceived the notion of putting cubs of many species of animals together, Mrs. Chaplina smiled.

"I am afraid I cannot claim a brilliant inspiration," she said. "It was really because of a housing shortage. In Moscow, you know, we must all live closely together because there are not yet enough apartments to go round. That was also true in the zoo in 1933, when I began my experiments."

She explained that the Moscow Zoo rears animals not only for its own use but for zoos in other parts of the Soviet Union. For so many animals there was not room enough to provide separate playgrounds for each group of cubs. Disliking too close confinement for any animals, she one day decided that cubs of different species might get along together. She experimented, first with three or four cubs, then with an increasing number, and discovered there was no lack of harmony.

That was the beginning of the Zoo's "Green Platform," the name she has given to the ample enclosure in which the cubs romp together every day for seven hours. This summer she has put together at one time 30 foxes, nine bear cubs, eight wolves, and a number of jackals, Australian wild dogs, raccoons, badgers and goats.

Visitors to the zoo always are interested to observe a number of children playing with the cubs in the enclosure. These are Mrs. Chaplina's junior helpers, who come to the zoo every day after school. Each child is a "patron" to some particular cub, and feels responsible for its care. The children are given notebooks in which they faithfully record the history of their particular pets, and set down their observations of their habits.

As we rose to leave, we asked a final question about the lion cub, now stretched at full length in sound slumber on the couch.

"Ah, the little lion has required as much care as my child," said Mrs. Chaplina as she rumpled the sleeping animal's ears. "His mother could not nurse him, so I brought him home when he was only one day old, and brought him up on a bottle. He thrived under my care, and now he is as vigorous a young animal as I have ever seen."

Rousing himself, the young lion lazily jumped from the couch and followed his mistress as she accompanied us to the door.

CHRISTMAS SERVICE

HE WAS A CONDUCTOR on the "O-wagen." Of course, there must be a million such conductors, for streetcars rush clattering along this line to and from the East Station very frequently. I had used them often, but never had to wait very long, so there must be many of them.

Still, I had always happened to get the one with this particular conductor. And how did I remember him so well? Not merely because he was short and stocky, with ruddy face and blue eyes, and with a cap a little too big, pulled down over his head. There are dozens of streetcar conductors in Vienna like that. And absorbed as I was when I took an "O-car," with such thoughts as: "Have I got my passport, my ticket and my money; did I put the light out and lock the door?" I would hardly remember a conductor just because of his looks.

There was another reason and it was that this particular man always charged me for my baggage. Of course, I know that's the rule. It's written in a book. And it's just. One must pay his way, and if he lugs a big suitcase around with him he ought to buy tickets for it.

And when I have my three conventional pieces of baggage—suitcase, typewriter and portfolio—I pay with a right good will. But when I have only one little suitcase and nothing else, I really ought to get by with it. And sometimes I do, with other conductors—when I go to the West Station, for instance. It's an interesting game that, and I always ask, "Will they stick me for my baggage or not; will they or will they not?"

When an amiable conductor appears, looks me and my baggage over—my little suitcase—and lets it pass without a ticket, I am pleased. I say to myself, "There's a man with a flair, with a heart, with romance, capable of a gesture. May his shadow never grow smaller." (I learned that phrase in Turkey.)

But the ruddy-faced "O-car" man had no heart, no imagination. He was just a stolid machine, doing his noble duty, and prying loose my shekels for the city of Vienna. So I argued, until last Christmas Eve, when I learned better. It was when I rushed over to Ungargasse ("gasse" is supposed to mean a little street, but "ungar" is a big one) to take an "O-car" to the station.

It was pretty late and I was puffing along with both hands full of baggage. I barely arrived in time for a car, and then had the misfortune of running into a jam. 'Twas wet and cold and slushy and everybody in Vienna seemed to be trying to press into this "O-wagen." Which would have been bad enough, but, to make matters worse, a poor old man, with a huge pack on his back, was also trying to get in. My ruddy-faced, duty-doing conductor was in charge and was doing his best to pilot the disgruntled passengers toward the head of the car. "Vorwärts," he kept saying, "Vorwärts." But even at that he didn't seem to be able to make room for the old man with the pack.

The passengers, aggravated and impatient, began to resent the delay and brusquely said to the conductor, "Let him walk. This is no freight car. He can't push in here with that huge pack on his back."

I am ashamed to say that most of us were inclined to agree with this heartless remark. But not the conductor. It revealed what kind of a man he was.

"Brothers and sisters," he cried, gently but loudly, "this is Christmas Eve. This is the night Jesus was born. This is an hour of love and good will. Especially of good will to the poor. You are going home to Christmas trees. You will hear Christmas carols. You must have Christmas in your hearts. Brothers and sisters, let this poor man in!"

I don't know whether the Viennese are like other people or not, and I don't know how such a sermon delivered in a streetcar in other cities would have worked, but it completely transformed that "O-wagen." A new atmosphere was created. It was as though we had been taken to some sacred place. For a moment we were merged into a real brotherhood.

Not only did we grow ashamed of ourselves, but we became profoundly grateful to the conductor. We were proud of him. We were glad there are spiritual men like him who remain friendly even in the jam and stress that follows a long, trying day, when the streets are filled with slush. For a little while he had helped the good in us to triumph and had enabled love to conquer selfishness.

All day long that conductor had been

Economic Dictator

Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, Who Contrived to Stabilize Germany's Currency After the 1923 Inflation, Now Exercises Great Financial Influence in the Third Reich

By J. Emlyn Williams

"WHERE SHALL I FIND Dr. Schacht?" I asked a German friend of mine, at a reception in the Wilhelmstrasse some years ago.

"If I am not mistaken," he answered, "he'll be somewhere in the middle of a group entertaining them with his inimitable stories. You will recognize him immediately by his collar."

Sure enough, there he was surrounded by Anglo-American correspondents, answering their questions with some very telling stories. There was the high turned-down-all-round collar, opening above the knot of the tie, which has always made him easily recognizable in any scene.

Schacht was already at that time a force in German economic and financial affairs, but his powers were small compared with those he now enjoys as the economic dictator of the Third Reich. Concerning few other public leaders in Germany have there been, at various times, so many unrealized prophecies of resignation or dismissal as about Dr. Schacht. For months his person was not acceptable to many radical National Socialists. The fact that he is not a party veteran—"one of the first 500"—was earlier a cause of disapproval to many who wished to substitute for him their own particular candidate. But these people forget both Schacht's unofficial work for the movement in the days before Jan. 30, 1933, and also that he enjoyed the confidence of Hitler. Schacht's opponents later attacked his financial policy, maintaining that he should have devaluated the currency months (if not years) ago, so as to help exports, rather than keep up the mark artificially. But these circles are still talking, while Schacht continues his policy.

What has been the career of this remarkable man, whose purposeful character even those who most violently disagree with him cannot but admire?

In 1923, the inflation figures for the German mark had reached astronomical heights and Germany was seeking a man who could master this situation and guide it to safety. The choice fell upon Dr. Schacht, already an important official of the Darmstädter and National Bank and known for his industry and energy. He was appointed Currency Commissioner on Nov. 12 of that year.

Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht was born in 1877 at Tingleff in Schleswig, the son of William Schacht, a small businessman. His three Christian names indicate a connection with Denmark and with the United States. His ancestors, on his mother's side, were of Danish extraction, hence the name Hjalmar. His father had accepted a post in New York in the early seventies and a few months later married Constanze Freiin von Eggers, in Brooklyn, after she had come out to the New World to join him. Later, the family returned to Europe, but the father's admiration for Horace Greeley, the great American editor of Civil War days, led him to give his second son, the future Reichsbank President, these two names also.

* * *

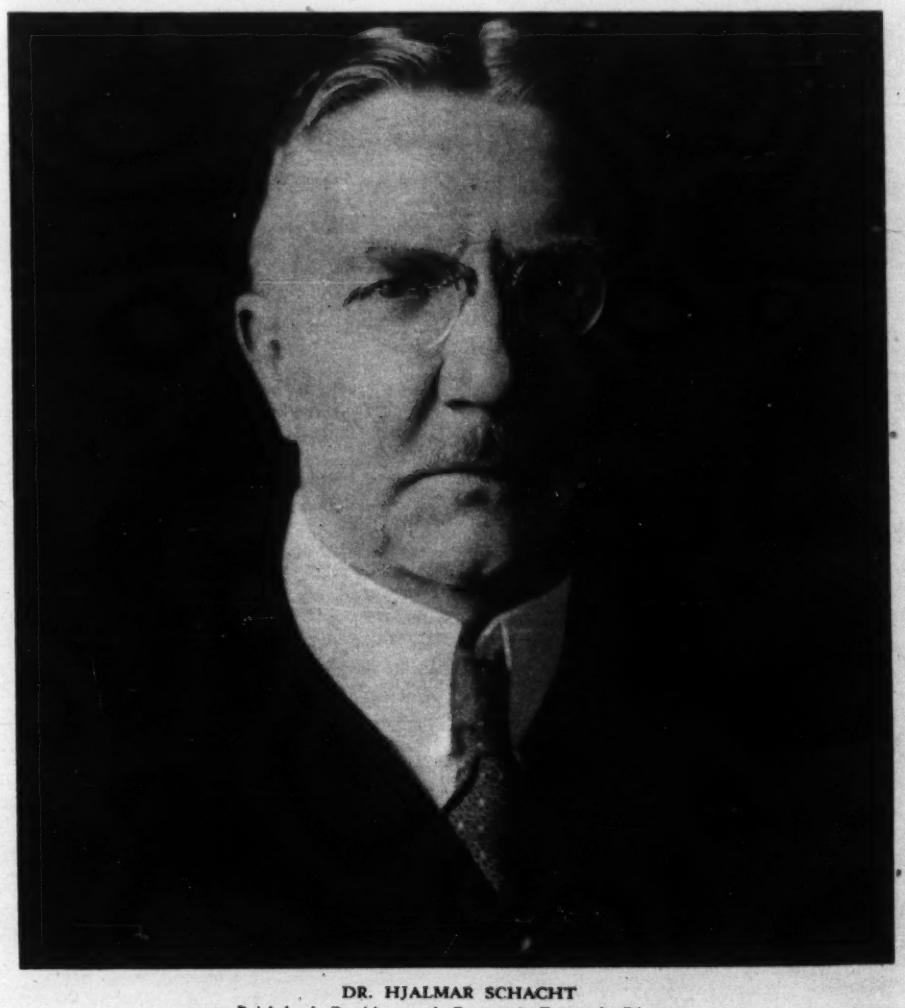
But for fortuitous circumstances, Dr. Schacht might well have been an American citizen. As it was, he was born in Germany, and began his studies at the Johanneum in Hamburg, from which he passed to Munich, Leipzig, Berlin and Kiel, in conformity to the habit of wandering from one university to another then prevalent in Germany. In 1899, he took his doctorate with a thesis on the "Theoretical Content of English Mercantilism," and then entered business life. After working for some years in the office dealing with trade treaties, he joined the Dresdner Bank, of which he became a director in 1908. During 1914-15, he was attached to the bank section of the German administration in Brussels, when it was occupied territory, and helped in the establishment of a note-issuing bank and the organizing of Belgium's war contributions. In 1916, he became a leading director of the National Bank.

Dr. Schacht has ever been a man of quick decision, and on that day in November, 1923, when Dr. Hans Luther, then Minister of Finance, now German Ambassador to Washington, offered him the position of Currency Commissioner, he had only a few hours in which to decide. He resigned all his offices and took a spring in the dark. A small back room in the Ministry of Finance, he says, which looked onto a narrow courtyard, was placed at his disposal. An empty writing desk with writing materials and a telephone was all he had, and it was only with difficulty that he secured a small adjoining room for his secretary, the only person he brought with him from his old office.

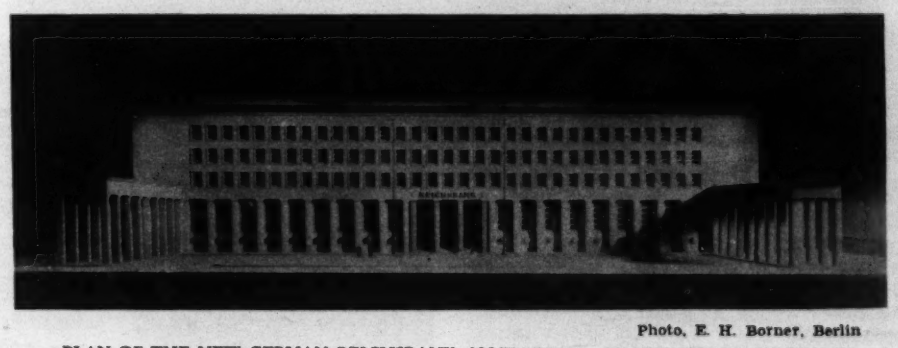
* * *

Dr. Schacht's problem was to stabilize a currency which then stood at 630,000,000,000 RM to the dollar, and 150,000,000,000 RM to the gold mark. His first two tasks were to stop the further production of paper marks and to call in the emergency money (about 400 to 500 trillion RM), which various local authorities and large private undertakings had found convenient to use. He was strongly opposed in his second task by Hugo Stinnes and the Rhineland industrialists, but Schacht remained adamant and won through.

This meant opposition, public and secret, which showed itself a few days later when the appointment of a successor to Herr Havenstein, the Reichsbank President, fell due. A combination of the offices of Currency Commissioner and of Reichsbank President was considered advisable. But banking and industrial circles did not want Schacht. Thanks, however, to the better understanding of the situation by the Reichsrat and the Marxist Government then in power, Schacht was appointed Reichsbank President on Dec. 22, 1923.



DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT
Reichsbank President and Germany's Economic Dictator.



Photo, E. H. Borner, Berlin

PLAN OF THE NEW GERMAN REICHSBANK, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN BERLIN

He continued in office until April 2, 1930, when he resigned because he refused to see "Germany bled to death through reparations payments."

This article is not a miniature financial and economic history of post-inflation Germany, and so the question of how far reparations payments were responsible for the country's currency collapse cannot be settled here.

Dr. Schacht's argument has always been that, but for reparations, Germany would never have been forced to borrow money abroad—her "private" indebtedness is therefore largely camouflaged reparations and her present inability to pay interest on money she was compelled to borrow is due to the policy of her creditors, who, through exchange depreciation, quotas, tariffs, etc., have made it impossible for her to accumulate sufficient export surplus to meet the transfer charges on these obligations. The real root of the trouble, many foreign experts maintain, on the other hand, lies not in reparations but in the financial policy which produced inflation. Thus one authority affirms that "between 1924 and 1930 Germany borrowed from abroad two and one half to three times as much as she paid in reparations, and these sums she used to restore reserves of working capital, rationalize her industries and finance a very substantial increase in the German standard of living."

Whatever the experts' decision in this matter, Dr. Schacht went out of public life in 1930 because of reparations and the whole policy of Germany's foreign borrowings. He returned again on March 17, 1933, as Reichsbank President under the National Socialists.

During the three years' interval, though not publicly employed, he continued privately to take a keen interest in all that was going on. On his return home from his American lecture tour, in December, 1930, he established personal contact with Adolf Hitler. This contact grew more intimate and Schacht convinced himself that Hitler was Germany's coming man. During the dark days for National Socialism, at the end of 1932, Schacht stood by his conviction, so that we find him, according to an oft-repeated story, declaring, in the early days of January, 1933, to an American friend who believed the von Schleicher Government was firmly established, that in three weeks it would be replaced by a Hitler regime. On Jan. 31, 1933, the day after Hitler came to power, Schacht received a telegram from his American friend, which read, "You are the best prophet I know, yet I must tell you your prophecy of three weeks was three days beyond the mark!"

Dr. Schacht's influence on the financial and economic development of the Third Reich has undoubtedly been paramount. He has been behind the financing of the great National Socialist employment creation schemes. Ger-

(Continued on page 14)

By R. H. Markham

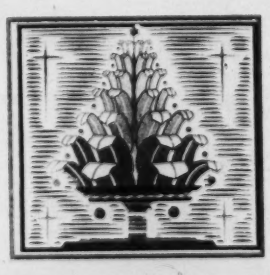
riding back and forth in the cold, striving to help people in and out and to bring order out of confusion. He had seen people scramble and shove and jam. Yet, unwearied, he had had grace and patience and faith enough to speak to us of brotherly love.

Instantly, the people crowded up the aisle and made way for the man with the pack. An elegantly dressed passenger helped him take it from his shoulder, while several others pressed the hand of the conductor, and offered him their thanks. He had not only served our heavily burdened fellow passenger; he had served us. He had brought Christmas to us.

All was very quiet in the car. No one cared to talk of trivial things. Everyone was deep in thought. And as they left, one here and one there, they said, "Thank you, Herr Conductor," or silently shook his hand.

That was my best Christmas service. It has made me try to be more Christian and has helped me see more of the Christ in rough, hard-working folks.

Every word of this is true, and the bearer of this Christmas message works every day on the "O-wagen" going to Ostbahnhof.



In the Bonds of Radio

From Broadcasting House in London This Friendly Force Has Given New Meaning to British Empire Unity, and It Is Showing the World How Much of Good Each People Expresses

By Elizabeth Yates

FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS, on Christmas Day, the British Broadcasting Corporation has put a girdle of good cheer around the world. Ostensibly to unite the Empire in well-wishing, the program reaches all who wish to hear and can listen, especially appealing to those English-speaking peoples who are united through tradition, present feeling, and peace-loving intent.

Last year, at the close of the program, the King spoke in part, "If I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labors of my reign of well nigh five-and-twenty years." This year, his words "this great family" have been taken as title and keynote for the Christmas Day broadcast. In an exchange of greetings the peoples of the Empire will be linked with the home country, the different countries calling each other as members of a family.

For six months preceding the broadcast the plan for it—gradually taking shape from a sheet of notes—is carefully worked out. The engineers make their enormous and complicated arrangements. Letters are sent to the colonies and the dominions informing them of the plan and they reply with suggestions and changes. Cables fly back and forth while London reviews the script that will be returned to the various points of the Empire for transmission. Rehearsals follow, any number of them, so the program may proceed with the smoothness of a well directed play. The idea of good-will-greetings exchange is woven into a tight fabric of sounds and voices that will enfold the Empire throughout the hours of Christmas Day—for though it is only afternoon in London, in Canada the day will scarcely have dawned, while in Australia it will already have passed.

* * *

Big Ben chimes half-past two from the Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament and carolers in London open the program by singing "God Bless the Ruler of this House." Ten sound pictures follow as London calls points in the British Isles—England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, alternating with points in the Empire—Canada, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand. Those who are called and who respond are not officials, celebrities, or even characteristic individuals but simple families, merry and united in their own groups, integrated with the Empire through kinship and loyalty.

As has been the custom in previous years, the program is organized by the B. B. C. with the co-operation of the broadcasting organizations in India and the dominions and the collaboration of the British General Post Office. The greetings pass through London from each remote point to the Empire by means of the worldwide network of the Post Office International Exchange. The sound, emanating from the different stations, is received by radiotelephone at Baldock in Hertfordshire, thence by wire to the control room at Broadcasting House in London. There, a group of men working in pairs route it over landlines to the home network of stations; to the shortwave Empire station at Daventry, and to the G. P. O. Rugby station for transmission to America. The whole action from the picking up of the sound in Australia to the audition of it in Canada, for instance, is practically instantaneous.

Who hears it? In London, where the short December day is already beginning to darken, people sitting in the warm radius of coal fires; in Africa, where the sun is burning on hot white sands. Baffin Land, where only one mail arrives in 12 months, turns the dials of its radio and instantly becomes part of the worldwide festivities. Ships at sea, cut off from the easy cheer and good security of the land. Planters in Ceylon who left England so long ago that to them it is no more than a memory of childhood. Drovers in the Australian cattle country. Farmers in South Africa who know England only as a name. Canadians who look on the clean snow outside their windows and smile as they remember the grayness of London.

And what happens? In India a group of soldiers feel that they are transported home and applaud as though they were present. A man living in the western part of the United States who had always thought of Britain as an hereditary enemy reaches for his first honest understanding of a nation. In the Azores a group of friends feel that they are part of a real family conclave. In the smallest county in England a mother, whose three sons have gone out to the dominions, considers the worldwide greeting her finest Christmas present.

* * *

Broadcasting House in London has among its files letters received from all parts of the world—letters graphic, touching, humorous, telling of different receptions. Many are purely technical, many bring suggestions; one wants a Cockney greeting, another a few words from a pearly king, or the laugh of the kookaburra. A district officer in Assam writes, "A Naga came and heard my set. About a month later he turned up again and asked for a summons against the elders of his village. He explained that after hearing the wireless he had returned home and told everybody about it. A few days later he had been summoned by the village council and fined a pig for telling lies. The elders duly turned up and I made them listen and I later got a report that the pig had been returned."

A correspondent of the Palestine Post writes in to describe the world broadcast of the bells of Bethlehem. "Through the window one could see the Moab Mountains lit by the rays of the setting sun, striking into the deep cleft of the Dead Sea Basin. 'This is Bethlehem, London,' said the chief engineer, in an ordinary speaking voice, as he commenced a conversation with engineers along the line down to Cairo and across a sea and a continent to England. With these four words he linked 3000 miles between two cities. . . . The sound picked up by the microphone was magnified just a million times from one instrument to another inside the temporary studio before being sent out on the line to Cairo and London. . . . Into the still air a bell pealed out, followed by four others, chanting out in unison their Christmas message across space from Christendom's traditionally hallowed birthplace. . . . The chimes were treble, alto, tenor, light bass, and they mingled into a triumphant melody clanging their tones over the barren hillside." And across the world from burning sun and gleaming snow to the mists of the furthest islands, nation after nation is linked to the birthplace of Christianity.

* * *

Not alone does the Christmas broadcast encircle the world; others of international interest are relayed from time to time, bearing evidence of the manner in which radio can appeal to the hearts of the people, uniting them in the strongest of all bonds—affection, through understanding of things held in common.

© British Broadcasting Corp.

THE VOICE HEARD ROUND THE WORLD

When Big Ben Speaks From Its Tower on the Houses of Parliament in London the Radio Carries Its Sound to All Parts of the Empire and to Other Nations as Well. For Listeners, It Is a Symbol of All That Is British.

In November, 1934, the youngest son of King George was married. Thousands of miles from London, where the ceremony took place, guests found their seats at the wedding—ear delighted spectators before their radio sets. As they arrived, the great nave of the Abbey had already begun to fill. Big Ben was heard striking 11. The sound of the organ grew full and sweeping. Slowly down the aisle came Princess Marina. The Duke of Kent approached. Together they stood before the high altar of Westminster Abbey that has looked down on kings and queens in all the moods of history.

* * *

Twice the words "I will" circled the globe, then the Duke's clear response to the archbishop's question rang out, "I, George, take thee, Marina . . ." while Marina responded. Tense though their voices were, there was a bold beauty to their manner of speaking: a simple acceptance of each other in the eyes of those to whom they were dear, yet in the ears of the world.

The archbishop addressed them as affectionately as if they were alone with him in his study. All the world wished them happiness, he said, but only they could give it to themselves. "Praise Him, Praise Him," sang the choristers in the Lauda Anima—sweet high voices of little boys soaring like larks above the pomp and ceremony.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent turned and started slowly down the aisle while the organ poured forth Lohengrin's Wedding March, not soberly, impressively, but gaily, merrily, as if at each new note white-winged birds were given freedom. The great west doors of the Abbey opened. For a moment there was a hush as the spectators massed without filled their eyes full with the sight that greeted them against the mosaic splendor within the Abbey, then a roar went up from the crowd, a huge grand sound of hearts filled with admiration and loyalty and love. That sanction of the people their signal, the bells pealed wildly as if restrained too long already. Smiling, the Duchess of Kent entered the gilded carriage, the Duke followed: white horses stepped high as crowds cheered and bells rang.

It was over, the wedding the world had attended. And all of those millions, no matter where they were, listening, had become either Marinas or Georges, bound together for that moment by their common interest.

* * *

Typical of the letters received at Broadcasting House for weeks following was one from Australia, "From a distant suburb of Brisbane I write to let you know of the very great pleasure you made possible for our home when you broadcast the marriage ceremony of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The lovely music from the Abbey stirred our hearts very deeply and made us feel that, after all, we are very near to the heart of the Empire."

Some months later, in May, 1935, the Jubilee broadcasts put another girdle about the world. People sat by their radios and again the scene was London. The bells of London rang out—deep tones, high tones, clear and sweet tones, a medley of joy loosed to the ends of the earth. Vividly the announcer described the flags and decorations fluttering in the wind, the flowers nodding in window boxes, the spring sunshine, the packed streets, the orderly happy crowds, many of whom had been standing all night.

Frequently he let the sounds of London speak for themselves, the shouts of the people, the cheers—echoing in Shanghai as in Winnipeg. Suddenly the cry "The King!" was taken up by a

(Continued on page 14)

Success Story, Southern Style

"Uncle" William, Born a Slave, Suddenly Realized He Was a Man, and With the Help of "de Good Lawd, Hahd Wuk, and My White Frien's," Became an Independent Landholder

By William H. Richardson

SLAVERY IS A SUBJECT that is seldom discussed in the South. The reason is simple enough. Nobody knows anything about it. Most of the fortunes that were amassed by those who owned slaves and used them to further the economic fortunes of this section have disappeared. Many of today's menials are descendants of those who counted their Negroes by the scores. Equally true, the ancestors of many prosperous businessmen of the present generation were financially unable to trade in human chattels.

The average southerner is not "touchy" on the question of slavery. It is a matter of supreme indifference to him whether his forebears belonged to the privileged class or to that other group that existed prior to the Civil War. They may have trickled down from the North, for all he cares, to hunt for treasures amid the ruins of a demolished order of things.

This does not mean that "pride of ancestry" has been abandoned south of the Mason and Dixon line. Like New England, the South will always cling to its best traditions; but, also like New England, there are some things it does not try to remember.

* * *

There are few ex-slaves living in the South today. Of these, there can rarely be found one who is not totally dependent or disabled by the infirmities of age. This adds emphasis to the story of William Mangum, an ex-slave who lives twenty miles north of Raleigh, N. C. He is 83 years old, in full possession of his faculties, and owns his own home, together with more than 600 acres of land, on which he has "not borrowed one cent of 'government money.'"

Life for "Uncle" William began at 29. His initial assets consisted of "dese heah two hands, a pocket knife and what little I'd managed to add to dat fifteen cents ole missus paid me for he'pin' set up a 'tare kill'" (tar kiln).

"Did you leave old 'marster' and 'missus' when you were set free?" He was 8 years old when the war between the states began, and 13 when it ended.

The old man looked almost offended when this question was put to him.

"Who, me?" he shot back. "Me leave ole marster's plantation? No, suh! And dem niggers what did wisht many a time dey hadn't. I rid wid de Yankees as fur as Durham. Dey kotch me when dey come through an' made me do it, but soon as eber I got loose, right back to my ole marster I went. Did'n' lak de way dem Yankees acted, nohow. You know what dey did? Dey axually po'ed out six barrels o' molasses. Dat mighty nigh ruint us, kaze if dey's anything a little nigger do lak, it am molasses."

* * *

Prior to emancipation this ex-slave, like others of his time, "took no thought of tomorrow." Shelter, food and clothing were furnished by his owners. For a while after the close of the war, he remained on the old plantation. Then he began earning his own living, by making cotton baskets, digging wells and "mauling" rails. In the meantime, he married and began rearing a family, which now extends unto the fourth generation.

"Uncle" William would go out into the woods with his knife, cut down oak saplings and split them into thin strips, out of which he would weave his cotton baskets and sell them to owners of near-by plantations. It was one afternoon during the late summer of 1881 that he started on the road to success.

Here is the ex-slave's story: He was sitting in front of his cabin weaving baskets into which others would gather their fall crop. "Why go on like this—weaving baskets for other folks' cotton? Why not buy some land and raise my own cotton?" he reasoned. He went inside and lifted the lid of an old trunk his "missus" had given him when he "set up housekeeping." From the tray he took an old cotton sock, emptying the contents on a pine table that stood near the fireplace. Before him was a small pile of coins amounting to several dollars. There were nickels, dimes, quarters, pennies and several old-fashioned 2-cent pieces. From the pile, he sorted out the 15 cents "ole missus" had paid him—a worn nickel, six pennies and a couple of 2-cent pieces. It was the first money he had ever earned. He had clung to it—his "wages" as a slave.

"UNCLE" WILLIAM MANGUM — Photo by Albert Barden

Loyal to His "Marster" and "Missus" When the Slaves Were Set Free, He Did Not Begin to Make His Own Career Until He Was 29 Years Old, but Then He Made It a Splendid One.

* * *

In a day or so, he went to see a man who had offered him 39¾ acres of land for $400, on easy terms. That was 54 years ago. Since then, he has paid out nearly $50,000 for land, including principal and interest, bringing his holdings up to more than 600 acres, which he held through the depression, without losing a single acre. He and his family are comfortably housed in an eight-room dwelling, which he owns.

"How many grandchildren have you now, 'Uncle' William?" he was asked while in Raleigh recently attending to some business. "Wel-l-l," he replied, "I don' zactly know. Seems lak mighty nigh ever' time I goes down de road some little young 'un what I ain't nebber seen befo' hollers, 'Hello, gran'-pap.'"

"To what do you attribute your success?"

"To de good Lawd, hahd wuk and de he'p o' my white frien's."

When he had met all the payments on his initial tract of land, the ex-slave was offered 12½ acres at $6 an acre. He accepted the offer, and when this was paid for, he bought three more acres at $15 an acre; then, 65¾ acres at $5.10 an acre. Later, he bought a still larger piece of land—180 acres—which cost him $1950. All this was accomplished in five years' time, at the end of which he did not owe a penny to anyone. He continued to buy land. His largest single purchase cost him $6050.

In the meantime, he bought a comfortable home in which to house his rapidly increasing family. "Is your house in good shape?" he was asked. "Yes, suh," was his ready answer. "It was de fust white house in de neighborhood."

"Uncle" William is very attentive to his church duties. He belongs to the religious equivalent of the Democratic Party in the South—from a numerical standpoint—the Baptist Church. "Been belongin' for nearly 60 years," he pridefully admitted. "Bought de land de church is built on and gin it to 'em. Dey nebber could seem to raise de money."

* * *

During his boyhood, this now aged Negro lived on one of the largest plantations in the northern end of Wake County, North Carolina. He made frequent trips to Raleigh with his master and helped to minister to the needs of the Confederate soldiers, encamped at the state capital. Although these men were engaged in fighting to keep him in slavery, this meant nothing to him. Fortunately, he belonged to a man who, according to his testimony, was kind to his slaves. Today he is a rare specimen of the purely antebellum type of Negro. He has always conducted himself in such a manner as to merit and hold the confidence of white people. Consequently, it was a comparatively easy matter for him to secure indorsers when he wished to buy land.

Until a few years ago there lived in the neighborhood of Raleigh a Negro reputed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, in cash and holdings. He made his money trading, but belonged to a generation much younger than William Mangum's. The idea some may hold that Negroes in the South are not trusted is entirely erroneous. Many have been known to secure extensive financial backing for worthy undertakings.

Although he was bordering on 30 when he really began life in his own right, the subject of this article had, perhaps, never fully realized until then that he was an entity. He was a member of a race that had not enjoyed the consciousness of individual responsibility. The fact that his awakening came rather late in life makes his attainments all the more remarkable. While the evolution of his mental processes was surely gradual, his awakening seems to have been sudden. He was born class-bound. Yet, even that condition appears to have served a definite purpose. It certainly afforded him food and shelter and clothing. Incentive with him was not an hereditary virtue. It had to be acquired, then nurtured. It took a cotton patch and a basket to bring him his vision. He drew a definite conclusion and acted upon it. Mere physical freedom had never given him much concern. He had not grasped its full significance; and, to this day, the "rights" of his race cause him no concern.

* * *

The "Uncles" and the "Aunts"—the "Blackmammies" of the South—now constitute a class that is all but extinct, but a class to which the South's best stock will always accord respect and confidence, soon in memory only.

The story of William Mangum is not given as a defense of the old order of things. This man achieved success in spite of the fact that he was born in bondage, not because of it.

To all the "Aunts" and "Uncles" and "Blackmammies" there may yet be erected—there should be—a lasting memorial, somewhere in the South. Their virtues can be fully appreciated only by those who have known them—those upon whose infant ears the music of their voices has fallen: the sweet lullaby, the plantation melody, now ever so faint!

Adventures With Antiques

When Frank Partridge Was a Penniless Youth in Chicago, He Never Dreamed He Would Become Fine Arts Adviser to Britain's Royal Family, or Pay Thousands for Pieces of Furniture

By Janet Mabie

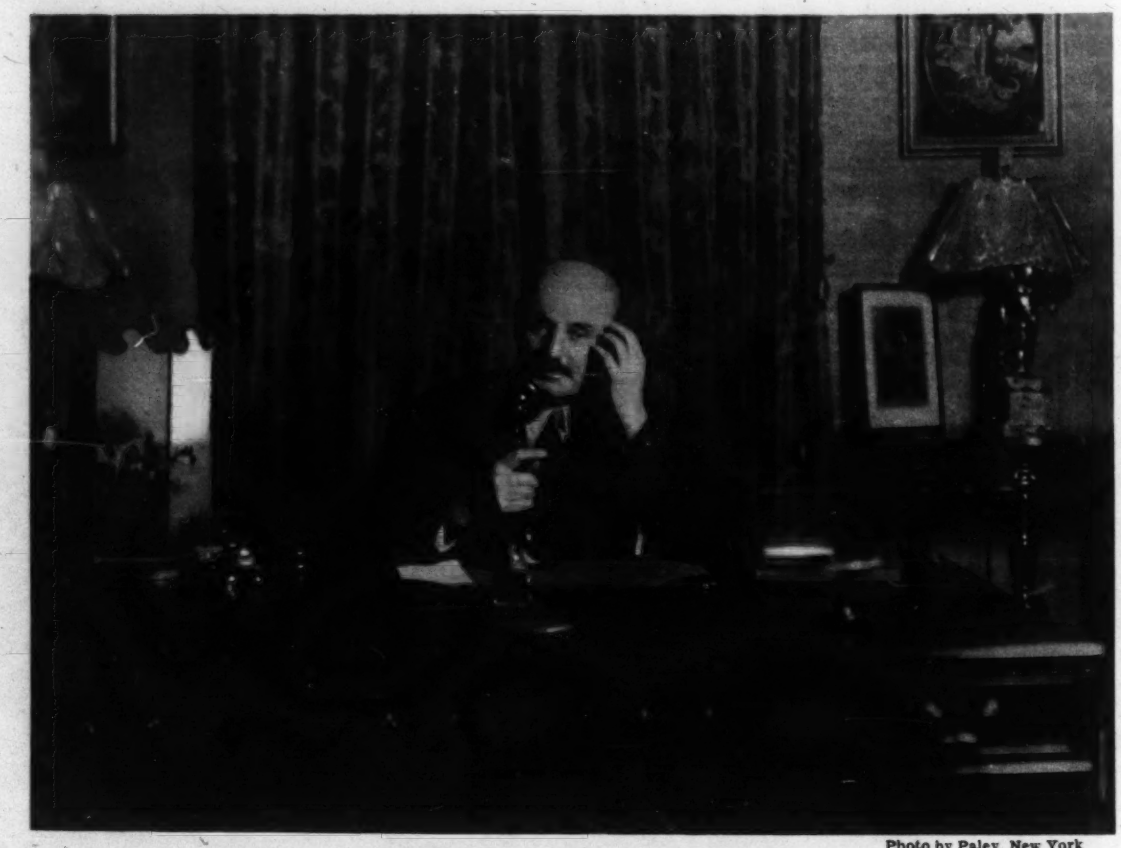


Photo by Paley, New York

MR. PARTRIDGE IN HIS NEW YORK OFFICE

FORTY YEARS AGO, if anyone had even hazarded a guess to Frank Partridge that by 1935 he would have been adviser in the Fine Arts to the Royal Family of Great Britain for 15 years, he would have been surprised. For at that time he was sleeping on a bench in a Chicago park at night, because the job for which he had come out from England had exploded, his employer wouldn't pay him the wages he had earned, he couldn't find another job, and he hadn't any money to hire a room.

Because he didn't want to let his family know he had failed of his great expectations of Chicago, it was his idea to make the best of things for a while. He got intermittent bits of work to do, like driving a van; and after some of the leanest times you can imagine an 18-year-old boy enduring, things worked around so he could with dignity go back to England and join his brother in a partnership of buying and selling fine furniture, porcelains, and the like—a partnership destined to become one of the greatest of two continents.

Such a man would have stories to tell. That is, if he would tell them. There are people who know that, if you have a taste and the flair for it, the searching out of great treasures in the past of handicraft is great adventure indeed. Such people would like to ask, of this piece of porcelain, "How did you get track of it?" And of that pair of commodes, "What made you think they were in such-and-such a place, when it has always been rumored that they are owned by So-and-So?" But Mr. Partridge would rather spend night and day following the elusive trail of a Chippendale cabinet than he would telling about what he went through to find it.

* * *

Nevertheless, if one can catch him in New York during one of his annual visits and persuade him that, as he likes to know informal facts about interesting people, just so many people would be interested in knowing some of his experiences ferreting out hidden treasures, he will relent in a slightly Christian-martyr way and tell a few stories.

Bred as we are in the States to no reticence whatever about the doings of the first family of the land and the lengths to which the general public will go to press its curiosity concerning them, it is a fine example in restraint, which Americans could follow with profit, to hear Mr. Partridge give his minimum answer as to how he became adviser to the Royal Family.

"Well," he said, slowly and with great reluctance, "I was asked to design a new throne for the Garter Room at Windsor." The little space of silence that followed leads you to suppose that he designed a nice throne and that the Royal Family then took to leaning more and more by habit upon his opinion and advice, so that by degrees and in the end he had simply become, formally, adviser.

Naturally, such a post has led to his having experiences with important people that he might not otherwise have had. Naturally, too, some of the choicest pleasures of his profession have occurred in contact with members of the Royal House.

If he will only tell you one or two of them, you don't know whether to laugh with pleasure for their charm or cry for their indication of other such stories left untold.

* * *

There was the incident of the Paisley shawl.

As he told it, Mr. Partridge sat with his back to the light in a third-floor room of his New York galleries. A room whose muted light was picked out here by the glimmer of priceless polished woods, and there by the flowered flush on a beautiful vase of ancient China. Velvety plum greens and apricot, soft gray blues and lemon yellows were an overtone to the withdrawn quiet of the room. Mr. Partridge is a compact man of some diffidence who thinks before he speaks and would rather not speak at all about himself.

One day a London cabman drove up to his galleries in King Street and with great hesitancy asked him if he would advise him about a Paisley shawl owned in his family. He knew about Mr. Partridge, because one day he had driven an American to the gallery whom he had then driven back to the Savoy Hotel, where he waited several hours for the American to emerge and pay him the 30 shillings he owed him. When he was convinced that the American was not going to appear again, the cabman had gone back to Mr. Partridge to ask what he should do about finding the man to collect his money. Mr. Partridge's son had paid the cabman the 30 shillings, assuring him that the American was a client they knew well, who had undoubtedly forgotten that he had not paid him. The incident had fixed in the cabman's mind the firm of Partridge, and he had decided to entrust it with his shawl problem.

The shawl had been handed down in the family of the cabman from the time of his great-grandmother. It had been kept carefully wrapped in tissue paper and was in good condition. But now the time had come when, if with reluctance, it seemed better to find a market for it, and the cabman had decided that he could do no better than entrust Mr. Partridge with the job.

* * *

Two or three days later Her Majesty sent a letter by telephone to inquire if Mr. Partridge was going to be in late in the morning, as she wanted to come in.

In Mr. Partridge's own room of the galleries the floor was littered with some half-unpacked boxes of porcelain and the room really was a sight. In order that the untidiness should be concealed as far as possible, and in the haste of the last few minutes before Her Majesty's arrival, Mr. Partridge's son suddenly saw the cabman's shawl and threw it across some of the boxes.

As Her Majesty moved around, looking to see what had arrived since her last visit, her eye fell on the shawl.

"What's that you've got there?" she said casually.

Mr. Partridge explained to her about the cabman and about the shawl. As he talked a sudden thought crossed his mind and he said, "Now, wouldn't it be wonderful if Your Majesty would buy the shawl?" It wasn't a great shawl as Paisleys go, but it was a good shawl with lovely color and the inherent dignity and grace of the Paisley design, and no one really need apologize for offering it to a queen.

Stories are legion that prove about Queen Mary, that you can count on her to be responsive to the little imaginative impulses that enrich life.

Her fine smile crinkled up around her beautiful eyes and she said, with enthusiasm, "All right—let's buy it."

Mr. Partridge's thought raced ahead to what it would mean to the family of the cabman to know that his Queen had become the owner of the great-grandmother's treasured shawl, and so he said, "Would Your Majesty be willing for me to tell the owner that she is going to have the shawl?"

* * *

Her Majesty is inevitably on the side of anything that will do anyone any good or give them any happiness, so she said, "Of course," and in due time Mr. Partridge had much pleasure in watching the astonishment grow in the cabman's face as he was told that Her Majesty was now the owner of the shawl. In exchange Mr. Partridge suggested that he write her a brief letter in which he should tell the story of the shawl as it had been handed down in the family. Which he did, and which, in turn, pleased the Queen very much, so that in the end it turned out to be a very good job all around that an American had forgotten to pay his London cabman 30 shillings in front of the Savoy Hotel.

There is a nice record in Mr. Partridge's experience of a dealing had with Lord Kitchener. Their association was one of long years' standing and there was nothing to indicate at the time that, to the pleasantness of this one, a short space of time would add an element of drama by making it the last.

Lord Kitchener had a great interest in and love for Chinese porcelain. As he was just about to leave for Russia, on what turned out to be his last expedition, he came in to pay Mr. Partridge £100 that he owed him. It happened that there was just about to be put on sale a fine collection of porcelains and that in it was a little bowl beautifully enameled with pictures of the eight Immortals. The moment he saw it everything else in the collection faded into nothingness for Lord Kitchener before this little bowl. He asked Mr. Partridge what he believed it would fetch at the sale and Mr. Partridge said he believed they would have to give £80 or £100 for it.

They went on looking at the other items in the collection, but Lord Kitchener kept circling around to look again at the little bowl and when they left, parting in the street, his last words to Mr. Partridge were, though the sale was a month's time away, "Buy that bowl. Mind you don't lose it."

Between that day and the day of the sale Kitchener was lost in an explosion at sea on H. M. S. Hampshire.

Mr. Partridge decided to buy the porcelain bowl anyhow. When he had bid £100, someone across the room began bidding against him. In a surprisingly short time the price leaped to 150 guineas. Mr. Partridge got the bowl at 160 guineas, but the thought assailed him that his original conviction of £100 had been so accurate, and he was so puzzled as to why the bowl should have gone to 160 guineas, that he decided to ask the man who bid against him why he had been willing to give so much.

* * *

"Well, I'll tell you," said the man. "Lord Derby sent me to buy the bowl."

Mr. Partridge hadn't known that Lord Derby had any unusual interest in such items, and he must have looked a little surprised, for the man went on, "Lord Derby wanted to buy the bowl because Lord Kitchener dined with him just before leaving on the Hampshire, and described the bowl to him with such delight that Lord Derby wanted to buy it for his sake."

Remarking, "We'd have saved some money in the end if Lord Derby had come to me first," Mr. Partridge decided what he would do with the little bowl, which was to give it to the London Museum, "In Memoriam, Lord Kitchener," where it now is.

As Mr. Partridge says, it is no good to try to be a dealer in antiques unless you have a flair for it. It is very hard work. The profession has only in late years emerged from a position of great suspicion and doubt in the public thought and in the judgment of many boards of museums as well. The British Association of Antique Dealers has done a great deal to rid the profession of public inclination to think that an art dealer is a highfaluting form of thief. So far from being thieves, many of them, in these recent years of economic stress, have been gratified at having an opportunity to save many and many a famous family from an approximation of poverty by buying over treasures with which they were willing to part only under the most depressing circumstances. There was a man not a great while ago who was sore distressed for so much as £3000 with which to restore the roof of his ancestral home, where he wanted to continue to live but could not possibly do so with the roof leaking as badly as it did.

The house was filled with priceless furniture and other things, though the

(Continued on page 14)

E L E C T R I C I T Y

By Harry V. Roff

"ELECTRICITY is my slave—look!" My friend, the Electrical Engineer, pushed a button to illuminate the room. He reached over to pull a switch which started an electric fan. He attached the plug of an electric heater to a socket. "Light — power — heat," he drawled. "The invisible force serves me well. Electricity is my slave. I like to repeat those words, *but they are untrue.*"

"What now, Mr. Thales?" I asked, laughing. I hitched my chair nearer to him. I was interested, for I had learned that cryptic remarks by my philosophical friend often preceded thoughts worth pondering. "Do you know more about the life of rubbed amber than you did in 600 B. C.? I hazily recollect that you told the Greeks then that you believed there existed a transcending, unifying principle which held all phenomena in the hollow of its hand and which, if known, would explain life and nature rationally. I think you looked for a primordial substance that would prove to be the building stuff of all things. Have you arrived, Mr. Thales?"

"Yes," he answered, "but not through rubbing amber. I feel that I know something of the underlying, unifying principle of life and the universe which Thales sought. That is why I realize that I am the slave of electricity, rather than its master. Let me explain. Electricity is man's false concept of the life and power of the Principle, Cause, which creates and sustains the true universe. Until you and I are fully conscious of the real, mental, spiritual universe and think freely from this basis, we shall be slaves of electricity.

"Many groups of people have been liberated from slavery to men and monarchial governments; only one individual, Jesus of Nazareth, gained and demonstrated to humans complete freedom from the magnetism of matter or electronic activity. Jesus knew power as omnipresent Mind, and man and the universe as Its effect, Its thoughts, Its ideas. He was not a slave to gravity; he walked on the water. He was not helpless under supposed laws of atomic cohesion and molecular affinity; he changed water into wine. His thought was not the finite one of only five loaves and two fishes; he sated five thousand hungry. He knew Mind as infinite and therefore without the handicaps of time and space; 'immediately the ship was at the land whither they went.' He was the supreme scientist."

"That was long before Gilbert, Newton, Franklin, Volta, Faraday and Maxwell," I reminded. "Eddington had not theorized that all the electrons and protons constituting a man's body would, without space, be a 'speck just visible with a magnifying glass.' Physical knowledge was puny."

"No," he chuckled, "matter was not illusive electrical particles or waves. Men sank in water, though, required time, heeded space, starved, and looked into effect for Cause, instead of into Cause. They were fully as illogical and superstitious as we of today. Thales is supposed to have argued that the strange power of magnetite and rubbed amber proved the 'world is full of souls.' This occult belief persisted down into the Middle Ages and even now we find those who ascribe weird 'powers' to electricity and magnetism. Even as astrologers found support in the theory that the north-and-south position of the magnetic needle was due to the influence of a star, so have followers of occultism attempted to construct psychic-electrical platforms for their beliefs.

"It is really amazing how much mental magnetism has accompanied electrical discoveries. Even as a movement of an electrical charge creates magnetic force, so has the growth of electrical knowledge developed a field of illusion, superstition, illogical acceptance of theories as facts. Even as current electricity comes from a commutator when a revolving armature cuts the lines of magnetic force of two field magnets, so has false human thinking arisen from rotating consciousness in a dizzying field of sophistic psychic magnetism—clouds of Yes and No."

"Yes, but what about our slavery to electricity?" I interrupted.

"We believe ourselves limited by time, space, gravity, ponderosity, intermittence of light, temperature—by the various whatnot of a material world," he replied. "Prof. Arthur Haas of the University of Vienna in his book, 'The New Physics,' stated today's scientific view as follows: 'Electricity no longer stands alongside of matter; it has taken the place of matter.' You see electricity poses now as the master. One man proved nineteen centuries ago that these limitations constitute a slavery which can be cast aside by the understanding of reality. 'Ye shall know the truth,' Jesus said, 'and the truth shall make you free.'

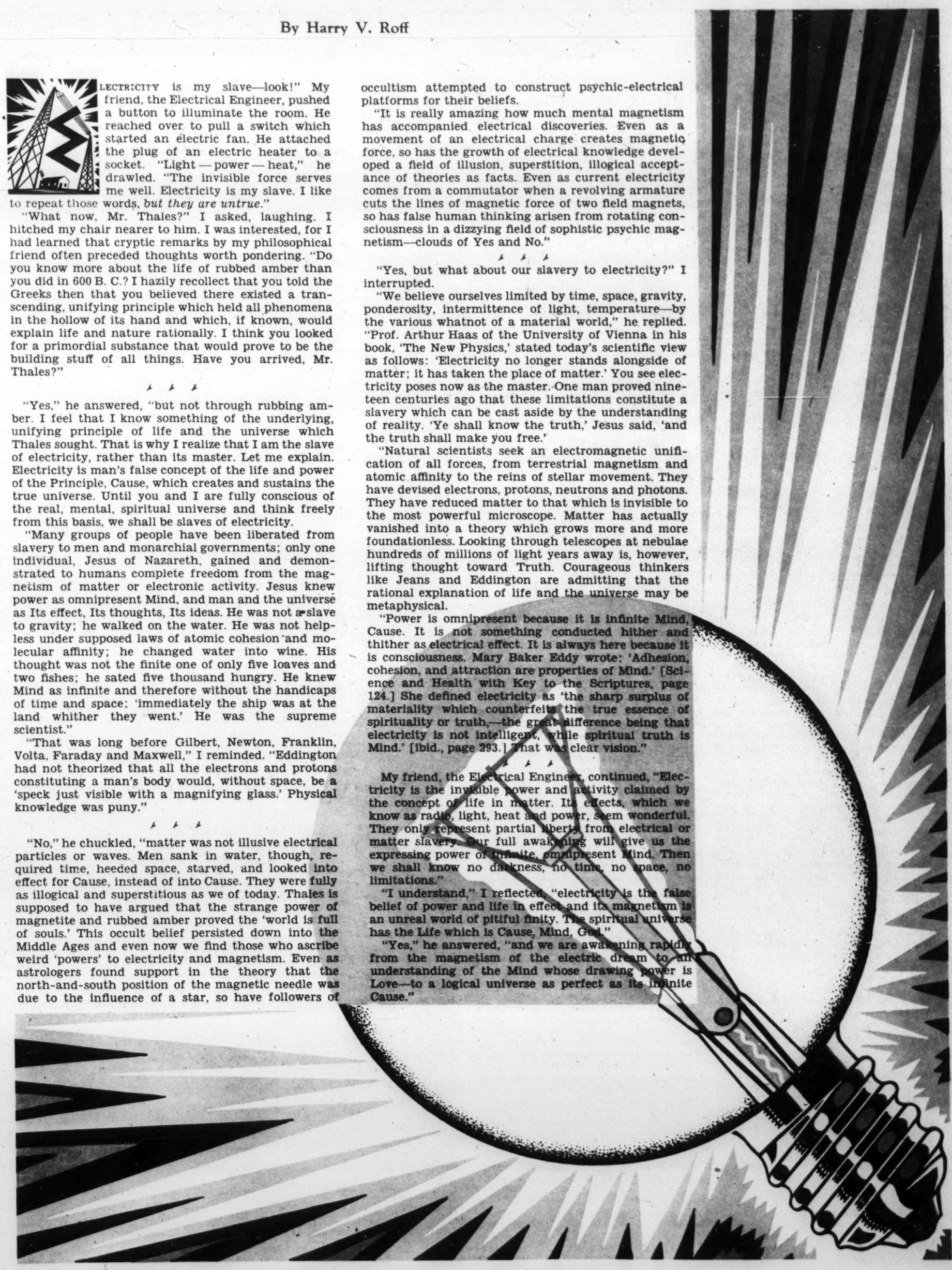
"Natural scientists seek an electromagnetic unification of all forces, from terrestrial magnetism and atomic affinity to the reins of stellar movement. They have devised electrons, protons, neutrons and photons. They have reduced matter to that which is invisible to the most powerful microscope. Matter has actually vanished into a theory which grows more and more foundationless. Looking through telescopes at nebulae hundreds of millions of light years away is, however, lifting thought toward Truth. Courageous thinkers like Jeans and Eddington are admitting that the rational explanation of life and the universe may be metaphysical.

"Power is omnipresent because it is infinite Mind, Cause. It is not something conducted hither and thither as electrical effect. It is always here because it is consciousness. Mary Baker Eddy wrote: 'Adhesion, cohesion, and attraction are properties of Mind.' [Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 124.] She defined electricity as 'the sharp surplus of materiality which counterfeits the true essence of spirituality or truth,—the great difference being that electricity is not intelligent, while spiritual truth is Mind.' [ibid., page 293.] That was clear vision."

My friend, the Electrical Engineer, continued, "Electricity is the invisible power and activity claimed by the concept of life in matter. Its effects, which we know as radio, light, heat and power, seem wonderful. They only represent partial liberty from electrical or matter slavery. Our full awakening will give us the expressing power of infinite, omnipresent Mind. Then we shall know no darkness, no time, no space, no limitations."

"I understand," I reflected, "electricity is the false belief of power and life in effect and its magnetism is an unreal world of pitiful finity. The spiritual universe has the Life which is Cause, Mind, God."

"Yes," he answered, "and we are awakening rapidly from the magnetism of the electric dream to an understanding of the Mind whose drawing power is Love—to a logical universe as perfect as its infinite Cause."



Pantomimes W

British Children, From Three to Threescore Years, Long
Given at Christmastide, and Never With M

By Eric Forbes-Boy

GRIMALDI'S ONE-MAN BAND

From a Drawing by O'Keefe.

"PANTOMIME," SAID THE Stage-Door Keeper, "isn't what it was"; and for once that taciturn oracle was weightier than he knew. For there is no other form of public entertainment that has changed more, without suffering an entire metamorphosis. It has continued in Britain for more than 200 years; but age has not impaired its attractions. Last Boxing Day (the day after Christmas) The Times contained reviews of no fewer than 11 pantomimes in London.

First among these in popular affection, if not necessarily in artistic merit, was the Drury Lane production. That is the case every year, and there is good reason for it. No name in the history of the theater has more glorious associations than "Old Drury." It has filled page after page of the story with glamour and adventure and achievement. One after another the great players have come upon its stage, and the thunder of its applause has echoed down the centuries and preserved their names for oblivion. Garrick, and Mrs. Siddons, and Sweet Nell, and sweeter Peg—what a pageant it has been! But, sadly enough, of late years the tradition of serious drama there has failed: only in connection with pantomime is its glory undiminished. In 1702 it produced the first ever known in England, it has remained loyal to its discovery ever since, and the public is not without a just sentiment in the matter.

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Of course, pantomime is not confined to London. It is found, at Christmas, in every town that boasts a theater; and famous stars do not disdain occasionally to play Prince Charming in the provinces. Many a village, too, rounds up local talent, and has its version of a nursery tale, with piano accompaniment, and "dresses by the mothers." Often they have the best audience to be found. "What mattered it," wrote Dickens, "that the stage was three yards wide and four deep? *We* never saw it. We had no eyes, ears or . . . senses but for the pantomime."

It is a far cry from the "Commedia dell' Arte," or improvised comedy of medieval Italy, to the modern pantomime; but in the Harlequinade, still to be seen in the program, four of the stock characters of the old Italian theater are retained, and something of its form. However, the main part of the pantomime, which began as an "opening," or prologue, to the Harlequinade, though also of long descent, is not to be traced to a foreign source. It is as indigenous to Britain as the Dionysia were to Greece; a wondrous medley of fantasy and farce, of "slapstick" and spectacle, of wild inconsequence and rigid convention. Its very name involves a paradox, since "pantomime" means "dumb-show." No wonder that intelligent foreigners are often convulsed with merriment when they behold our dumb-show-with-words.

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There was a time when it lived up to its title. At the very beginning of the eighteenth century, when the Harlequin plays first became popular over here, no word was spoken in them; but 100 years later, during the reign of the famous clown, Grimaldi, songs formed a large part of the "opening," and had begun to enter the Harlequinade itself. The most famous of all the songs ever sung in a pantomime was Grimaldi's "Hot Codlins." It is one of those inexplicable songs—"Suwanee River" and "Tipperary" are examples in a different vein—that, apparently quite without merit, have nevertheless captured the enthusiasm of a people for more than a generation. Hot codlins are toffee apples, and it was a crude ballad of many verses, opening a trifle prosaically with:

> A little old woman her living she got
> By selling hot codlins, hot, hot, hot.

True, there was a rousing chorus of the "Ri-tol-iddy" variety: and yet 20 years or so after Grimaldi had gone, if the old song were not on the bill, the gallery would stamp and clamor until they were given it.

With Grimaldi the Harlequinade reached its apex. It was at once a ballet, an acrobatic display, and a topical commentary, combined with really awesome feats of stage carpentry and illusion. Everything else in the program, including usually a preliminary three-act tragedy, was subsidiary to it. The audience waited with uproarious impatience for the transformation scene. That was the moment when the Fairy Queen, with a wave of her wand, and a neatly rhymed couplet, transformed the characters of the "opening" into those of the Harlequinade, and the fun began. Today it applies merely to a lifting of gauze revealing the final scene.

Later, when there came a dearth of clowning talent, managers attempted to supply its place with spectacle and original themes. In Victorian times these latter were apt to be more edifying than entertaining. Titles such as "Harlequin Crotchet and Quaver; or Music for the Million," not to mention that gem, "Lindley Murray's Grammar, or Harlequin A. E. I. O. U. and Y.," must have appealed irresistibly to every man of honor and family responsibilities.

As regards spectacle, more and more money was spent on productions; and Baghdad-on-the-Boards, though it might fail to duplicate the capital of the Caliphs, was, at any rate, splendidly exotic. However, accuracy of detail became before very long a matter of course. The "opening" finally almost ousted the Harlequinade; authors fell upon nursery and folk tales as subjects; the music hall artists were brought in to perform their specialty acts, and the modern "panto" had arrived.

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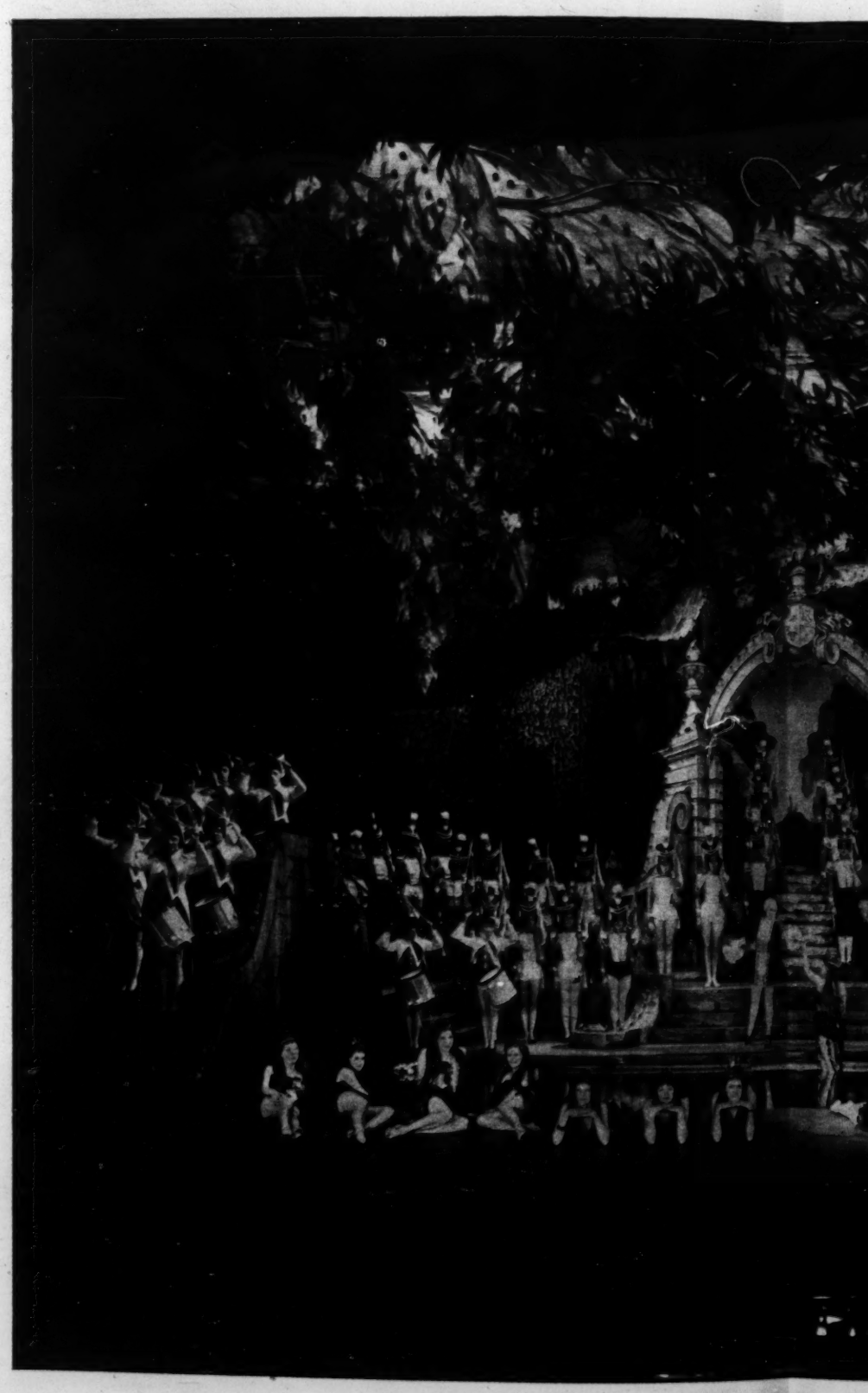
It is the variety "turns" that are usually responsible for the sublime incongruities of today; although managers have always been apt to pay too little attention to the story in hand. There is the often quoted example of the Demon King, who, during a career of appalling villainy, and after imprisoning the heroine "dungeons deep," suddenly came to the footlights and sang with quiet charm, "When the Angelus Is Ringing." It must not be forgotten, of mus table and al Robert

In sp traditi are no come t —well, Widow the m come not o Nights appear nothin now. "Cinde dained kitche fuss th covere while agains



DRURY LANE MAGI

Into the Enchanted Lake in the Foreground the Mermaids Submerge and

es With Words

Years, Long Have Rejoiced in the Merry Harlequinades ver With More Splendor Than Nowadays

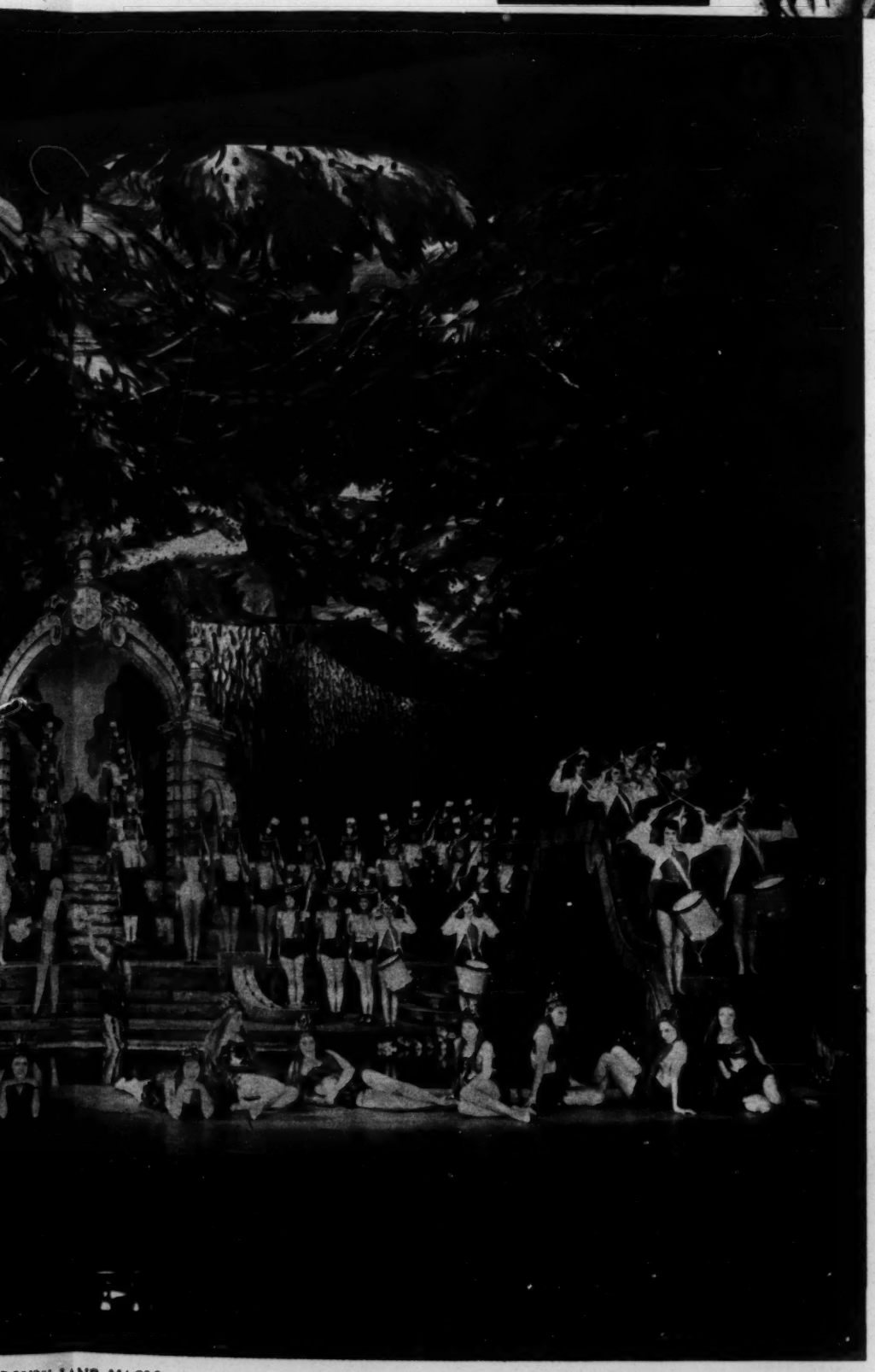
Eric Forbes-Boyd

ctions; ough it ital of endidly ail be- ter of almost rs fell s sub- were ecialty " had

at are ublime though to pay hand. nple of career er im- deep," ts and en the be for-

gotten, however, that the introduction of music hall talent gave us the inimitable Dan Leno, greatest of "Dames," and also that fine comedian, Arthur Roberts.

In spite of changes, the influence of tradition is still strong. New departures are not welcomed, and they hardly ever come to stay. Hardly ever, but sometimes —well, there is the Strange Case of Widow Twankey, who depones to being the mother of Aladdin. Where did she come from? Nobody knows. Certainly not out of the Thousand and One Nights. She made positively her first appearance no later than 1870; but nothing and nobody could remove her now. And that quaint anomaly in "Cinderella," Buttons—who was it ordained that Cinderella should share her kitchen with a bellhop? But what a fuss there would be now if she were "discovered" alone. Of course, once in a while a stiff-necked manager rebels against the unwritten law; he casts a



DRURY LANE MAGIC

Stage Photo Co.

Mermaids Submerge and Disappear: One of the Wonders of the Pantomime.

ma[illegible] woman as Dam[illegible] but n[illegible] box office bring[illegible] him to [illegible] next time he pays tribute to cu[illegible].

In many ways the productions of our time have, naturally, never been equaled. Never was such splendor of effect. The carpenter, aided by the electrician, could swap spells and measure wands with Merlin himself, and have no cause to "shed a bitter tear." Nor is that the only element that has advanced; but none the less there are a few people who look back a little wistfully to the days when the tale was told for its own sake, and the pattern was not quite so crazy.

It may be just the reward of such incomparable storytelling as that of "Peter Pan," or it may be the start of a reaction in public taste, but there seems no doubt that genuine children's plays are competing more strongly with the pantomime. The former have simplicity, and they have coherence, and perhaps it is time these twin virtues returned to the Christmas theater. This does not mean that there is not a huge audience for pantomime. It is, moreover, a singularly receptive audience. For, on the whole, the Englishman takes his pleasures, if not sadly, yet without relaxing: stern faces and relentless comment prevail at a football match; cricket [illegible] up with fortitude[illegible] people go to a high-brow drama expecting the worst, and few return without having experienced it from a farce; but at the pantomime John Bull leans back and enjoys himself.

It is a world after his own heart. It is Gilbert, and Carroll, and Lear once again; a world where that old dictator, common sense, is dethroned in favor of a splendid, rich, uncommon sense that only the incorrigibly grown up libel as nonsense. It is romantic as the baseless fabric of a vision, and virile and homely as Hampstead Heath on bank holiday. It is Cloud-Cuckoo-Land, and Topsy-turvydom; but beyond all it is Merrie England.

If it be true that a poet is one who looks on familiar things as though they were strange, then pantomime is a queer inverted poetry, always beholding a familiar aspect in the oddest phenomenon. In fact, to quote Sala: "What a strange, admirable, absurd, inscrutable thing is our English pantomime!" Long may it survive! And if we have one further wish, it is that Joey, the clown, and his partners may be given some of the specialty work. With this help they should retain the affection of the public, and Joey could hope to greet us for many more years with "Here we are again!"

Among the New Books

How to Write English

Get It Right! by John B. Opdycke. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $3.50.

"THIS VOLUME AIMS to solve authoritatively every problem that the user of written English is likely to encounter." So fairly screams a red line on the jacket of "Get It Right!" The reader who casually picks up the volume will commend the aim, even if he is doubtful about the marksmanship; but of this he may be sure: The compiler has provided in one volume of 673 pages an unusually trustworthy abridgement of what would ordinarily be seven or eight books.

The author is a man of unusual educational advantages, having studied three years at Oxford, in addition to courses at Franklin and Marshall, New York University, Columbia and Cornell. And as a further preparation for this work, he has written, or collaborated in, a number of books dealing with good English and composition.

There is nothing to criticize adversely in his book, unless it be that in the endeavor to cover so many subjects, he has been deprived of giving thorough treatment to any. On the other hand, there is no difficulty in praising his effort to place conveniently between two covers the essentials needed at every desk where a command of words is an asset.

The depression in American speech and writing which was characterized by the springing up of sensational tabloids, and by a bragging sense on the part of people who "didn't know no grammar," was probably a manifestation of a widespread moral letdown; and it was only natural that this might be further reflected in an economic depression. It is, therefore, encouraging to see a number of works of this sort begin to appear. There is a looking up. There is a new desire to do things decently and in order; and Mr. Opdycke's book will be found helpful in this effort.

P. O. N.

A Surgeon on Spiritual Healing

Man, the Unknown, by Dr. Alexis Carrel. New York: Harper. $3.50.

FEW BOOKS HAVE STIMULATED more discussion in recent months than this volume from an eminent surgeon, biologist, winner of the Nobel Prize and member of the staff of Rockefeller Institute, who dares, quite contrary to his training and profession as a believer in material remedial agencies, boldly to declare the power of prayer to heal disease; even of the so-called incurable type. Well aware of the implications attaching to this position, he frankly admits that his convictions will scarcely suit the orthodox either in medicine or in religious ministry. While by no means abandoning the use of material means, yet he acknowledges the efficacy of prayer as a healing agency, even though the patient be lacking in faith.

* * *

While this is perhaps the most unorthodox of the positions taken by Dr. Carrel, yet many other views advanced are novel from a member of his profession. He explains the effects of the emotions upon the physical body, its organism and functions, sets forth the possibilities of clairvoyance and telepathy and recognizes the potency of intuition as a healing agency. All these are discussed in their relation to human experience, especially as regards their influence for good or ill in the establishment and maintenance of health. He discourses wisely and from a wide experience the trend of human affairs, particularly as concerns the health of mankind.

It is not a bright picture which this author draws of present-day conditions of society when examined from a purely materialistic viewpoint, but one finds a ray of hope in deeper understanding and use of the intuitive sense and of what he terms "mysticity." The reader can scarcely fail to be impressed with the stress placed upon "mysticity," by which the author apparently means the mental state which recognizes and reaches out for a unity with the siritual powers, having their source in a Supreme Being.

* * *

Dr. Carrel deprecates the extreme specialization which so generally characterizes the medical profession today, declaring "the more eminent the specialist the more dangerous he is." He discusses the physiology of the body, its composition and function, but always it seems in view of the influence of the emotions, and in fact of all mental states, happy or unhappy, upon the physique. The whole discussion is calm, disclosing a mentality which without prejudice has the courage to state frankly and fearlessly conclusions arrived at through long years of study and contemplation of the whole phenomenon of human existence. He is thoroughly aware of the weakness in the modern social fabric, and therefore would encourage those at all awake to the situation to throw aside many constrictive dogmas in education, religion, art, industry and social relations for the liberation which alone can take humanity forward. And this needed freedom he sees as mental and spiritual.

It is easy to understand the interest aroused in the conclusions of an eminent surgeon and biologist which places this work among the best sellers of the day.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

"Crevasse"; Photograph by John Dyer, Reproduced From Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Book, "Discovery" (Putnam), Which Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 9.

Short-Grass Poet

Level Land, by Kenneth C. Kaufman. Dallas: The Kaleidograph Press. $1.50.

SOME OF THE sturdy quality of the "level land" which inspired the title poem of Kenneth C. Kaufman's book, selected as the winner, with Fay M. Yauger's "Planter's Charm," of the Kaleidograph fifth book publication contest, gives substance and stability to his work.

The poet in him has responded wholeheartedly, sensitively, to the beauty and romantic history of his own short-grass country. He has given us in lyric form colorful scenes of spring plowing, a deserted prairie home, the wild horse and the antelope of the southwestern plains, the rendezvous of ranchers, the licentious border town.

He has fitted his lines to his mood, and where he has created a distinctly fresh phrase or expression he has, with genuine poetic instinct, kept it subservient to the descriptive purpose of the verse. The slim volume is of sufficient interest to arouse the hope that more of its author's work will be forthcoming.

He has united vigor and gentleness in admirable proportion. He has preserved throughout a simplicity which is commendable, and we find a certain restfulness in such examples as the one he entitles, "Picture":

I have seen glaring lights enough,
And now I would see once more
The yellow gleam of the lamplight
Across the kitchen floor
When my father came up from milking
And my mother opened the door.

Macmillan has just published in the United States Ruth Pitter's volume of verse, "A Mad Lady's Garland." The English edition (Cresset Press) was reviewed in these columns Nov. 21, 1934.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Lord Byron as Precursor of the Modern Film Star

Byron, by Peter Quennell. London: Faber & Faber. 15s. New York: Viking. $3.50.

LIKE ULYSSES, Don Quixote and Robinson Crusoe, Don Juan is one of those basic human types which life is continuously producing but which attain transcendental proportions only when they happen to appear at the right time. Then they may embody the mood of an age, its aspirations, its illusions and its crises.

This, as Mr. Quennell says in his excellent study, must account for the enormous impression the figure of Byron made upon cultivated Europe. No doubt the slipshod gusto of his verse passed for a genuine fire, which now seems to us very tepid; but for the Regency Byronism, not Byron, was his real achievement. He was, as Mr. Quennell has discovered, the first English poet to have a fan mail; and while he became a showman of the Romantic movement as far as the initiate were concerned, for the new middle-class public he was the embodiment of their unconscious wishes and self-pity.

* * *

In this respect he was like a film star of today. To feel doomed, to think one has "drained life to the dregs," to parade an incurable melancholy with all the attitudes and "business" of a lyceum actor, to make a futile and grandiloquent gesture for liberty in a society which is scorned but privately envied—this is the morbid essence of early nineteenth-century Romanticism. A Shelley or a Wordsworth could inflame only the intellectuals; but Byron's success and tragedy resounded in society.

Mr. Quennell is a sympathetic and actute biographer and he has come nearer to presenting Byron in all his knowable aspects than any other writer I have read. Most biographers are ruined by theories or scholarship, but Mr. Quennell has turned the poet neither into a psychological mechanism nor into a list of dates. He has instead remade Byron in all his subtle and fantastic detail. Mr. Quennell is not stumped nor sidetracked by the contradictions in Byron's character but accepts them with an artist's delight. The psychological matter is fluid and often profound, the criticism is mature, the period is evoked with justice, tolerance and wit and the combination of a genuine feeling for the subject with critical detachment is very agreeable.

* * *

His Byron is the poet of the years of fame. The book begins just before the publication of "Childe Harold," when the poet had returned with his first accumulation of romantic bric-à-brac from the Near East, and ends with his departure into exile after the fiasco at Almacks and his separation from his wife. He was only 23 when he woke to find himself famous: "without a hope and almost without a desire," brooding or affecting to brood upon the failure of his affair with Mary Chaworth and upon the "hereditary taint" which was to be the first article of his faith. The Byron mystery begins at once. How is one to separate truth from legend? Mr. Quennell does not think it very valuable to separate them: when Byron was affected he seemed more sincere than in his attempts at conventionality. In the central mystery of his relationship with Augusta Leigh the tenor of that relationship was so laughing, easy-going and fond—which was the nature of his relation with Moore, Hobhouse and other men—that the defenders of Byron have some reason for thinking that the guilt and doom in it may have been imported as stage effects by the inveterate poseur. Here, of course, the trouble begins. As soon as one takes sides for or against Byron, or to pit one part of his character against another, one is lost.

From the biographer's point of view, the beauty of the subject is its variety. The Byron of the Caroline Lamb episode is different from the Byron of Lady Oxford, of the simple and pagan Augusta and of the formidable Annabella. And again, the shabby amorist is the pursued rather than the pursuer, is ascetic rather than voluptuous, and this Don Juan desires nothing but a calm and contented domestic obscurity. His fame is not due to his own achievement but to a fictitious character; a poet, he despises literature and has little aesthetic sense. An atheist, he has a pronounced weakness for one of the dogmas of the church, the doctrine of original sin. It is, of course, the most romantic one. Mr Quennell is excellent on all these aspects of his dilemma but this passage seems to me to go to the heart of the matter:

> Passionately self-centred, Byron's ambition was not of a sort that could find such a simple and —judged, at least, from the point of view of the men and women with whom he came into personal contact—comparatively harmless means of escape (the reference is to politics). Ambition had consumed him since his boyhood; but it was an ambition that had no definite aim or end.

This is the natural condition of an adolescent mind and of the mind of those whose approach to creative art hardly rises beyond a muddled nostalgia. His genius was instinctive and there is something irresistible in instinctive genius; "it releases the energy of others." Wearing badly in literature, this almost garrulous personal quality has, however, an immediate effect, an inviting fervor, which is the very essence of cults and anathemas. Mr. Quennell has done the delicate service of breathing life into Byron without reviving the cult either by sentimentality or contempt.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Poet and Personality

Amy Lowell, by S. Foster Damon. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.

WHAT AMY LOWELL did for John Keats, a younger poet, S. Foster Damon, has attempted to do for her. By and large he has succeeded very well. He re-creates a person and a period, he adds data that it took detective work to uncover, he carries her story through many weeks, day by day, recounting every letter she wrote, every person she saw. There are differences of kind and of quality. His volume, immense as it is, amply illustrated, annoted and indexed, is not without its dull spots, its overelaborations, its repetitions and its redundancies. Of course many readers found the same fault with Miss Lowell's two volumes of minutiae on the life of the English poet. Yet it cannot be gainsaid that Keats's genius flowered early; there are not 28 years of mediocre or purely anticipatory interest to be covered; and that line for line, his verse was laden with a richer cargo, one more revealing of his reading, his taste, his experience and his genius than the free verse or the polyphonic prose of the subject of Mr. Damon's scholarly study.

* * *

Amy Lowell, mistress of Sevenels, early spokesman of the Imagists, champion of the new poetry in a winning fight against vested rights and prejudice, lives again in this volume. There have been many New England women who defied convention, who spoke out of turn, who had their way—a masterful sort that seems neglected in literature but triumphant in life from the days of Anne Hutchinson to those of Margaret Fuller, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Jack Gardner, to name but a few. Amy Lowell was of their number. She combined with a sharp tongue, a hot temper and a gift for forthright expression, a keen intelligence, a warm heart, great sensibility, deep appreciation and a vital and original talent.

* * *

Much of the material in the biography has not been published, elsewhere. There are early verses and tales, showing unfortunately little if any talent or charm; there are vital parts of lectures and speeches, remembered passages from brilliant conversations; and there are letters, many letters, some of them extremely fine, revelations of her kindness and her capacity for aiding others. There are many letters which she received. Among them, D. H. Lawrence's stand out for intimacy and vividness. The letters from Thomas Hardy will be read for their own interest. One letter from Duse is memorable. But the letters that are not published are conspicuous by their absence. There is nothing unfortunately from Edwin Arlington Robinson, nothing from Vachel Lindsay, nothing from Robert Frost. It seems hard that the letters published should give such a decidedly English point of view when the books celebrate first and foremost Amy Lowell's contribution to American letters, not only in her own poetry but by her qualities as critic and leader of a literary renascence.

To Mr. Damon will go the thanks of many poets, young and old, and of those who enjoy the strong personalities of their day. He has written a splendid climax to the essay on the Imagists which first attracted him to Miss Lowell's attention. He has paid a debt and in so doing has put many in his debt.

I. F.

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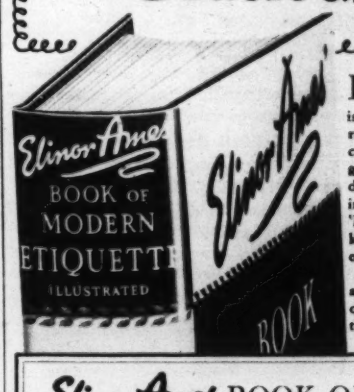
The MONITOR tells how this New Guide points the Way to Gracious Living



IN a featured review, The Christian Science Monitor says of this important new book: "It is well to be thoroughly familiar with the currently accepted rules of social conduct, the conventions of daily living, for such a knowledge gives one a sense of assurance and poise that does more than anything else to put one charmingly at ease, whatever the social situation . . . 'Modern Etiquette' supplies the essentials of this knowledge, but without a burdensome amount of detail.

"A carefully worked out book may serve as a useful guide in the development of those qualities of thought which enable us to achieve the graciousness of manner that is deeper than outward convention. Miss Ames' book tells what society expects of the well-bred person. And the book is not only instructive to read, but actually fun. Among its chief assets are the fine illustrations."

Elinor Ames BOOK OF MODERN ETIQUETTE

Illustrated. Foreword by MRS. CHARLES DANA GIBSON

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CHARM, PERSONALITY, AND SOCIAL POISE
INTRODUCTIONS AND GREETINGS
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WHAT ARE CHAPERONS FOR?
THE UNMARRIED MAN AND WOMAN
THE DIVORCEE—GAY or OTHERWISE
THE ENGAGED COUPLE
THE ENGAGED GIRL'S TROUSSEAU AND HOPE CHEST
BRIDAL AND OTHER SHOWERS
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TABLE MANNERS
DINNERS—FORMAL and INFORMAL
LUNCHES—FORMAL and INFORMAL
BREAKFASTS, LATE SUPPERS, AND BUFFET MEALS
TEAS, RECEPTIONS AND BRIDGE PARTIES
BIRTHDAY, ANNIVERSARY AND INFORMAL PARTIES
DANCES AND BALLS
SO YOU'RE GOING AWAY
THE ETIQUETTE OF TRAVEL
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INFORMAL FRIENDSHIPS AND THEIR CODE
APPENDIX — 65 Frequent Questions, and their Correct Answers.
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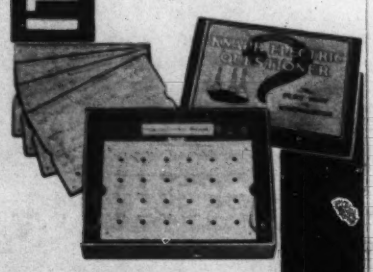

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KNAPP Electric, Inc. Indianapolis, Indiana

ELECTRIC QUESTIONER

And Freedom Not of the Press Only

Freedom of the Press, by George Seldes. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $2.75.

THIS REVIEW CONCERNS a book which would be denied publication or suppressed in at least 20 countries of the world.

This review concerns subjects which at least 600,000,000 people in those nations cannot freely discuss.

This review concerns the freedom of the press, and Mr. Seldes has written a powerful, provocative and timely book.

Mr. Seldes, this reviewer believes, can be and should be excused the misstatements and overstatements which protrude through his documentation, so valid and vital is his central thesis. He argues that freedom of conscience and freedom of thought are being stultified and destroyed for many people, in many countries, and by many newspapers. He argues that in some countries the newspapers have had their freedom snatched from them, and that in others, newspapers have given their freedom away. The value of his book is that it should help newspapers to preserve their freedom and it should help newspaper readers to demand newspapers which do preserve their freedom, in order that free men and free institutions may thrive.

* * *

I am reminded of a popular story among the journalists of Moscow, which describes Stalin's six points for the guidance of the Soviet intelligentsia—patterned numerically after Lenin's six points for Soviet industrialization—as follows: (1) Don't think; (2) If you have to think, don't speak; (3) If you have to speak, don't write; (4) If you have to write; don't print; (5) If you have to print, don't publish; (6) If you have to publish, deny it the next day.

These inhibitions are not peculiar to Russia. They manifest themselves variously under dictatorship.

And the strangling of the press in the principal European countries, and only to a lesser extent in the Far East and in some South American countries, has advanced from mere censorship of news to the stage of positive control of thinking. It means that in most of these countries the propagation of ignorance (false news and half-truths) has become an instrument of national policy. It has become one of the most forcible and yet most combustible machines for operating government. It cannot fail to be one of the most disintegrating elements in the structure of world peace.

When the opinions of masses of people are molded by misinformation, and when the force of such opinions is thereby manipulated to particular ends, we have in operation an influence which is destructive of freedom of thought and freedom of conscience, and which thereby is destructive of intelligent national government.

* * *

Freedom of the press, I think we should appreciate, is not an end in itself. Freedom of the press is not guaranteed by the American Constitution or by any government for the benefit of newspaper editors alone. A free press is guaranteed to make possible a free society. Therefore it is the graven duty of the press to foster and preserve the free, critical and independent spirit of the nation, in order that our political institutions may survive the strains of depression, the pressure of selfish interests and the coercion of greed.

A free press in the United States is not, I believe, in danger from without. It is always in danger from within. "I am less disturbed," said Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, "about the freedom of the press in the United States than I am about the disposition of too many newspaper editors not to do anything with the freedom that is theirs. The press does not lack courage, but in too many quarters courage has grown rusty with disuse."

* * *

A truly free press requires legal freedom to give it birth, but more than that it requires free men to give it life. Free men require free minds—minds intellectually honest, intellectually open and intellectually eager. The press of the world needs such leadership to keep its freedom from growing rusty from disuse—a leadership dedicated to the service of democracy.

Mr. Seldes's book should be genuinely useful to newspaper readers as well as to newspaper writers. Unquestionably he overdraws some of the familiar skeletons in the rarely visited closets of the American press. But with reservations only in detail, Mr. Seldes's "Freedom of the Press" serves, as it needs vigilantly to be served everywhere, the freedom of the press.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Biography, Memoirs, Letters

'King Lehr' and the Gilded Age, by Elizabeth Drexel Lehr (Lippincott, $3) is one of those front-stairs gossip compilations which attract those who have nothing better to do. It is the history of the Clown of the Four Hundred, the inventor of the famous monkey dinner and other brilliant strokes of entertainment, as told by the woman whom he married.

* * *

Rubber Truncheon, by Wellgang Langhof (Dutton, $2.50), is an account of 13 months in German concentration camps. The author, an actor, describes himself as an "Aryan," and insists that he had nothing to do with politics, although he had conducted choirs and produced amateur theatricals among the workers of Düsseldorf. The book, which is not distinguished for style, gives his experience and observation of the treatment of prisoners under "protected" arrest.

* * *

Prisoner of the OGPU, by George Kitchen (Longmans, $3), describes the four years spent by the author in a Siberian penal camp under the Soviet regime. He was born in Finland of a Finnish father and an English mother. Having had extensive business experience in Russia, he became under the NEP the representative in Russia of American and European manufacturers, and later conducted a manufactory of his own under Soviet license. He recently passed on, as a result, his publishers intimate, of his prison camp experiences.

* * *

Ethelbert Nevin, by John Tasker Howard (Crowell, $3.50). Mr. Howard, a faithful laborer for the cause of American music and musicians, now turns his attention to a very minor representative of the clan, the author of "The Rosary."

* * *

The Complete Marjory Fleming: Her Journals, Letters and Verses, transcribed and edited by Frank Sidgwick (Oxford, $2), contains all the work of that extraordinary child, who passed on in 1811 at the age of 8, in typographical facsimile, preserving Marjory's errors, corrections, deletions and interlineations, as well as the underlinings by which her cousin brought misspellings to her pupil's attention.

* * *

Adventures of General Marbot, edited and illustrated by Maj. John W. Thomason Jr. (Scribner, $3). A famous Marine's selection from the Memoirs of a famous Napoleonic officer.

* * *

I'd Live It Again, by Lieut.-Col. E. J. O'Meara (Lippincott $2.50). Autobiography of an officer of the medical service of the British forces in India.

* * *

Myrtles and Mice, the Diary of Cordelia Gundolf (Dutton, $1.50). A German child records her life with her mother in Italy.

* * *

Within the Walls, by Agnes Carr Vaughan (Macmillan, $2.50). The story of Andromache, and of the siege of Troy, written by an associate professor of Greek at Smith College.

* * *

Politics, Economics, Sociology

The Protectorates of South Africa: The Question of Their Transfer to the Union, by Margery Perham and Lionel Curtis (Oxford, $2). A debate on the question of the title.

* * *

We Who Are About to Die, by David Lamson (Scribner, $2.50). Prison as seen by a condemned man. The scene is the Condemned Row in the State Penitentiary at San Quentin, Calif.

* * *

I Live in Virginia, by Julian Meade (Longmans Green, $2.50). A personal story of life today in one southern state.

* * *

A Philosophy of Friendship, by Herbert Martin (Dial, $2.50). A brief introduction to a social philosophy, by the professor of philosophy in the University of Iowa.

Constable is the English publisher of Harold Nicolson's "Dwight Morrow: A Biography." The American edition (Harcourt Brace) was reviewed in the Monitor Oct. 2.

Edna Ferber's "Show Boat" is the newest addition to the Modern Library. Jerome Kern, composer of the musical stage version, writes a foreword.

Latest additions to the Dent-Dutton New Temple Shakespeare are "Cymbeline," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Winter's Tale" and "King John."

daring OR DEMURE

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Here is the newest and saucicst of Daniel Green slippers just in the nick of time for Christmas. Anyone you give it to will have her own ideas of where and when and how to wear this charming sandal, because it's as easy on the foot as on the eye.

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The "light" ending to a heavy meal is this Christmas Plum Pudding made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. For other holiday suggestions equally delicious just mail the coupon.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine

½ cup cold water
1 cup milk
¾ square chocolate or 3 tablespoonfuls cocoa
½ cup seeded raisins
¼ cup currants
⅔ cup dates
¼ cup nuts, chopped
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
¼ teaspoonful vanilla
2 egg whites

Put milk with chopped fruit in double boiler. When cooked slightly, add cocoa or chocolate, which has been melted and mixed with part of the sugar and a little milk to make a smooth paste. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot chocolate mixture and stir until dissolved. Add sugar and salt and stir thoroughly. Remove from fire, cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, add nuts and vanilla, and lastly fold in whites of eggs beaten very stiff. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and decorated with whole nut meats and raisins. Chill. When firm, remove to serving dish and garnish with holly. Serve with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, sweetened and, flavored with vanilla, or with a currant jelly sauce.

This is delicious served on any occasion.

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The Savor of Austrian Snow

SNOWFLAKES FELL ON AUSTRIA. Softly as eider feathers they fell all day until, as evening descended, a fresh white coverlet lay over the slightly tarnished snows of yesterweek. A thick blanket was laid over the coverlet and then a feather bed over the blanket.

The robust village of Igls, where I had been diligently practicing the sports of winter, went to sleep. Skis and snowshoes were stacked on inn porches. Skates were hung from hooks on the walls and rafters. Jazz orchestras "ceased firing" and birch log flames on many a hearth died down to red embers. But there were two of us at Igls who scorned the heavy-lidded invitation of Morpheus. We were enthralled, excited, by the old, old miracle of snow, those chips and slivers of celestial purity whose source is inexhaustible. We donned our snow gear, strapped on our snowshoes, and padded down to Innsbruck, whose lights twinkled a thousand feet below.

Tyrol's capital was shrouded in a fantastic white muffler. Even Maria Theresienstrasse, liveliest thoroughfare in a lively city, was hushed save for the laughter of snow prowlers like ourselves.

* * *

We walked aimlessly in the direction of the Goldne Dachl, whose 3500 copper roof tiles, shedding the dry snow as it fell, picked up bright glints from the street lights. As we surveyed this Golden Roof of copper we suddenly heard the faint tinkle of plucked strings and the lustier notes of an earnest baritone. As if each note had been from the throat of the Lorelei herself, we made our way to the source of this alluring melody and presently found ourselves in the Goethe-Stube of a mellow old inn called Goldener Adler. This Golden Eagle was the very habitat of Austrian winter joy, a choice by-product of Austrian snow.

No, I am not tossing careless words about when I claim a special savor to the Austrian snow scene. There is something about it that is different and no one who has experienced it would argue the point. The Austrians have a word for it, *Gemütlichkeit*, which leads the lexicographers into clumsy floundering. They call it *cheerfulness, insouciance, coziness*, but what is the use of trying to call it anything? The *Gemütlichkeit* of a Golden Eagle evening, with the snow thick outside and more falling, cannot be trapped in English words.

* * *

An old man was playing the Tyrol's own instrument, a gaily painted zither, as we entered and found seats at an oaken table. He played with astonishing virtuosity and sang as he played, though his voice had obviously seen better days. From time to time the guests would join in some sprightly folk tune that was familiar to them and the whole place would ring with it. The singing was not very good, but it had that certain something which is Austrian. It did *not* have that other deplorable something which we associate with "Sweet Adeline."

I was entranced by the romance of the place, for it seems that everybody, from the fastidious Prince Metternich to the homely hero of the Tyrol, Andreas Hofer, has lived, or eaten or made a speech in the inn of the Golden Eagle. It took an American lady to bring me down from the clouds. She was seated at the next table and, noting a poetic looking youth with long yellow locks, she briskly called a waiter and asked who it might be. He replied that it was Friedrich Schiller, whereupon the good lady exclaimed, "Dear me, I didn't suppose Schiller was as young as that."

Photos, Osterreichische Verkehrswerbung

WHEN WINTER FROSTS THE AUSTRIAN SCENE
The Sunshine, Warm in the Clear Mountain Air, Permits Such Outdoor Life as Pictured, While Kitzbühel, Above, Is Only One of the Story-Book Towns.

I happen to have mentioned Igls and Innsbruck, but wherever one goes amid the snows of Austria one finds that unmistakable savor. For sheer gaiety Kitzbühel leads off, having acquired an enormous vogue since the Prince of Wales discovered it. For serious study of the fine art of skiing under renowned teachers no resort in the world can surpass St. Anton, high up the Arlberg Pass. This place has been selected as the training ground for the American women's Olympic skiing team in preparation for the contests of 1936. For a bright spot amid eternal snows there is Austria's highest village with a church, the oddly named Obergurgl, which leaped into the world's consciousness when Professor Piccard was forced to land here direct from the stratosphere. And, of course, for civilized opulence in everything that the words winter sport suggest there is the sophisticated Semmering, neighbor to Vienna.

* * *

Those who suppose that the Austrian capital, having lived through the whole calendar of woes, has lost its magic touch, are grievously mistaken. Its frozen lakes still foster the greatest race of figure skaters in the world, a race of artists who cut incredible patterns in the ice as waltzes of the Strauss dynasty draw them on to prodigies of skill. Its evening gaieties still have the natural charm that has made the name Vienna a sort of trade mark stolen by many imitators. Its music still scintillates with the heritage left by Schubert and Mozart as well as the family Strauss. Its opera, overcoming cruel obstacles, has maintained its place in the operatic sun. All these specific things are, to many, merely the seasoning of the snows of Semmering.

But the charm of the Austrian winter is by no means a matter of sophistication nor is it localized. I think of Papa Herzlein, my snow host in a tiny village of East Tyrol. There was charm in every wrinkle of his weathered face, yes, in every grizzled whisker, as he greeted me. He took my hand in his vast, horny grip and inquired my nationality.

"*Ach, du lieber*," he exclaimed in a thick mountain accent, "a real American. Can it be true? Then tell me, mein Herr, what language do they speak in your country?"

SYDNEY A. CLARK

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President

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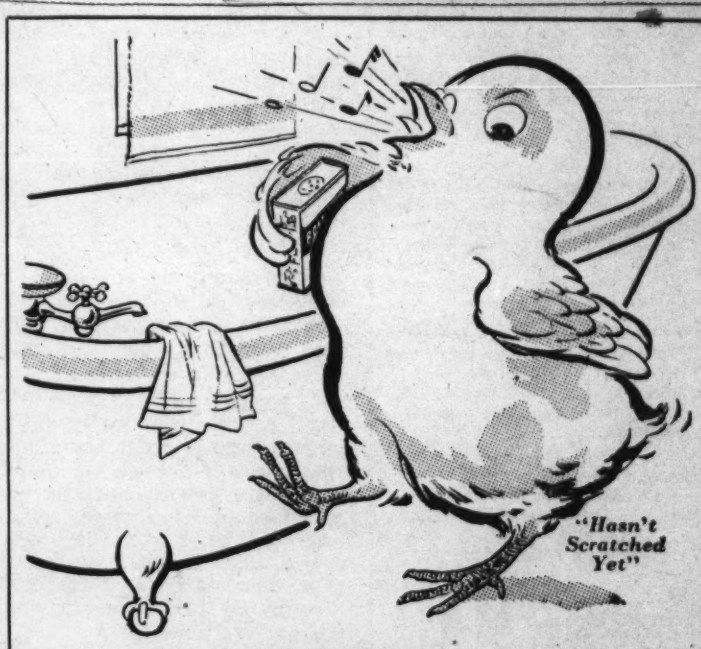

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..In the Bonds of Radio

(Continued from Page 4)

thousand throats. Unmistakably came the sound of the hooves of the Windsor Grays clattering down the Strand, the crunch of wheels. Then, because a thousand thousand hearts were one in loyalty, cheers arose that drowned all lesser sounds and the royal carriage was borne forward on the crest of jubilation. All over the world, those who had thought of the British people as reserved and unresponsive formed a new concept.

The thanksgiving service at St. Paul's followed. The King's subjects were not the only ones who listened, but many millions otherwise allegiant, also hearing, became conscious that tribute went not so much to something personal as to loyalty and justice, dignity and courage. Hours later, at the close of that day of exaltation, the King addressed his people in a voice husky with feeling. Warm and sincere were his words while from a grateful heart came the plea for continued courage and greater unity among all peoples.

Off the coast of South Africa the chief officer of a British steamer, though at sea for more than a month, realized that he was not cut off from the rest of the world, but was, after all, very close to the homeland.

A farmer's wife on the Kansas plains wrote, "This morning early we entertained the King of England. Right into our little home he came."

Two English women were listening, the Atlantic rolling between them and their own land, and yet so vivid and present was it all that during the King's speech when their canary took advantage of an open door and left his cage and the one called, "Happy, Happy, come back here!" the other looked up sternly and said, "Really, you must not interrupt the King."

But the English-speaking peoples were not the only ones to hear the impressive ceremony. So great was the interest throughout the civilized world that many foreign broadcasting organizations from the Argentine to Finland relayed the entire program, while several sent their own representatives to England as commentators. Special facilities were provided for them so that they might describe in their own tongue and manner the Jubilee proceedings from London to their listeners in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, and Poland.

What does it mean, this depth of feeling felt so universally?

Practical uses without number the radio has, but in these worldwide relays it begins to disclose a tender purpose. Its hand upon the nations, it prompts one to say to the other, "See, we are not so far apart after all. I love romance as you do. I turn to the symbol of good, even as you. I wish you well. Forget what ill you have heard of me and see me as I am, perhaps in my best moments, but my true self none the less."

To see people in their homes is to begin to understand their hearts, but there are more ways than one of traveling, more ways of seeing than with the eye. Understanding lies within the reach of all and radio is proving a useful medium for those with hearing ears. The Christmas message, "On earth peace, good will toward men," fills the world with its inevitable truth.

© British Broadcasting Co.

COMMENTATOR

Commander Stephen King-Hall in the Observation Box at St. Paul's Cathedral on Jubilee Day.

"George, will you stop playing with that and help me?"

If you're planning to hang Norma on your Christmas Tree, don't let "Santa Claus" see it first! There's something about this remarkable 4-in-1 pencil that brings out the "boy" in any man. It's fascinating the way NORMA changes color . . . RED . . . BLUE . . . GREEN . . . BLACK—with a flick of the thumb and a touch of the "trigger."

Yes, Dad will leave Junior's toys alone if he has NORMA to play with! A *useful* and *practical* gift, too—for NORMA is the only pencil a man needs—and gives business and professional men COLOR for instant recognition and prompt action on their private Memos, OK's, etc.

See NORMA at your Jeweler's, Stationer's or Department Store—and for leaflet describing this remarkable pencil, address Dept. C-18, Norma Pencil Corp., 150 Broadway, New York City.

4 MODELS — 4 PRICES

Chromium Plate or Silni	$ 3.50
10 kt. Rolled Gold Plate	5.00
Sterling Silver	8.50
14 kt. Gold Filled	12.00

NORMA

. . Dictator

(Continued from Page 3)

many's rearmament, first secret and then open, would have been hardly possible without his directing its finances into special channels.

Many times during the last three years, the question has been debated to what extent Schacht is tied to this or that particular economic theory. It would be nearer the truth to say that he is a pragmatic thinker, concerned not so much with theories as with achievable results. His measures, he has said, are merely emergency measures introduced pending the resumption of international trade. All this bureaucratic legislation connected with the control of foreign exchange in Germany, the nation-wide regulation of raw materials and the subsidizing of exports by the industries themselves, are declared to be essential because of the exigencies of the situation.

He is undoubtedly an orthodox financier, who believes that private enterprise and private economy are the foundations of national economy, but also that "new times demand new measures" for their settlement. Thus, the state indirectly controls private enterprise today as never before in Germany, but there has been no nationalization of any of the principal branches of industry.

Dr. Schacht, whom so many consider to be the only man who "may juggle Germany through its economic difficulties," is essentially an advocate of self-reliance for the nation as well as for the individual. Himself a man of unbounded faithfulness to himself, a strong personality full of extraordinary energy, he has warned his fellow-countrymen on more than one occasion recently that there are lean years ahead and that the great and independent Germany which is now being built up means sacrifice from all.

Power—the power to do world-stirring things—undoubtedly impresses the economic dictator of the Third Reich very greatly. Perhaps one of the best keys to Dr. Schacht's character may be found in an entry he made in an autograph book, in 1930, in which he declares he will only extol as hero the man who understands how to turn the wheel of destiny as he thinks fit.

..Adventures With Antiques

(Continued from Page 6)

family had never dreamed that in its time or any other they would pass from their hands.

In the circumstances, however, Mr. Partridge was called in. He went through the house and he picked out £4000 worth of the things which would be missed the least and whose sale would allow the repairs to be made that were necessary. And though he hadn't stretched a pound for sentiment, Mr. Partridge's delight was evident in having combined a certain instinct and tact with the acumen of his profession to meet a necessity without destroying the mood of a great house.

It is a convention to suppose that these last few years have been startlingly lean ones for dealers in fine possessions.

Mr. Partridge laughed slightly at that.

"In July I bought 150 of the Morgan miniatures offered for sale. Today I have got four left. I could have sold 300, which was the number I bid on. Most of those I sold, I sold to people who had never bought a miniature before, so you see it is true that when one market closes for such things as we deal in another one arises to take its place. Everyone who co-operated in the recent fair at Grosvenor House went into it because it meant presenting a dealers' unity which was an inspiration not only to the dealers individually and collectively but to a whole new public which had its attention focused on the satisfactions of acquiring and owning rare and beautiful possessions."

Ask Mr. Partridge if one single item stands out of his collector's experience as the one he was willing to go to unusual lengths to obtain.

Staring into space for a few moments, he will say slowly at last, "Well, there was the Great Bed of Ware." Something in his voice lets you understand that he felt more excitement still than he was willing to show.

He went on slowly and coolly, as a man sometimes speaks of the most exciting thing he has ever done.

"My brother and I had been trying to buy that bed, really, as you might say, ever since we were boys.

"The Great Bed of Ware is an Elizabethan bed of oak. It was left out on the fields for 100 years. Hunters used to tie their horses to it, sleep in it, get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, untie their horses again, and go off cub hunting. It was a big bed; 12 people could sleep in it at once. Its posts are covered with seals, in pursuit of the custom that whenever an important figure slept in a bed he would stamp one of the posts with his seal before he left in the morning.

"One day a man walked in and asked me if I would pay $25,000 for the Great Bed of Ware.

"I wanted to be careful, so I said, 'Well, I'd want to see it again,' though I had all I could do really to keep from shouting.

"Without seeming to hurry, we drove down at top speed to Rye House, near Hertford. There was the bed. It seemed almost impossible to believe that, after all these years of wanting it—a piece which I consider the greatest piece of English furniture in existence—it should be about to come into my hands.

"The man said, 'Well, what do you think?' and I said, 'Well, yes, I'll buy it.'

"I mentioned having got it to a great American collector, whom I had promised that if I ever acquired it he should have it. But the word got around and the nation was reluctant to have it pass into private hands outside the country, so I agreed that the nation should have it for $25,000, provided we could exhibit it for a month. And do you know the strangest thing of all? When I took possession of it I looked over the seals that covered the posts. And the only one that is distinguishable is an FP. Heaven knows, it isn't my seal, but it seems strange, out of all there were, that the only one to be read was an FP."

One hears that such professions as Mr. Partridge follows are inherited. He doesn't think he inherited his. Of course, he did have an old aunt who was very fond of collecting lace, but he never saw any of it, and she never put on him any injunction to follow in her footsteps.

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Over the Editor's Desk

All Through the Year

THE LOGICAL DATE for us to bring out a Christmas number would be next week, for there will be a Magazine Section on Tuesday, Dec. 24—the day before Christmas. And that would be the right time to do it—if all our readers lived in or near Boston. But, of course, they don't. Most of them don't. So we've been leading up gently to the holiday season. The back cover for Nov. 27 sounded the Yuletide note. There was a holly wreath in our number for Dec. 4 (page 4). The back cover looked pretty Christmasy that week, too. Then on Dec. 11 we spread Christmas cards all over pages 8 and 9, and there was a distinctly holiday flavor to the article about games on page 3. Observe how stealthily we managed to give something of the Yuletide atmosphere to readers in England, for example, who will receive that number just before Christmas.

Today's issue has a better title to be known as our Christmas number. And it had to be today, for if we had waited until next Tuesday most of our readers would not have received their Christmas numbers until after Christmas. Even so, subscribers in such places as Australia and South Africa won't have it until the New Year is well under way—in fact, they won't have the Dec. 4 and Dec. 11 issues until January. But it may please them to know that we have been thinking about them all through December. One of the joys of editing a publication that goes all over the world is that we have to begin thinking and planning so far ahead for things to come.

Well, today's number is pretty Christmasy. There's the cover—that's obvious. Then there's the little story about Christmas Eve in Vienna at the bottom of pages 2 and 3—that's rather touching, we think. And there's the article about the British Empire Christmas broadcast on page 4—just by way of showing the world-wide scope of this great Christian festival, and how it brings nations and peoples together. Last among the Christmas articles, there's the one on pages 8 and 9 about a unique form of Christmas entertainment that has delighted English audiences—especially children—for upward of 200 years.

The other articles in this number can hardly be called Christmas articles, but some of them have a special fitness for the season. There's something about the way a woman is bringing up different kinds of wild animals together in Moscow (page 2) which seems to indicate that there's more of the Christmas spirit, and less of tooth and fang, in the animal kingdom, than we are sometimes inclined to believe. And the dealer in fine antiques, whose adventures are chronicled on page 6, must have seen many an eye light up with pleasure on receiving a gift chosen from among the treasures he has collected. The former slave, whose career is narrated on page 5, does not hesitate to return seasonable thanksgiving to "de good Lawd."

Two articles remain. The one about Dr. Schacht on page 3 describes a man who is trying to give Germany bigger and better Christmases. The one about electricity on page 7 explains in terms of applied Christianity what appear to be tremendous and sometimes destructive physical forces.

After all, there is a good deal about Christmas in this number. But we hardly like to call it our Christmas number, because that would imply there was not much of Christmas in all the other issues we bring out in the course of the year. We want them all to be imbued with that enduring spirit.

THE EDITOR

Contributors . .

DEMAREE BESS, R. H. MARKHAM and J. EMLYN WILLIAMS, authors of the first three articles today, are the Monitor staff correspondents in Moscow, Vienna and Berlin, respectively.

ELIZABETH YATES, an American writer, now is on a visit in England.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON lives in Raleigh, North Carolina, where he is an Editor with the state Department of Agriculture. He has been Monitor correspondent in Raleigh for more than 12 years.

JANET MABIE is a familiar name and a friend to readers of the Weekly Magazine Section. Her last article was "Beautiful, But Dummies," in the Nov. 27 issue.

HARRY V. ROFF also is known to readers for his helpful articles during the last year. The most recent was "The League of Law," appearing Nov. 20.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD is a British playwright and student of the theater.

SYDNEY A. CLARK is a world traveler and author of books on interesting places in various lands.

A Correction

In an article entitled "Room for the World," in the Magazine Section for Nov. 27 (page 10), a reference was made to Spitzbergen as "Danish territory." Spitzbergen is not Danish, but Norwegian, territory.

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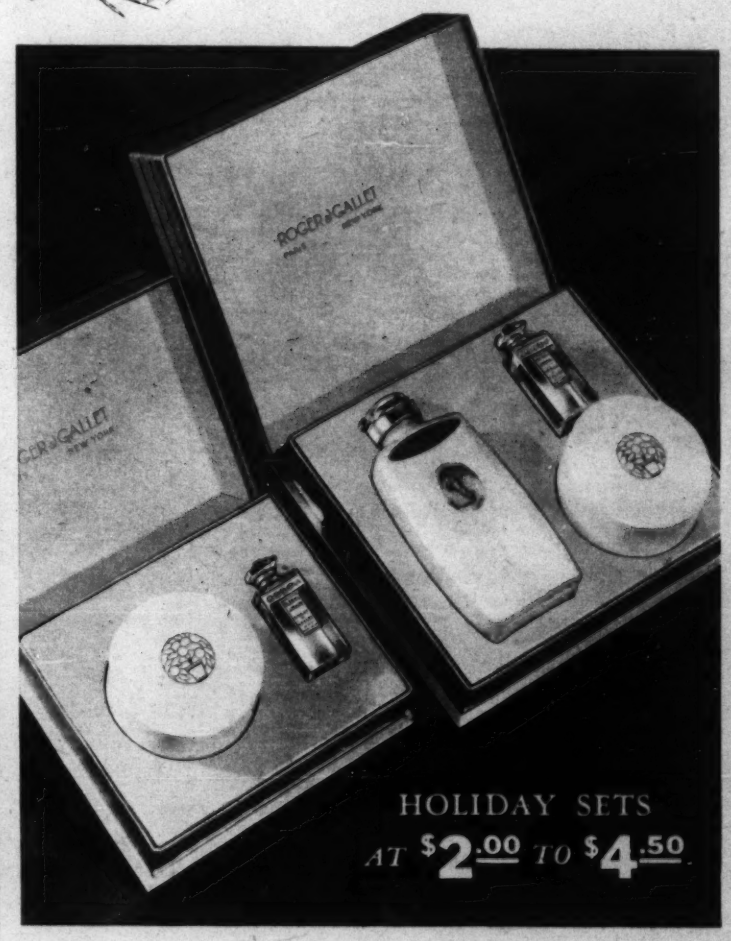

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with your roast

SWEET POTATO PONE BREAD

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1 cup milk
2 1/2 tablespoons brown sugar
1 1/2 tablespoon melted butter
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder

Combine the grated sweet potatoes, the milk, sugar, melted butter and spices. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt, then add gradually to the first mixture. Beat for a moment, then turn into a buttered baking dish, and bake forty-five minutes in a 350 to 375 degree oven. Serve as a spoon bread, from the dish in which bread is baked. Serves six.

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